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for 1905

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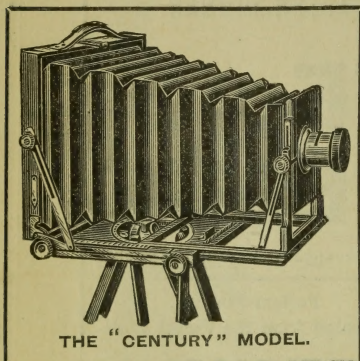


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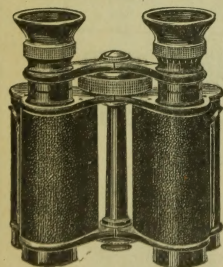
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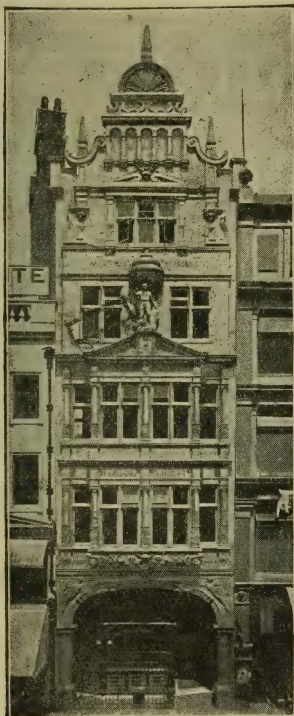
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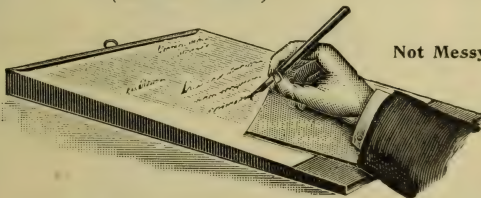
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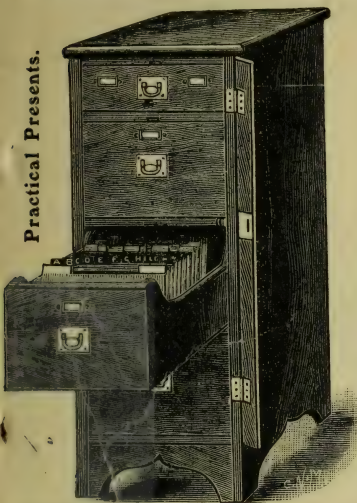
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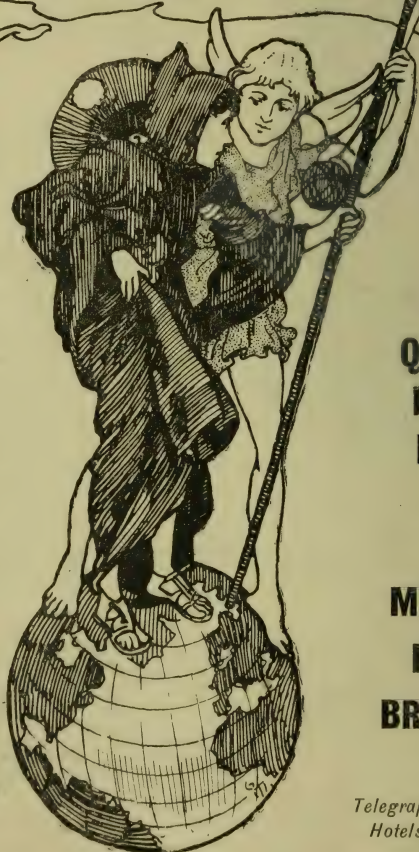
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FOR 1905:

*A CYCLOPÆDIC RECORD OF MEN AND  
TOPICS OF THE DAY,*

REVISED TO DECEMBER 31st, 1904.

ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER, AND  
FURNISHED WITH A SPECIAL INDEX.

EDITED BY

W. PALMER, B.A. (LOND.).

London:

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As instances of the special character which is thus given to the ANNUAL, the articles on "Canals, British and Foreign," "Esperanto," "The Triple Alliance," "The Textile Industries of the World," "Vagrancy and Labour Colonies," the accounts of the Political Parties of every important foreign country, the Monroe Doctrine, and the Anglo-Japanese Agreement, the biographies of Foreign and Colonial statesmen and notabilities, the summary of the most important legal decisions of the year, and the review of the chief industrial engineering Schemes throughout the world, may be specified, though the list could be indefinitely extended. The method of treatment of the articles on such subjects as "The Russo-Japanese War" and "The Fiscal Question" is determined by this special aim, as a result of which it is believed that the ANNUAL contains more information on subjects as to which information is usually sought in vain than any other annual work of reference.

In the present issue the accounts of Foreign Armies and Navies are placed under the headings of the countries to which they belong, and the article on Newspapers of the World has been similarly dispersed through the book. The copious **Index**, which has now become a permanent and indispensable feature, will make reference to any subject perfectly easy, and should always be referred to if the great range and fulness of the contents of the book are to be realised. The alphabetical arrangement, however, is still maintained, and is indeed rendered absolutely necessary by the encyclopædic nature of the ANNUAL.

Once more the great assistance given by readers, contributors, and officials, in the form of suggestions and criticisms, special articles, and revision of statistics, etc., is gratefully acknowledged.

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6	F	Epiphany. Twelfth Day.
7	S	
8	S	1st Sunday after Epiphany.
9	M	Cambridge Lent Term begins. Fire
10	Tu	[Insurance expires.]
11	W	Hilary Law Sittings begin.
12	Th	Sun R. 8 <sup>h</sup> 4 <sup>m</sup> , S. 4 <sup>h</sup> 12 <sup>m</sup> .
13	F	First Quarter 8 <sup>h</sup> 11 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
14	S	Oxford Lent Term begins.
15	S	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.
16	M	Sun R. 8 <sup>h</sup> 1 <sup>m</sup> , S. 4 <sup>h</sup> 19 <sup>m</sup> .
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 57 <sup>m</sup> , S. 4 <sup>h</sup> 25 <sup>m</sup> .
21	S	Full Moon 7 <sup>h</sup> 14 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
22	S	3rd Sunday after Epiphany. King's
23	M	[Accession, 1901.]
24	Tu	Proclamation, King Edward VII.
25	W	Conversion of St. Paul.
26	Th	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 50 <sup>m</sup> , S. 4 <sup>h</sup> 35 <sup>m</sup> .
27	F	
28	S	Last Quarter 0 <sup>h</sup> 20 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
29	S	4th Sunday after Epiphany.
30	M	
31	Tu	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 43 <sup>m</sup> , S. 4 <sup>h</sup> 44 <sup>m</sup> .

## FEBRUARY.

1	W	Partridge & Pheasant Shooting ends.
2	Th	Pur. V. Mary. Candlemas. Sc. Qr. D.
3	F	
4	S	New Moon 11 <sup>h</sup> 6 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
5	S	5th Sunday after Epiphany.
6	M	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 33 <sup>m</sup> , S. 4 <sup>h</sup> 55 <sup>m</sup> .
7	Tu	
8	W	Half-Quarter Day.
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 25 <sup>m</sup> , S. 5 <sup>h</sup> 4 <sup>m</sup> .
12	S	6th Sunday after Epiphany. First
13	M	[Quarter 4 <sup>h</sup> 20 <sup>m</sup> p.m.]
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 15 <sup>m</sup> , S. 5 <sup>h</sup> 13 <sup>m</sup> .
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	Septuagesima Sunday. F. Moon 6 <sup>h</sup> 52 <sup>m</sup>
20	M	[p.m.]
21	Tu	
22	W	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 3 <sup>m</sup> , S. 5 <sup>h</sup> 24 <sup>m</sup> .
23	Th	
24	F	St. Matthias, Apostle.
25	S	
26	S	Sexagesima Sunday. Last Qtr. 10 <sup>h</sup> 4 <sup>m</sup>
27	M	[a.m.]
28	Tu	Sun R. 6 <sup>h</sup> 50 <sup>m</sup> , S. 5 <sup>h</sup> 35 <sup>m</sup> .

## MARCH.

1	W	St. David.
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	Sun R. 6 <sup>h</sup> 42 <sup>m</sup> , S. 5 <sup>h</sup> 42 <sup>m</sup> .
5	S	Quinquagesima Sunday.
6	M	New Moon 5 <sup>h</sup> 19 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
7	Tu	Shrove Tuesday.
8	W	Ash Wednesday. Mohammedan Year
9	Th	[1323 begins.]
10	F	Sun R. 6 <sup>h</sup> 29 <sup>m</sup> , S. 5 <sup>h</sup> 53 <sup>m</sup> .
11	S	
12	S	1st Sunday in Lent. Ember Week.
13	M	
14	Tu	First Quarter 9 <sup>h</sup> 0 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
15	W	Ember Day.
16	Th	Sun R. 6 <sup>h</sup> 15 <sup>m</sup> , S. 6 <sup>h</sup> 3 <sup>m</sup> .
17	F	St. Patrick. Bank Holiday, Ireland.
18	S	Ember Day. [Ember Day]
19	S	2nd Sunday in Lent.
20	M	
21	Tu	Spring commences 7 <sup>h</sup> a.m. Full Moon
22	W	[4 <sup>h</sup> 56 <sup>m</sup> a.m.]
23	Th	Sun R. 5 <sup>h</sup> 59 <sup>m</sup> , S. 6 <sup>h</sup> 15 <sup>m</sup> .
24	F	
25	S	Annunciation. Lady Day. Qtr. Day.
26	S	3rd Sunday in Lent.
27	M	Last Quarter 9 <sup>h</sup> 35 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
28	Tu	
29	W	
30	Th	Sun R. 5 <sup>h</sup> 43 <sup>m</sup> , S. 6 <sup>h</sup> 26 <sup>m</sup> .
31	F	

## APRIL.

1	S	
2	S	4th Sunday in Lent.
3	M	Cambridge Lent Term ends. Quarter
4	Tu	New Moon 11 <sup>h</sup> 23 <sup>m</sup> p.m. [Sess. Wk.]
5	W	Dividends due at Bank.
6	Th	Sun R. 5 <sup>h</sup> 27 <sup>m</sup> , S. 6 <sup>h</sup> 38 <sup>m</sup> .
7	F	
8	S	Fire Insurances expire.
9	S	5th Sunday in Lent.
10	M	
11	Tu	
12	W	First Quarter 9 <sup>h</sup> 41 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
13	Th	Sun R. 5 <sup>h</sup> 12 <sup>m</sup> , S. 6 <sup>h</sup> 50 <sup>m</sup> .
14	F	
15	S	Oxford Lent Term ends.
16	S	Palm Sunday.
17	M	
18	Tu	Sun R. 5 <sup>h</sup> 1 <sup>m</sup> , S. 6 <sup>h</sup> 58 <sup>m</sup> .
19	W	Hilary Law Sittings end. Full Moon
20	Th	Maundy Thursday. [1 <sup>h</sup> 38 <sup>m</sup> p.m.]
21	F	Good Friday.
22	S	Easter Even. Sun R. 4 <sup>h</sup> 52 <sup>m</sup> , S. 7 <sup>h</sup> 5 <sup>m</sup> .
23	S	Easter Day. St. George.
24	M	Easter Monday. Bank Holiday.
25	Tu	Easter Tuesday. St. Mark, Evan.
26	W	Oxford Easter Term begins. Last
27	Th	[Quarter 11 <sup>h</sup> 14 <sup>m</sup> a.m.]
28	F	Sun R. 4 <sup>h</sup> 40 <sup>m</sup> , S. 7 <sup>h</sup> 14 <sup>m</sup> .
29	S	
30	S	1st Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday.



## MAY.

1	M	SS. Philip and James, Apostles.
2	Tu	Easter Law Sittings begin.
3	W	(1) B. H., Scot. H. Stock Ex. Roy.
4	Th	N. Moon 3 <sup>h</sup> 50 <sup>m</sup> p.m. [Acad. opens.
5	F	Sun R. 4 <sup>h</sup> 27 <sup>m</sup> , s. 7 <sup>h</sup> 26 <sup>m</sup> .
6	S	
7	S	2nd Sunday after Easter.
8	M	
9	Tu	Half-Quarter Day.
10	W	
11	Th	Sun R. 4 <sup>h</sup> 17 <sup>m</sup> , s. 7 <sup>h</sup> 35 <sup>m</sup> .
12	F	First Quarter 6 <sup>h</sup> 46 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
13	S	
14	S	3rd Sunday after Easter.
15	M	Scottish Quarter Day.
16	Tu	
17	W	Sun R. 4 <sup>h</sup> 8 <sup>m</sup> , s. 7 <sup>h</sup> 44 <sup>m</sup> .
18	Th	Full Moon 9 <sup>h</sup> 36 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	4th Sunday after Easter.
22	M	
23	Tu	Sun R. 4 <sup>h</sup> 0 <sup>m</sup> , s. 7 <sup>h</sup> 53 <sup>m</sup> .
24	W	Queen Victoria born, 1819.
25	Th	
26	F	Last Quarter 2 <sup>h</sup> 50 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
27	S	Sun R. 3 <sup>h</sup> 55 <sup>m</sup> , s. 7 <sup>h</sup> 58 <sup>m</sup> .
28	S	Rogation Sunday.
29	M	Rogation Day.
30	Tu	Rogation Day.
31	W	Rogation Day.

## JUNE.

1	Th	Ascension Day.
2	F	Sun R. 3 <sup>h</sup> 50 <sup>m</sup> , s. 8 <sup>h</sup> 5 <sup>m</sup> . [5 <sup>h</sup> 57 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
3	S	Prince of Wales b., 1865. New Moon
4	S	Sunday after Ascension.
5	M	
6	Tu	
7	W	Sun R. 3 <sup>h</sup> 47 <sup>m</sup> , s. 8 <sup>h</sup> 10 <sup>m</sup> .
8	Th	[Easter Term ends.
9	F	Easter Law Sittings end. Oxford
10	S	Ox. Tr. Tm. begins, F. Q. 1 <sup>h</sup> 5 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
11	S	Whit Sun. St. Barnabas, Ap. Em. Wk.
12	M	Whit Monday. Bank Holiday.
13	Tu	Whit Tuesday.
14	W	Ember Day.
15	Th	Sun R. 3 <sup>h</sup> 44 <sup>m</sup> , s. 8 <sup>h</sup> 16 <sup>m</sup> .
16	F	Ember Day.
17	S	Ember Day. Full Moon 5 <sup>h</sup> 52 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
18	S	Trinity Sunday.
19	M	
20	Tu	Trinity Law Sittings begin.
21	W	Sun R. 3 <sup>h</sup> 44 <sup>m</sup> , s. 8 <sup>h</sup> 18 <sup>m</sup> .
22	Th	Corpus Christi. Summer com. 3 <sup>h</sup> a.m.
23	F	[Eas. Tm. ends. Last Qr. 7 <sup>h</sup> 46 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
24	S	St. John Bapt. Mid. D. Qr. D. Camb.
25	S	1st Sunday after Trinity.
26	M	Quarter Sessions Week.
27	Tu	
28	W	Sun R. 3 <sup>h</sup> 47 <sup>m</sup> , s. 8 <sup>h</sup> 19 <sup>m</sup> .
29	Th	St. Peter, Apostle.
30	F	

## JULY.

1	S	
2	S	2nd Sunday after Trinity. New Moon
3	M	[5 <sup>h</sup> 50 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
4	Tu	Decl. of American Independence.
5	W	Dividends due at Bank.
6	Th	Sun R. 3 <sup>h</sup> 52 <sup>m</sup> , s. 8 <sup>h</sup> 16 <sup>m</sup> .
7	F	[Insurances expire.
8	S	Oxford; Trinity Term ends. Fire
9	S	3rd Sunday after Trinity. First
10	M	[Quarter 5 <sup>h</sup> 46 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
11	Tu	
12	W	Sun R. 3 <sup>h</sup> 58 <sup>m</sup> , s. 8 <sup>h</sup> 12 <sup>m</sup> .
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	4th Sunday after Trinity. Full Moon
17	M	[3 <sup>h</sup> 32 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	Sun R. 4 <sup>h</sup> 8 <sup>m</sup> , s. 8 <sup>h</sup> 4 <sup>m</sup> .
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	5th Sunday after Trinity.
24	M	Last Quarter 1 <sup>h</sup> 9 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
25	Tu	St. James, Apostle.
26	W	
27	Th	Sun R. 4 <sup>h</sup> 17 <sup>m</sup> , s. 7 <sup>h</sup> 55 <sup>m</sup> .
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	6th Sunday after Trinity.
31	M	

## AUGUST.

1	Tu	Lammas Day. Scot. Quarter Day.
2	W	[New Moon 4 <sup>h</sup> 3 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
3	Th	Sun R. 4 <sup>h</sup> 27 <sup>m</sup> , s. 7 <sup>h</sup> 44 <sup>m</sup> .
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	7th Sunday after Trinity.
7	M	Bank Holiday. Royal Acad. closed.
8	Tu	[First Quarter 10 <sup>h</sup> 17 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
9	W	Coronation of King Edward VII., 1902.
10	Th	Sun R. 4 <sup>h</sup> 38 <sup>m</sup> , s. 7 <sup>h</sup> 32 <sup>m</sup> .
11	F	Half-Quarter Day. [Shtg. begins.
12	S	Trinity Law Sittings end. Grouse
13	S	8th Sunday after Trinity.
14	M	
15	Tu	Full Moon 3 <sup>h</sup> 31 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
16	W	
17	Th	Sun R. 4 <sup>h</sup> 49 <sup>m</sup> , s. 7 <sup>h</sup> 19 <sup>m</sup> .
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	9th Sunday after Trinity.
21	M	Black Game Shooting begins.
22	Tu	
23	W	Last Quarter 6 <sup>h</sup> 10 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
24	Th	St. Bartholemew, Apostle.
25	F	Sun R. 5 <sup>h</sup> 2 <sup>m</sup> , s. 7 <sup>h</sup> 2 <sup>m</sup> .
26	S	
27	S	10th Sunday after Trinity.
28	M	
29	Tu	
30	W	New Moon 1 <sup>h</sup> 13 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
31	Th	Sun R. 5 <sup>h</sup> 12 <sup>m</sup> , s. 6 <sup>h</sup> 49 <sup>m</sup> .

SEPTEMBER.

1	F	Partridge Shooting begins.
2	S	
3	S	<i>11th Sunday after Trlnity.</i>
4	M	
5	Tu	Sun R. 5 <sup>h</sup> 20 <sup>m</sup> , S. 6 <sup>h</sup> 38 <sup>m</sup> .
6	W	First Quarter 4 <sup>h</sup> 9 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	<i>12th Sunday after Trlnity.</i>
11	M	
12	Tu	Sun R. 5 <sup>h</sup> 31 <sup>m</sup> , S. 6 <sup>h</sup> 22 <sup>m</sup> .
13	W	Full Moon 6 <sup>h</sup> 10 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	<i>13th Sunday after Trlnity.</i> Ember Wk.
18	M	
19	Tu	Sun R. 5 <sup>h</sup> 42 <sup>m</sup> , S. 6 <sup>h</sup> 6 <sup>m</sup> .
20	W	Ember Day. [10 <sup>h</sup> 14 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
21	Th	St. Matthew, Apostle. Last Quarter
22	F	Ember Day.
23	S	Ember Day. Autumn com. 5 <sup>h</sup> p.m.
24	S	<i>14th Sunday after Trlnity.</i>
25	M	
26	Tu	Sun R. 5 <sup>h</sup> 53 <sup>m</sup> , S. 5 <sup>h</sup> 50 <sup>m</sup> .
27	W	
28	Th	New Moon 10 <sup>h</sup> p.m. [Qr. Day.
29	F	St. Mich and All Angels. Mich. Day.
30	S	Jewish Year 5665 begins.

NOVEMBER.

1	W	All Saints' Day. Hol. Stock Exchange.
2	Th	Sun R. 6 <sup>h</sup> 56 <sup>m</sup> , S. 4 <sup>h</sup> 31 <sup>m</sup> .
3	F	
4	S	First Quarter 1 <sup>h</sup> 39 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
5	S	<i>20th Sun. aft. Trln.</i> Gunpowder Plot.
6	M	
7	Tu	
8	W	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 7 <sup>m</sup> , S. 4 <sup>h</sup> 20 <sup>m</sup> .
9	Th	King Edward VII. born, 1841.
10	F	[Quarter Day.
11	S	Half-Quarter Day. Martinmas. Scot.
12	S	<i>21st Sunday after Trlnity.</i> Full Moon
13	M	[5 <sup>h</sup> 11 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
14	Tu	
15	W	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 19 <sup>m</sup> , S. 4 <sup>h</sup> 10 <sup>m</sup> .
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	<i>22nd Sunday after Trlnity.</i>
20	M	Last Quarter 1 <sup>h</sup> 34 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
21	Tu	
22	W	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 31 <sup>m</sup> , S. 4 <sup>h</sup> 1 <sup>m</sup> .
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	
26	S	<i>23rd Sunday after Trlnity.</i> N. Moon
27	M	[4 <sup>h</sup> 47 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
28	Tu	
29	W	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 42 <sup>m</sup> , S. 3 <sup>h</sup> 54 <sup>m</sup> .
30	Th	St. Andrew, Apostle.

OCTOBER.

1	S	<i>15th Sunday after Trlnity.</i>
2	M	Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins
3	Tu	[Pheasant Shooting begins.
4	W	Sun R. 6 <sup>h</sup> 6 <sup>m</sup> , S. 5 <sup>h</sup> 31 <sup>m</sup> .
5	Th	Dividends due at Bank. First Quarter
6	F	[6 <sup>h</sup> 54 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
7	S	
8	S	<i>16th Sunday after Trlnity.</i>
9	M	
10	Tu	Oxford Michaelmas Term begins.
11	W	Sun R. 6 <sup>h</sup> 18 <sup>m</sup> , S. 5 <sup>h</sup> 16 <sup>m</sup> .
12	Th	
13	F	Full Moon 11 <sup>h</sup> 3 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
14	S	Fire Insurances expire.
15	S	<i>17th Sunday after Trlnity.</i>
16	M	Quarter Sessions Week.
17	Tu	
18	W	St. Luke, Evangelist.
19	Th	Sun R. 6 <sup>h</sup> 32 <sup>m</sup> , S. 4 <sup>h</sup> 58 <sup>m</sup> .
20	F	
21	S	Last Quarter 6 <sup>h</sup> 51 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
22	S	<i>18th Sunday after Trlnity.</i>
23	M	
24	Tu	Michaelmas Law Sittings begin.
25	W	
26	Th	Sun R. 6 <sup>h</sup> 44 <sup>m</sup> , S. 4 <sup>h</sup> 44 <sup>m</sup> .
27	F	[Moon 6 <sup>h</sup> 58 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
28	S	SS. Simon and Jude, Apostles. New
29	S	<i>19th Sunday after Trlnity.</i>
30	M	Ramadān (Turkish Lent) begins.
31	Tu	

DECEMBER.

1	F	Queen Alexandra born, 1844.
2	S	
3	S	<i>1st Sunday in Advent.</i> First Quarter
4	M	[6 <sup>h</sup> 38 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
5	Tu	
6	W	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 52 <sup>m</sup> , S. 3 <sup>h</sup> 50 <sup>m</sup> .
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	Black Game & Grouse Shooting ends.
10	S	<i>2nd Sunday in Advent.</i>
11	M	Full Moon 11 <sup>h</sup> 26 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
12	Tu	
13	W	Sun R. 8 <sup>h</sup> 0 <sup>m</sup> , S. 3 <sup>h</sup> 49 <sup>m</sup> .
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	<i>3rd Sunday in Advent.</i> Ember Week.
18	M	Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.
19	Tu	Cam. Mich. Term ends. Last Quarter
20	W	Ember Day. [6 <sup>h</sup> 9 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
21	Th	Mich. Law Sitt. end. St. Thomas, Ap.
22	F	Ember Day. Winter com. noon.
23	S	Ember Day.
24	S	<i>4th Sunday in Advent.</i>
25	M	<i>Christmas Day.</i> Quarter Day.
26	Tu	St. Stephen, M. Boxing Day. Bk. Hol.
27	W	St. John, Ev. [New Moon 4 <sup>h</sup> 4 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
28	Th	Innocents' Day.
29	F	
30	S	Sun R. 8 <sup>h</sup> 8 <sup>m</sup> , S. 3 <sup>h</sup> 57.
31		<i>1st Sunday after Christmas.</i>



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## INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
A. A. A. Championships .. .. .	692	Ajmere-Merwara .. .. .	60
Abbas Hilmi .. .. .	157	Alaska .. .. .	738
Abd-ul-Hamid II. .. .. .	729	Albania .. .. .	729
Aberdeen University .. .. .	742	Albani, Madame .. .. .	13
Aberfeldy Aerial Line .. .. .	161	Albany, Duchess of .. .. .	13
Abyssinia .. .. .	1	Duke of .. .. .	13
" Army and King .. .. .	1	Albert Medal .. .. .	13
" Jibutit-Harar Railway .. .. .	1	Alcohol for Industrial Purposes .. .. .	13
" Railway .. .. .	1	Alcoholic Liquor, Consumption of .. .. .	754
" Statistics and Diplomatic .. .. .	1	Algeria .. .. .	221
" Trade .. .. .	1	Alien Immigration, United Kingdom .. .. .	160
Academies, International Association of .. .. .	1	" and Pauperism .. .. .	161
Academy, British .. .. .	2	" Local Government Board Returns as to .. .. .	161
" French .. .. .	2	" Report of Commission .. .. .	160
" Royal .. .. .	640	" Statistics as to .. .. .	161
Accident Insurance .. .. .	268	Aliens Bill, 1904 .. .. .	662
Accidents on the Railways .. .. .	574	" Criminal .. .. .	665
" Statistics of .. .. .	309	" Statistics .. .. .	7
Accountants, Chartered Institute .. .. .	2	Allotments Association .. .. .	7
" Society of .. .. .	689	Alphonso XII., King .. .. .	691
Acre Territory Dispute .. .. .	50	Alsace-Lorraine .. .. .	237
" Map .. .. .	50	Amatongaland .. .. .	68
Acts and Bills, Parliamentary, 1904 .. .. .	2, 661	Amban at Lhasa .. .. .	112
Adam's Bridge Railway .. .. .	161	Ambulance Association .. .. .	13
Aden .. .. .	64	" Service, Bischoffsheim .. .. .	251
Adler, Hermann .. .. .	2	Ameer of Afghanistan .. .. .	3
Admiralty Departments .. .. .	399	American Pacific Cable .. .. .	99
Aerial Navigation .. .. .	2	Anatolian Railway .. .. .	162
Aeronautical Society .. .. .	3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands, etc. .. .. .	60
Afforestation in United Kingdom .. .. .	214	Andorra .. .. .	13
Afghanistan .. .. .	3	Anegada .. .. .	85
" Army and Ameer .. .. .	3	Anglican Church .. .. .	580
" Russian Approach to .. .. .	618	Anglo-French Agreement and Egypt .. .. .	155, 219
" Statistics and Diplomatic .. .. .	3	" " " and Morocco .. .. .	389
" Trade .. .. .	4	" " " and Newfoundland .. .. .	83
Africa, British Central .. .. .	73	" " " and Siam .. .. .	687
" East .. .. .	73	" " Arbitration .. .. .	290
" South .. .. .	66	" Convention Act, 1904 .. .. .	663
" " High Commissioner .. .. .	66	Anglo-Japanese Agreement, 1902 .. .. .	293
" Trade with .. .. .	4	Angola .. .. .	553
" West .. .. .	75	Anguilla .. .. .	85
" Cape to Cairo Railway .. .. .	164	Anhalt .. .. .	237
" French Central .. .. .	223	Annain .. .. .	225
" West .. .. .	223	Annuities to Royal Family .. .. .	187
" German East .. .. .	239	Annunzio, Gabriele d' .. .. .	33
" South-West .. .. .	210	Antarctic Expedition .. .. .	641
" Partitions of .. .. .	3	Anthropological Institute .. .. .	644
African Transcontinental Telegraph .. .. .	162	Anthropology, 1904 .. .. .	634
Aga Khan .. .. .	4	Antigua .. .. .	85
Aged Pensioners Bill .. .. .	661	Antiquaries of London .. .. .	14
Agra and Oudh United Provinces .. .. .	59	Anti-Semitic Movement .. .. .	296
Agricultural Bank in Egypt .. .. .	156	Anti-Vaccination League, National .. .. .	747
" Co-operation .. .. .	10	Anti-Vivisection Societies .. .. .	751
" Credit Societies .. .. .	40	A. R. A.'s .. .. .	606
" Diseases of Animals .. .. .	10	Arabia, Statistics, etc. .. .. .	14
" Organisation Society .. .. .	10	Arable Land Acreage .. .. .	6
" Produce .. .. .	9	Arbitration in Labour Disputes .. .. .	309
" Imports of .. .. .	10	" International .. .. .	272
" Rates Acts .. .. .	177	" Societies .. .. .	273
" Statistics, United Kingdom .. .. .	5-10	" Treaties, 1904 .. .. .	273
" " Arable Acreage .. .. .	6	" " and Portugal .. .. .	553
" " Crops Acreage .. .. .	6	" " French .. .. .	219
" " Produce .. .. .	9	" " with Germany .. .. .	237
" Live Stock .. .. .	7	Archæological Societies .. .. .	15
" Pasture Acreage .. .. .	6	Archæology, 1904 .. .. .	14, 15
" Produce Rates .. .. .	5	" Publications, 1904 .. .. .	241
Agriculture, Board of .. .. .	4	" Survey of Egypt .. .. .	138
" Cattle, Sheep and Pigs .. .. .	7	Archbishop's Court .. .. .	316
" chambers of .. .. .	12	Archdeacon's Court .. .. .	316
" Education and Research .. .. .	11	Arches, Dean of the Court of .. .. .	134, 316
" Holdings and Allotments .. .. .	7	Architects, Royal Institute of British .. .. .	15
" Labourers' Wages .. .. .	8	" Society of .. .. .	15
" Persons Engaged in .. .. .	8	Architectural Association .. .. .	15
" Societies and Colleges .. .. .	11, 12	Arctic Expedition .. .. .	64

	PAGE		PAGE
Argentine Republic .. .. .	16	Austria-Hungary, Navy .. .. .	33
" Army and Navy .. .. .	16	" Political Parties .. .. .	35
" Diplomatic and History .. .. .	16, 17	" Railways of .. .. .	567
" Government and Statistics .. .. .	16	" Shipping of .. .. .	374
" Great Cableway .. .. .	162	" Socialism in .. .. .	688
Armagh, Archbishop of .. .. .	17	" Sovereign .. .. .	35
Armenia .. .. .	730	" Trade and Industry .. .. .	34
Army Annual Act .. .. .	664	Authors, Incorporated Society of .. .. .	257
" British Imperial .. .. .	17	Auto-Cycle Club .. .. .	393
" Administration .. .. .	17	Automobiles .. .. .	390
" Auxiliary Forces Commission .. .. .	20	" Club .. .. .	392
" Colonial Forces .. .. .	27	Auto-Pastel Photo Process .. .. .	550
" Commands .. .. .	21	Auxiliary Forces Commission .. .. .	20
" Cost of Imperial Defence .. .. .	25	Ayuntamiento .. .. .	690
" Council .. .. .	18	Azores .. .. .	552
" Effectives and Distribution .. .. .	24		
" Estimates .. .. .	24		
" Indian .. .. .	26		
" Militia, Yeomanry, Volunteers .. .. .	22-3	Baden .. .. .	237
" Numerical Strength .. .. .	23	Bagdad Railway .. .. .	162
" Recruiting .. .. .	23	Bahama Islands .. .. .	82
" Regular Army .. .. .	21	Bahrain Islands .. .. .	64
" Reorganisation of .. .. .	19, 20	Baikal Railway .. .. .	618
" Reserve .. .. .	21	Balfour, A. J., at British Association .. .. .	633
" Terms of Service .. .. .	26	Balkan Committee .. .. .	731
" Temperance Association .. .. .	712	Ball, Sir R. S. .. .. .	37
Art Review, 1904 .. .. .	28	Balloons, Dirigable .. .. .	2
" Galleries— .. .. .		" Navigable .. .. .	2, 3
" National .. .. .	396	Baltic Fleet, Russian .. .. .	628
" " " British Art .. .. .	396	" Progress of .. .. .	629
" " " Portrait .. .. .	396	" Mercantile and Shipping Exchange .. .. .	380
" Honours, 1904 .. .. .	30	Baluchistan .. .. .	60
" Publications, 1904 .. .. .	337	Banker's Licence .. .. .	333
" Sales, 1904 .. .. .	30	Banking .. .. .	37-40
" Schools of England and Wales .. .. .	145	" Bank of England .. .. .	38
Artillery, British .. .. .	21	" Capital and Reserve Funds .. .. .	37
" Military .. .. .	31	" Clearing House System .. .. .	39
" Naval .. .. .	31	" Institute of Bankers .. .. .	39
" Royal Marine .. .. .	399	" People's Banks .. .. .	39
Artists Deceased, 1904 .. .. .	446	Bankruptcy Cases, 1904 .. .. .	321
Arts, Society of .. .. .	689	" Department, Board of Trade .. .. .	719
Ascension Island .. .. .	94	" Regulations and Statistics .. .. .	40
Ashanti .. .. .	75	Banns of Marriage .. .. .	365
Asiatic Society, Royal .. .. .	606	Baptist Missionary Society .. .. .	601
Assam .. .. .	60	Baptist Union .. .. .	594
Assistant Masters' Association .. .. .	144	Bar, General Council of the .. .. .	319
" Mistresses' Association .. .. .	144	Barbados .. .. .	84
Assizes .. .. .	315	Barbuda .. .. .	85
Association Football, 1904 .. .. .	694	Barclay, Sir Thomas .. .. .	40
Assouan Dam .. .. .	157	Baring-Gould, Rev. S. .. .. .	41
Astronomers, Royal .. .. .	115, 607	Barley, Acreage of .. .. .	6
Astronomical Association, British .. .. .	644	" Produce of .. .. .	9
" Society, Royal .. .. .	646	Barnardo's Homes .. .. .	396
Astronomy, 1904 .. .. .	635	Baronetries Conferred, 1904 .. .. .	301
Athanasian Creed, Movement against .. .. .	577	Baronets Deceased, 1904 .. .. .	411
Athletics, 1904 .. .. .	692	Barotseland .. .. .	72
" Speed Records .. .. .	378	Barrie, J. M. .. .. .	41
Auctioneers' Institute .. .. .	32	Barton, Right Hon. Sir E. .. .. .	41
" Licence .. .. .	333	Basutoland .. .. .	67
" Auld Lights " .. .. .	590	Bath, Order of .. .. .	300
Ausgleich, Austria-Hungary .. .. .	32	Battenberg, H.S.H. Prince Louis of .. .. .	41
Austin, A. .. .. .	32	Batting and Bowling Averages, 1904 .. .. .	693
Australasian Association for Advancement of Science .. .. .	644	Battles, Russo-Jap War .. .. .	622-6
Australia— .. .. .		Bavaria .. .. .	237
" and Preferential Trade .. .. .	209	Beans, Acreage of .. .. .	6
" Commonwealth of .. .. .	86	" Produce of .. .. .	9
" Constituent States .. .. .	89-92	Beaumont, Vice-Admiral Sir L. A. .. .. .	41
" Constitution and Government .. .. .	86	Bebel, F. A. .. .. .	41
" Education, Defence, etc. .. .. .	87	Bechuanaland .. .. .	67
" Forces of .. .. .	28	Beck Case .. .. .	320
" Gold Output .. .. .	242	Bedford, Admiral Sir F. G. D. .. .. .	42
" History, 1904 .. .. .	88-9	Bedford College .. .. .	150
" Newspapers of .. .. .	88	" Grammar School .. .. .	563
" Political Parties .. .. .	88	Beer, Consumption of .. .. .	764
" South .. .. .	90	" Duties (Produce) .. .. .	185
" Western .. .. .	91	Belgium .. .. .	42
" Wool Trade of .. .. .	715	" Army Statistics .. .. .	42
Australian Cricket, 1904 .. .. .	693	" Canals of .. .. .	101
Austria-Hungary .. .. .	32	" Coal Production .. .. .	383
" and Triple Alliance .. .. .	727	" Co-operation in .. .. .	127
" Army .. .. .	32	" Government, Industry, etc. .. .. .	42
" Ausgleich and Delegations .. .. .	32	" History, 1904 .. .. .	43-4
" Canals .. .. .	101	" Iron and Steel Produced and Consumed .. .. .	284
" Coal, Production of .. .. .	383	" Labour Colonies in .. .. .	748
" Government and Statistics .. .. .	33-4	" Ministry and Diplomatic .. .. .	50
" History, 1904 .. .. .	35-6	" Political Parties .. .. .	43
		" Railways of .. .. .	567



	PAGE		PAGE
Belgium, Sovereign and Diplomatic ..	43	Bremen ..	237
Benadir Coast ..	290	Bridge, Admiral Sir Cyprian ..	51
Benckendorff, Count de ..	44	Bridge, Sir F. ..	51
Bengal ..	59	Brighton College ..	563
Beresford, Lord C. ..	44	Brindisi Harbour Improvement ..	163
Beri-Beri, Cause of, etc. ..	373	Bristol Port Improvement ..	163
Bermundsey Settlement ..	744	British Academy ..	2
Bermuda Islands ..	82	" and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society ..	51
Berne Copyright Convention ..	128	" " " School Society ..	144
Bernhardt, R. S. ..	44	" " " (Science) ..	633
Bernstein, E. ..	44	" Astronomical Association ..	644
Berteaux, M. Henry ..	44	" Columbia ..	80
Bertie, Sir F. L. ..	44	" Cotton-growing Association ..	714
Bethnal Green Museum ..	750	" Guiana and Preferential Trade ..	210
Betting Loans for ..	386	" Institute of Social Service ..	689
Bhutan ..	61	" Medical Temperance Association ..	711
Bible Christians ..	593	" Numismatic Society ..	645
" Society ..	44	" Pacific Cable ..	99
Bills in Parliament, 1904 ..	661	" Science Guild ..	645
Bills of Sale ..	386	" Shipping and Foreign Trade ..	377
Bimetallism ..	45	" Shipping and War ..	629
Biographies of M.P.'s ..	476-529	" Temperance League ..	711
" Peers ..	425-471	" Trade, 1904, Review of ..	720
" Privy Councillors ..	556-62	" Women's Temperance Association ..	711
" Published 1904 ..	338	British Empire ..	52-95
Biology, 1904 ..	636	" Area, Population, Revenues ..	52-3
Birds, Society for Protection of ..	45	" Australasia ..	86-93
Birkbeck College ..	45	" Capital and Income ..	53
Birmingham and Southwark Bishoprics Act, 1904 ..	664	" Central Africa Protectorate ..	73
" King Edward's School ..	563	" Colonial Office ..	62
" University ..	150, 739	" Colonies in Asia ..	64-6
" Water Supply ..	162	" " in Europe ..	63-4
Births and Deaths, Registration of ..	45	" " in North America ..	78-82
" Statistics ..	46	" Crown Agents for Colonies ..	62
Bischoffsheim Ambulance Service ..	251	" Defence of ..	17
Bishoprics' Act, 1904 ..	664	" East Africa ..	73-5
Bishops, List of ..	581	" Guiana ..	84
" Roman Catholic, United Kingdom ..	599	" Honduras ..	83
" Suffragan ..	582	" India ..	56-62
Bisley Meeting, 1904 ..	397	" Isle of Man ..	56
Bismarck Archipelago ..	240	" New Guinea ..	92
Björnson, Björnsterne ..	46	" North Atlantic Colonies ..	82-4
Black Rod, Gentleman Usher of ..	425	" North Borneo ..	64
" Sea and Baltic Canal ..	163	" Possessions ..	94-5
Blind, Karl ..	46	" South Africa ..	66-73
Blind, Pensions ..	46	" South Africa Co. ..	72
" Royal Normal College ..	607	" Summary Table of ..	52-5
Blondlot or n-Rays ..	638	" Trade in Germany ..	235
Blue Coat School ..	563	" United Kingdom ..	56
" Fiscal Blue Books ..	211	" West Africa ..	75-8
Board of Education ..	140	" Western Pacific ..	93-4
" of Trade ..	718	" West Indies ..	84-6
Boat Races, 1904 ..	698	British Medical Association ..	369
Bobrikoff, Murder of General ..	615	" Museum ..	95
Bokhara ..	617	Brooke, Rajah, Sir Charles J. ..	65
Bolivia ..	47	Brooke, Rev. Stopford ..	96
" Boundary Dispute ..	47	Browning Settlement ..	744
" Government and Statistics ..	47	Brunei ..	64
Bombay ..	59	Brunswick ..	238
" Dock Scheme ..	163	Bryan, W. J. ..	96
Bond, Afrikander ..	72	Buckle, G. E. ..	96
Books, Copyright in ..	127	Budget, 1904 ..	194
Booth, Charles ..	47	" Discussion on ..	668
" General ..	47	" New Taxation 1904 ..	194
Borno ..	47	" Statistics ..	227
" Dutch ..	404	Bulgaria ..	96
" North ..	64	" and Macedonia ..	730
Borough Councils ..	174	" Army and Statistics ..	97
" London ..	347	" Government ..	97
Bosnia-Herzegovina ..	34	" History, 1904 ..	97
Bosruck (Alpine) Tunnel ..	163	" Religion and Education ..	97
Botanic Society, Royal ..	646	" Sovereign ..	97
Botha, Louis ..	48	Buller, Gen. Sir R. H. ..	97
Bougereau, A. W. ..	48	Bülw, Count Von ..	98
Bourgeois, L. ..	48	Bundesrath, German ..	232
Bourget, P. ..	48	Burgin, G. B. ..	98
Bourne, Right Rev. F. ..	48	Burian, Baron Stephen ..	98
Bowling Averages, 1904 ..	693	Burma ..	60
Boys' Brigade ..	48	Burnand, Sir F. C. ..	98
Brazil ..	49	Butler, Lt.-Gen. Sir W. F. ..	98
" Army ..	49	Butt, Clara ..	99
" Diplomatic and Statistics ..	49		
" Government and Industries ..	49	Cabinet Ministers, United Kingdom ..	419-22
" History, 1904 ..	51	Cable Communications ..	99
" Map Acrc Territory ..	50	Caine, T. H. H. ..	99
" Navy ..	49		
Breed Societies ..	12		

	PAGE		PAGE
Cairo, New Bridge .. .. .	163	Cheltenham Ladies' College .. .. .	148
Calvinism, Decay of .. .. .	576	Chemical Industry Society .. .. .	647
Calvinist Methodist Church, Wales .. .. .	591	" Society .. .. .	645
Cambodia .. .. .	225	Chemistry and Physics, 1904 .. .. .	637
Cambon, M. Pierre Paul .. .. .	99	Cheyne, Rev. T. K. .. .. .	108
Cambridge—		Children and Street Trading .. .. .	109
" Colleges for Women .. .. .	148	" in Theatres .. .. .	109
" House Settlement .. .. .	744	" Prevention of Cruelty to, Act 1904 .. .. .	678
" University .. .. .	739	Children's Country Holidays Fund .. .. .	109
" Women at .. .. .	149	" Employment Act, 1903 .. .. .	109
Cameroons .. .. .	239	" Fresh Air Mission .. .. .	109
Campbell, Rev. R. J. .. .. .	100	Chile .. .. .	109
Canada .. .. .	78	" Army .. .. .	110
" and Earl of Dundonald .. .. .	656	" Diplomatic .. .. .	110
" and Preferential Trade .. .. .	208	" Government .. .. .	110
" Copyright in .. .. .	128	" History, 1904 .. .. .	110
" History, 1904 .. .. .	80	" Navy .. .. .	110
" Industries .. .. .	79	" Statistics .. .. .	110
" Newspapers of .. .. .	79	Chiltern Hundreds .. .. .	471
" Parliament .. .. .	78	China, Empire of .. .. .	110
" Permanent Forces .. .. .	28	" and Transvaal .. .. .	114
" Political Parties .. .. .	80	" Army .. .. .	111
" Railways .. .. .	79	" Commercial Treaties .. .. .	111
" Statistics and Diplomatic .. .. .	79	" Dependencies .. .. .	112
" Tariff Legislation .. .. .	79	" Diplomatic .. .. .	112
Canals, British and Foreign .. .. .	100	" Districts leased to Powers .. .. .	112
" and Chambers of Commerce .. .. .	100	" Emperor .. .. .	113
" Mileage, Capital, Traffic, Revenue .. .. .	100	" Government .. .. .	111
" Nationalisation of .. .. .	100	" History, 1904 .. .. .	114
" Proposed National Trust .. .. .	100	" Railways .. .. .	113
Canary Islands .. .. .	691	" Religion and Education .. .. .	111
Cancer Research Fund .. .. .	369	" Statistics .. .. .	112
" Treatment of .. .. .	370	" Treaty Ports .. .. .	111
Canine Defence League .. .. .	396	Chinese Labour .. .. .	70, 655
Cape Breton Island .. .. .	81	" Turkestan .. .. .	112
Cape Colony .. .. .	67	Christian Evidence Society .. .. .	115
" Government and Description .. .. .	67	Christian IX., King .. .. .	133
" History, 1904 .. .. .	68	Christian Science .. .. .	602
" Military Forces .. .. .	28	Christie, W. H. M. .. .. .	115
" Statistics and Diplomatic .. .. .	68	Christ's Hospital .. .. .	563
" Wool Production of .. .. .	715	Church and State in France .. .. .	221
Cape to Cairo Railway .. .. .	164	" Army .. .. .	583
Cape Verde Islands .. .. .	553	" Association .. .. .	584
Cardinals, College of .. .. .	599	" Crisis in Scotland .. .. .	577
Cargados Islands .. .. .	95	" " Royal Commission on .. .. .	580
Carlos, Don, of Spain .. .. .	691	" Defence Committee .. .. .	134
Carlos I., King .. .. .	553	" House .. .. .	584
Carnegie, A. .. .. .	101	" Lads' Brigade .. .. .	584
" Trust .. .. .	743	" Reform League .. .. .	585
Caroline, Case of the .. .. .	630	" Sunday School Institute .. .. .	584
" Islands .. .. .	240	" Union, English .. .. .	585
Carriage Licence .. .. .	333	Church of England .. .. .	580
Carriage Licences, Produce of .. .. .	185	" Congress, 1904 .. .. .	586
Cash on Delivery System .. .. .	554	" " Missionary Society .. .. .	600
Cattle Breeders' Societies .. .. .	12	" " Temperance Society .. .. .	711
" Prices of .. .. .	9	" " and Licensing Act .. .. .	334
Cattle of United Kingdom .. .. .	7	" " Benefit Society .. .. .	228
Cayman Islands .. .. .	85	Churchmen's Union .. .. .	585
C. D. Acts .. .. .	101	Cinque Ports .. .. .	115
" State Regulation of Vice, International .. .. .	102	Circum-Baikal Railway .. .. .	618
" Federation for Abolition of .. .. .	102	City and Guilds of London Institute .. .. .	349
Celebes .. .. .	404	" Churches Preservation Society .. .. .	115
Census, 1901, Final Report .. .. .	102	" of London College .. .. .	115
" Age Distribution of Population .. .. .	102	" " School .. .. .	564
" Marriage Condition .. .. .	102	" " Police .. .. .	359
" Principal Occupations of Inhabitants .. .. .	102	Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society .. .. .	645
Central Criminal Court .. .. .	315	" Courts, England and Wales .. .. .	313
" Provinces (India) .. .. .	60	" Engineers' Institution .. .. .	645
Ceylon, Government and Statistics .. .. .	64	" Judicial Statistics .. .. .	320
" Adam's Bridge Railway .. .. .	161	" List, H.M.'s .. .. .	187
" Colombo Harbour Works .. .. .	164	" " Commissioners and Statistics .. .. .	116
Chagos Islands .. .. .	95	" " Home .. .. .	116
Chalmers, M. D. .. .. .	103	" " Votes .. .. .	188
Chamber of Shipping, United Kingdom .. .. .	380	Clarke, Sir E. G., K.C. .. .. .	116
Chamberlain and Fiscal Reform .. .. .	196	Clarke, Sir G. S. .. .. .	116
Chamberlain's Fiscal Proposals .. .. .	199	Clearing House (Banks) .. .. .	39
Championships, Sporting .. .. .	692	Clergy and Ministers Deceased, 1904 .. .. .	413
Chancery, Court of .. .. .	314	Clerk of Parliaments .. .. .	423
Channel Islands .. .. .	56	Clifford, Rev. J. .. .. .	117
" Tunnel .. .. .	164	Clifton College .. .. .	564
Chantrey Fund Administration .. .. .	28	Clinical Society .. .. .	645
Charitable Societies, English .. .. .	103	Close Time for Birds .. .. .	45
Charity Commissioners, England and Wales .. .. .	108	Clubs and Club Houses .. .. .	117
" Organisation Society .. .. .	108	Coal, Consumption in Belgium .. .. .	383
Charles I., King of Roumania .. .. .	605	" " France .. .. .	383
Charterhouse School .. .. .	563	" " Germany .. .. .	383
Cheltenham College .. .. .	563	" " " United Kingdom .. .. .	383

	PAGE		PAGE
Coal, Consumption in U.S.A. . . . .	383	Cotton Manufactures . . . . .	715
" Production of the United Kingdom . . . . .	383	" Production and Consumption . . . . .	713
" World . . . . .	383	" Trade, 1904 . . . . .	723
" Resources of the United Kingdom . . . . .	383	Council of Legal Education . . . . .	319
" Trade, 1904 . . . . .	723	Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion . . . . .	596
Cobden Club . . . . .	119	County Councils, Ireland . . . . .	279
Cochin China . . . . .	225	" of Scotland . . . . .	650
Coleridge-Taylor, S. . . . .	119	" Powers of, etc. . . . .	174
Colombia . . . . .	120	" Courts . . . . .	314
" Government . . . . .	120	Courtney, Right Hon. L. H. . . . .	128
" Statistics, etc. . . . .	120	Covent Garden Opera House . . . . .	607
Colombo Harbour Works . . . . .	164	Craigie, Mrs. . . . .	129
Colonial Conference, 1902 . . . . .	120	Crane, W. . . . .	129
" " and Preferential Trade . . . . .	121	Cremation . . . . .	129
" " Proposed on Fiscal Reform . . . . .	207	" Society of England . . . . .	129
" Forces . . . . .	701	Crete, Discoveries in . . . . .	14
" Loans . . . . .	62	" Government and British Consul . . . . .	129
" Office . . . . .	62	" Statistics, etc. . . . .	129
" Secretary . . . . .	62	Cricket, 1904 . . . . .	693
Colonies, Crown Agents for . . . . .	549	Criminal Aliens' Bill . . . . .	665
Colour Photography . . . . .	122	" Courts, England and Wales . . . . .	315
Combes, E. . . . .	136	Croquet Championships, 1904 . . . . .	694
Comedies produced 1904 . . . . .	122	Cross-country Running . . . . .	692
Commerce, Association of Chambers' of . . . . .	145	Crown Agents for Colonies . . . . .	62, 656
Commercial Education . . . . .	122	Cruelty to Children Prevention Act, 1904 . . . . .	678
" Travellers' Association . . . . .	122	Cuba Government . . . . .	130
Commissionaires . . . . .	122	" Statistics . . . . .	130
Commons and Footpaths Society . . . . .	471-529	Culme-Seymour, Adm. Sir Michael . . . . .	131
" House of . . . . .	681	Cunard Agreement (Money) Act . . . . .	665
" Meals at . . . . .	475	" Co. and H.M. Government . . . . .	380
" Officers of . . . . .	86	Curaçao . . . . .	404
Commonwealth of Australia . . . . .	222	Customs Receipts . . . . .	185
Comoro Islands . . . . .	322	Cycles, Motor, Number of . . . . .	390
Company Law Cases, 1904 . . . . .	580	Cyprus, Government Statistics . . . . .	63
Congé d'Elire . . . . .	123	" Imperial Defence Contribution . . . . .	26
Congo Commission of Inquiry . . . . .	122	Czar of Russia . . . . .	614
" Free State . . . . .	222	" " Manifesto, 1904 . . . . .	616
" French . . . . .	123	Czechs . . . . .	35
" Government and Diplomatic . . . . .	123		
" Statistics . . . . .	504		
Congregational Union . . . . .	576	Dahomey . . . . .	223
" " at Cardiff . . . . .	595	Dairy Institutes . . . . .	12
" " Reconstruction of . . . . .	367	" Produce of Denmark . . . . .	133
Conjugal Rights, Restitution of . . . . .	123	" Imports of . . . . .	10
Connaught and Strathearn, H. R. H. Duke of . . . . .	20	Dalai Lama . . . . .	112
Conscription, Cost of . . . . .	545	Danube Developments . . . . .	164
Conservative Central Office . . . . .	545	" Internal Communication . . . . .	131
" Organisations . . . . .	194	De Forest System . . . . .	755
Consolidated Fund Payments . . . . .	184	Deaf, Training College for Teachers of the . . . . .	131
" Services . . . . .	701	Deakin, A. . . . .	131
Consols in 1904 . . . . .	520	Death Duties . . . . .	131, 185
Constituencies, Parliamentary . . . . .	214	Deaths from Consumption . . . . .	123
" United Kingdom . . . . .	123	" in 1904 . . . . .	411
Consumption, Deaths from . . . . .	123	" Registration of . . . . .	45
" National Association for Prevention of . . . . .	370	" Statistics of . . . . .	46
" Report of Royal Commission . . . . .	123	Decimal Association . . . . .	381
" Sanatoria . . . . .	292	Delcassé, T. . . . .	132
Contraband of War . . . . .	275	Denmark . . . . .	132
" Law as to . . . . .	581	" Agricultural Produce . . . . .	133
Convocation, Houses of . . . . .	92	" Army . . . . .	132
Cook Islands . . . . .	125	" Colonies . . . . .	133
Co-operation— . . . . .	10	" Diplomatic . . . . .	133
" Distributive Societies . . . . .	126	" Government . . . . .	132
" in Agriculture . . . . .	125	" Industries . . . . .	133
" on the Continent . . . . .	40	" Navy . . . . .	132
" Productive Societies . . . . .	126	" Political Parties . . . . .	133
Co-operative Banks Association . . . . .	126	" Shipping of . . . . .	374
" Insurance . . . . .	126	" Statistics . . . . .	133
" Production Federation . . . . .	126	Denominations, The Three . . . . .	592
" Union . . . . .	126	Dewar, Sir James . . . . .	134
" Women's Co-operative Guild . . . . .	607	Diaz, President . . . . .	352
Coopers Hill College . . . . .	60	Dibdin, Sir L. T. . . . .	134
Coorg . . . . .	384	Diplomatic Service, United Kingdom . . . . .	213
Copper Output of the World . . . . .	723	Direct Taxation, United Kingdom . . . . .	195
" Trade, 1904 . . . . .	128	Diseases of Animals Act, 1903 . . . . .	10
Copyright, Berne Convention . . . . .	127	Disestablishment Societies for and against . . . . .	154
" British and Foreign . . . . .	324	Dissenting Deputies . . . . .	592
" Cases, 1904 . . . . .	154	Distinguished Service Order . . . . .	301
Cornwall, Duchy of, Revenue . . . . .	685	Divorce . . . . .	367
Coronation Expenses . . . . .	701	Dockyards, British . . . . .	400
Corporation Stocks . . . . .	690	Dog Licence . . . . .	333
Cortes, Spanish . . . . .	610, 611	" Licences, Produce of . . . . .	185
Cossacks . . . . .	128	Dogger Bank Outrage . . . . .	628
Costa Rica . . . . .	128	Dogs Bill, 1904 . . . . .	666
" " Government and Diplomatic . . . . .	128	Dominica . . . . .	85, 632
" Statistics . . . . .	128	Don Carlos, of Spain . . . . .	691
Cotton Growing Association . . . . .	714		



	PAGE		PAGE
Douglas, Maj.-Gen. C. W. . . . .	134	Elgar Festival, 1904 . . . . .	393
Dover Harbour . . . . .	164	Ellice Island . . . . .	94
Dowden, Professor E. . . . .	134	Emigrants' Information Office . . . . .	159
Doyle, Sir A. C. . . . .	135	Emigration and Immigration . . . . .	159-60
Drama, The, 1904 . . . . .	135-8	" Alien Immigration . . . . .	160
" Plays produced and Events . . . . .	136-8	" Self-Help Society . . . . .	159
Dramatic Publications, 1904 . . . . .	343	Employers' Liability . . . . .	161
Druids, Order of . . . . .	228	Engineering Schemes, Industrial . . . . .	161-72
Dublin, Archbishop of . . . . .	138	Engineers, Civil, Institution of . . . . .	645
" Metropolitan Police . . . . .	277	" Electrical . . . . .	645
" University . . . . .	743	" Standards Committee . . . . .	161
Dulwich College . . . . .	564	England and Wales—	
Dumping, Canada and . . . . .	80	" Agricultural Statistics . . . . .	6-11
Dundonald, Earl, and Canada . . . . .	656	" Area, Population, etc. . . . .	172
Durand, Sir H. M. . . . .	138	" Census, 1901 . . . . .	172
Durham University . . . . .	150, 740	" Charity Commissioners . . . . .	108
Duse, E. . . . .	138	" Church of . . . . .	580
Dykes, Rev. J. O. . . . .	138	" Congregational Union of . . . . .	595
		" County Councils . . . . .	178
		" Ecclesiastical Commissioners of . . . . .	139
		" Education in . . . . .	140-46
Earl Marshal . . . . .	139	" Inhabited Houses in . . . . .	172
Early Closing Association . . . . .	139	" Land Rating in . . . . .	177
" in Shops . . . . .	681	" Law Courts . . . . .	313
East Africa, German . . . . .	239	" Local Debt of . . . . .	178
" Portuguese . . . . .	553	" Government of . . . . .	173
" Protectorate . . . . .	73	" Taxation Returns . . . . .	177
East Indies, Dutch . . . . .	403	" Males, Females, Families . . . . .	172
Ecclesiastical Commissioners . . . . .	139	" Newspapers of . . . . .	407
" Courts . . . . .	316	" Police Force of . . . . .	173
Economics, London School of . . . . .	139	" Poor Law Statistics . . . . .	178
Ecuador Government . . . . .	140	" Rateable Value of . . . . .	178
" Statistics . . . . .	140	English Church Union . . . . .	585
Edinburgh New Water Works . . . . .	165	Entomological Society . . . . .	645
" University . . . . .	151, 742	Episcopal Churches . . . . .	580
Education Act, 1902 . . . . .	140	Erythraea . . . . .	290
" Opposition to . . . . .	152	Esher Committee . . . . .	17
" Bills and Acts . . . . .	666	Esperanto, Progress of . . . . .	180
" Board of . . . . .	140	" British Association . . . . .	180
" Code, 1904 . . . . .	142	" Characteristics of . . . . .	181
" Cost of . . . . .	189	Essays, etc., Published 1904 . . . . .	339
" England and Wales . . . . .	140-46	Established Churches, United Kingdom . . . . .	580, 588
" for the Law . . . . .	318	Estate Duties (Produce) . . . . .	185
" Higher . . . . .	144	" Duty . . . . .	131
" of Women . . . . .	148-62	Estates of the Realm . . . . .	423
" in Agriculture . . . . .	11	Ethical Societies . . . . .	181
" in Forestry . . . . .	215	Ethological Society . . . . .	645
" in United Kingdom . . . . .	140-53	Eton College . . . . .	564
" Ireland . . . . .	147	Evangelical Alliance . . . . .	592
" Local Authorities . . . . .	140	" Continental Society . . . . .	592
" Primary . . . . .	142	Evening Schools . . . . .	145
" Public Schools United Kingdom . . . . .	563	Exchequer Balances . . . . .	192
" Questions in Parliament . . . . .	657	" Receipts . . . . .	184
" Scotland . . . . .	146	Excise Duties (Produce) . . . . .	185
" Secondary . . . . .	144	Exeter Hall . . . . .	182
Educational Publications, 1904 . . . . .	338	Exports, British, 1904 . . . . .	720
Edward VII . . . . .	154	Extradition Regulations . . . . .	182
" Civil List of . . . . .	154-87		
" Household Expenses . . . . .	187		
" Public Acts, 1904 . . . . .	155		
Efficiency League . . . . .	155	Fabian Society . . . . .	688
Eggs, Imports of . . . . .	10	Factory and Workshop Inspection . . . . .	182
Egypt . . . . .	155	Fairbairn, Rev. A. M. . . . .	183
" and Anglo-French Agreement, 1904 . . . . .	155	Falkland Islands . . . . .	94
" and Suez Canal . . . . .	158	Fanning Island . . . . .	93
" Archaeological Work . . . . .	14	Far East, War in the . . . . .	619-31
" Army and British Forces in . . . . .	156	Farms, Size of . . . . .	7
" Diplomatic . . . . .	157	Farmers and Graziers, Number of . . . . .	8
" Exploration Fund . . . . .	158	" Club . . . . .	12
" Government . . . . .	155	Felstead School . . . . .	564
" Industries, Railways, etc. . . . .	156	Females, Proportion to Males . . . . .	102
" Irrigation . . . . .	157	Fernando Po . . . . .	691
" Khedive . . . . .	157	Fettes College . . . . .	564
" Soudan . . . . .	157	Fiction, Works of, 1904 . . . . .	340
" Statistics . . . . .	155	Fidelity Guarantee Insurance . . . . .	269
" Suakin-Atbara Railway . . . . .	171	Fiji Islands . . . . .	93
Eighty Club . . . . .	545	Finance Act, 1904 . . . . .	668
Eisteddfod . . . . .	159	" Budget, 1904 . . . . .	194
Elder Brethren, Trinity House . . . . .	727	" Civil List Charges, etc. . . . .	194
Election of an M.P. . . . .	473	" Expenditure . . . . .	184
Electoral Law Cases, 1904 . . . . .	324	" National . . . . .	183
Electric Lighting . . . . .	638, 640	" Debt . . . . .	184
" Railways in London . . . . .	357	" Revenue . . . . .	184
" Traction . . . . .	639	Finland . . . . .	617
Electrical Progress, 1904 . . . . .	638	Fire Insurance Companies . . . . .	258
Electrification of Railways . . . . .	569	Fiscal Question, The . . . . .	196-212
Elgar, Sir E. . . . .	159	" Events of 1903 . . . . .	196-200

	PAGE		PAGE
Fiscal Question, The, India and .. .. .	61	Galveston, Reclamation of .. .. .	166
" " Indian and Colonial Opinion .. .. .	208	Gambia .. .. .	75
" " Liberal-Unionist Split .. .. .	200	Gambier Islands .. .. .	225
" " Mr. Balfour at Edinburgh .. .. .	206	Game Birds' Close Time .. .. .	45
" " Mr. Balfour's Sheffield Programme .. .. .	199	" Laws .. .. .	230
" " Parliamentary Proceedings, 1904 .. .. .	201-4	" Licence .. .. .	333
" " Proposed Colonial Conference .. .. .	204	Gaming Cases, 1904 .. .. .	324
" " Publications and Associations .. .. .	211	Garden Cities .. .. .	230
" " Review of British Trade .. .. .	720	" near Hitchin .. .. .	230
" " Tariff Commission .. .. .	207	Gardeners, Orders of Free .. .. .	228
Fisher, Admiral Sir John .. .. .	195	Garter, Order of .. .. .	209
Fisheries, Board of Agriculture and .. .. .	4	" King of Arms .. .. .	299
Folkestone Harbour Extension .. .. .	165	Gas compared with Electric Light .. .. .	640
Food Supply in War .. .. .	212	" Undertaking Statistics .. .. .	231
Football, 1904 .. .. .	694	Geikie, Sir Archibald .. .. .	231
Foreign Affairs, Secretary for .. .. .	213	General District Rate .. .. .	176
" Copyright .. .. .	127	" Medical Council .. .. .	399
" Enlistment Act .. .. .	275	Gentlemen-at-Arms .. .. .	232
" Loan Stocks .. .. .	731	Geographical Progress, 1904 .. .. .	641
" Loans .. .. .	702	" Societies .. .. .	647
" Moneys and English Values .. .. .	213	Geological Society of London .. .. .	645
" Ships, Parliamentary Committee .. .. .	684	" Survey .. .. .	232
Foreign Office .. .. .	213	Geologists' Association .. .. .	645
" " Consular Service .. .. .	214	Geology, 1904 .. .. .	643
" " Diplomatic Service .. .. .	213	George I. of Greece .. .. .	243
" " Passports .. .. .	214	German East Africa .. .. .	239
Foresters, Orders of .. .. .	228	" South-West Africa .. .. .	240
Forestry in United Kingdom .. .. .	214	Germany .. .. .	232-41
" Schools .. .. .	215	" and Triple Alliance .. .. .	727
France .. .. .	215-25	" Army .. .. .	232
" and Vatican .. .. .	220	" Canals of .. .. .	101
" Anglo-French Agreement .. .. .	219	" Coal Production and Resources .. .. .	383
" Army .. .. .	215-16	" Colonies .. .. .	239-41
" Canals, etc. .. .. .	101	" Co-operation in .. .. .	126
" Colonies of .. .. .	221-5	" History, 1904 .. .. .	237
" Co-operation in .. .. .	126	" Iron and Steel Produced and Consumed .. .. .	283
" Education, Local Government, etc. .. .. .	207	" Labour Colonies in .. .. .	748
" Electrical Progress .. .. .	641	" Legislature .. .. .	232
" Executive and Legislature .. .. .	215	" Navy .. .. .	233-4
" History, 1904 .. .. .	219-221	" Newspapers of .. .. .	234
" Iron and Steel Produced and Consumed .. .. .	283	" Political Parties .. .. .	236
" Navy .. .. .	216-17	" Railways of .. .. .	567
" Newspapers, Industries, etc. .. .. .	208	" Religion and Education .. .. .	234
" Political Parties .. .. .	219	" Shipping of .. .. .	374
" Port and Canal Improvements .. .. .	165	" Socialist Movement .. .. .	688
" President of .. .. .	218	" Sovereign .. .. .	236
" Railways of .. .. .	567	" States of .. .. .	237-9
" Shipping of .. .. .	374	" Statistics and Diplomatic .. .. .	235
" Socialist Movement .. .. .	688	" Trade and Industry .. .. .	234
" Trade with Africa .. .. .	4	" Trade with Africa .. .. .	4
" Treaty with Siam .. .. .	687	Gibraltar .. .. .	63
Francis Ferdinand of Austria .. .. .	225	" Naval Works .. .. .	165
Francis Joseph I., The Emperor .. .. .	35	Gilbert and Ellice Islands .. .. .	94
Free Church Boys' Camps .. .. .	225	Gilchrist Educational Trust .. .. .	241
" " Council .. .. .	591	Girls' Friendly Society .. .. .	241
" " of England .. .. .	596	" Public Day School Co. .. .. .	148
" " of Scotland .. .. .	588	Girton College .. .. .	149
" " Gardeners, Orders of .. .. .	228	Glasgow University .. .. .	742
" " Liturgical Churches Conference .. .. .	577	Glenalmond College .. .. .	564
" " Trade and Protection .. .. .	196-212	Goa .. .. .	554
Free Trade Union .. .. .	212	Godley, Sir A. .. .. .	241
Freemasonry .. .. .	226	Gold Coast .. .. .	75
Fromantle, Admiral Hon. Sir E. .. .. .	226	" Fields and Production .. .. .	242
Fromantle, Hon. and Very Rev. W. H. .. .. .	226	" Output of the World .. .. .	384
French Academy .. .. .	2	" " Rhodesia .. .. .	72
" Central Africa .. .. .	223	Golf Championships, 1904 .. .. .	695
" Congo .. .. .	222	Goluchowski, Count .. .. .	243
" Guiana .. .. .	223	Gordon Memorial College .. .. .	157
" Guinea .. .. .	223	Gould, F. Carruthers .. .. .	243
" India .. .. .	223	Government Publications .. .. .	2
" Somaliland .. .. .	221	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway .. .. .	79
" West Africa .. .. .	223	Gray's Inn .. .. .	319
French, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. .. .. .	226	Great Central Railway New Line .. .. .	573
Friendly Societies .. .. .	227	Greece .. .. .	243-4
" " Chief Benefit Societies .. .. .	227	" Army .. .. .	243
" " Chief Registrar of .. .. .	227	" History, 1904 .. .. .	244
" " Outdoor Relief Act .. .. .	677	" Legislation .. .. .	243
" " Registrar's Returns (table) .. .. .	227	" Political Parties .. .. .	244
Friends, Society of .. .. .	597	" Sovereign .. .. .	244
" Woodbrooke Settlement .. .. .	745	" Statistics and Diplomatic .. .. .	243
Froebel Society .. .. .	144	" Trade .. .. .	243
Fruit Culture .. .. .	5	Greenland .. .. .	133
" Growers Federation .. .. .	13	Greenwich Hospital .. .. .	244
" Imports of .. .. .	10	Grenada .. .. .	86
Gainsborough Water Boring .. .. .	166	Grenadines .. .. .	86
		Gresham College .. .. .	244
		Gripenburg, General .. .. .	245

	PAGE		PAGE
Ground Values, League for Taxation of .. .. .	312	Housing Question, The, Associations, etc. .. .. .	254-5
Guadeloupe .. .. .	224	" Standing Orders, etc. .. .. .	253
Guardians, Boards of .. .. .	175	Howard Association .. .. .	255
Guatemala, Government and Diplomatic .. .. .	245	Huggins, Sir W. .. .. .	255
" Statistics .. .. .	245	Hull Fishing Fleet, Outrage on .. .. .	628
Guernsey .. .. .	56	Humane Society .. .. .	607
Guiana, Dutch .. .. .	404	Humanitarian League .. .. .	255
" French .. .. .	224	Hungary .. .. .	32-5
Guildhall School of Music .. .. .	245	" History, 1904 .. .. .	36
Guinea, French .. .. .	223	Hunting .. .. .	695
" Portuguese .. .. .	554	Huntingdon, Countess of, Connexion .. .. .	596
Guinness Trust .. .. .	255	Husband and Wife Cases, 1904 .. .. .	324
Gum-Bichromate Photo Process .. .. .	550	" Law .. .. .	366
Gun Licences .. .. .	185, 333		
Guvot, Yves .. .. .	245		
G.W.R. New Route to Ireland .. .. .	472		
		Ibsen, Henrik .. .. .	255
Habibullah Khan .. .. .	3	Iceland .. .. .	133
Hague Conference, '99 .. .. .	272	Ibert, Sir Courtenay .. .. .	255
" Proposed, 1904 .. .. .	272	Immigration and Emigration, United Kingdom .. .. .	150-60
Haileybury College .. .. .	564	" to United States .. .. .	735
Hall, Marie .. .. .	46	Imperial Cancer Research Fund .. .. .	369
Hall-marking Foreign Plate Act, 1904 .. .. .	670	" Customs, China .. .. .	112
Hamburg .. .. .	238	" Defence .. .. .	25, 206
Hamilton, Lt.-Gen. Sir Ian .. .. .	246	" at Colonial Conference, 1902 .. .. .	121
Hamilton, Sir E. W. .. .. .	246	" Colonial Contribution .. .. .	26
Hardinge, Sir Charles .. .. .	246	" Committee of .. .. .	17
Hardy, Thomas .. .. .	246	" Federation .. .. .	256
Harmsworth, Sir A. C. .. .. .	246	" Institute .. .. .	256
Harris, Vice-Admiral Sir R. H. .. .. .	246	" Protestant Federation .. .. .	585
Harrow School .. .. .	564	" Service Order .. .. .	256
Hart, Sir Robert .. .. .	246	" Tariff Committee .. .. .	212
" Scheme for Reorganisation of China .. .. .	115	" Vaccination League .. .. .	746
Hauptmann, Gerhart .. .. .	247	" War Fund .. .. .	256
Haussa States .. .. .	76	" Yeomanry .. .. .	22
Hawaiian Islands .. .. .	738	Imports, British .. .. .	720
Hayashi, Viscount Tadasu .. .. .	247	" of Agricultural Produce .. .. .	10
Hay, Colonel John .. .. .	247	Income Tax .. .. .	186
Hayti .. .. .	247	" Rates .. .. .	256
Headmasters' Association .. .. .	144	" Statistics and Committee .. .. .	257
" Conference .. .. .	144	" Produce of .. .. .	186
Hearts of Oak Benefit Society .. .. .	229	Incorporated Society of Authors .. .. .	257
Hebburn Graving Dock .. .. .	166	Independent Labour Party .. .. .	688
Herero Rising .. .. .	240	" Order of Good Templars .. .. .	711
Hertford House Collection .. .. .	752	India, Administration and Government .. .. .	56-7
Hervey Islands .. .. .	92	" Agriculture in .. .. .	57
Hesse, Duchy of .. .. .	238	" and Preferential Tariff .. .. .	208
Heysham New Harbour .. .. .	166	" Empire of .. .. .	56-62
" Hicksites " .. .. .	597	" French .. .. .	224
Higher Education of Women .. .. .	148	" Gold Output .. .. .	242
" Elementary Schools .. .. .	142	" Government, Personnel of .. .. .	58-9
Historical Books, 1904 .. .. .	341	" History, 1904 .. .. .	61-2
" MSS. Commission .. .. .	247	" Irrigation .. .. .	166
" Society, Royal .. .. .	248, 607	" Jute Exports .. .. .	717
Hockey, 1904 .. .. .	695	" Land Tenure, Afforestation .. .. .	58
Hofmeyr, Jan .. .. .	248	" Native States .. .. .	61
Holdings and Allotments .. .. .	7	" Newspapers of .. .. .	58
Holland .. .. .	402	" Order of the Crown of .. .. .	301
Holloway College .. .. .	150	" of the Star of .. .. .	300
Home Arts and Industries Association .. .. .	248	" Provinces .. .. .	59-61
Homeless and Destitute Children .. .. .	396	" Religion and Education .. .. .	57
Home Office, Duties and Permanent Officials .. .. .	248-9	" Statistics of .. .. .	58
" for Ireland .. .. .	280	" Tibet Expedition .. .. .	62
" Reading Union .. .. .	396	" Treaty with Tibet .. .. .	112
Honduras .. .. .	249	Indian Army .. .. .	26
Hong-Kong .. .. .	65	" Civil Service .. .. .	57
Honours Conferred, 1904 .. .. .	301	" Councils Act, 1904 .. .. .	670
Hooley-Lawson Case .. .. .	521	" Empire, Order of .. .. .	301
Hope, Anthony .. .. .	249	" Imperial Service Troops .. .. .	27
Hops, Acreage and Produce .. .. .	6, 9	" National Association .. .. .	58
Hopwood, Sir Francis .. .. .	250	" Congress .. .. .	58
Horological Institute .. .. .	250	Indirect Taxation, United Kingdom .. .. .	195
Horses in United Kingdom .. .. .	7	Indo-China .. .. .	224
Horsley, Sir Victor .. .. .	250	Industrial Schools .. .. .	147
Horton, Rev. R. F. .. .. .	250	Inebriates Acts .. .. .	257
Hospital Schools, London .. .. .	368	Inebriety, Society for Study of .. .. .	257
Hospitals and Dispensaries .. .. .	207	Inland Revenue Commissioners .. .. .	257
" King Edward's Fund .. .. .	250	" Receipts .. .. .	185
" London .. .. .	250	Inner Temple .. .. .	319
" Saturday and Sunday Funds .. .. .	250	Inns of Court .. .. .	319
" Produce of .. .. .	184	Inspectors of Factories .. .. .	183
Household, H.M., Appointments, 1892-1904 .. .. .	422	Institute of Bankers .. .. .	39
Houses of Parliament .. .. .	419-546	" of Oil Painters .. .. .	257
Housing Question, The .. .. .	252-5	Institutions of Engineers .. .. .	645
" Acts of Parliament .. .. .	252	Insurance Co-operative .. .. .	126
		" Companies and Statistics .. .. .	258
		" Accident .. .. .	268



	PAGE		PAGE
Insurance Companies and Trusteeship .. .. .	270	Jamaica .. .. .	84
" " Fidelity Guarantee .. .. .	269	Jameson, Dr. .. .. .	290
" " Fire .. .. .	258	Japan .. .. .	290-94
" " Life .. .. .	259	" " Agreement with Korea .. .. .	305
" " Industrial .. .. .	261	" " Army .. .. .	291
" Marine .. .. .	267	" " Education and Religion .. .. .	292
" Miscellaneous .. .. .	270	" " Government .. .. .	291
Intercolonial Council (Transvaal and Orange River Colony) .. .. .	71	" " History, 1904 .. .. .	294
International Arbitration .. .. .	272	" " Industries .. .. .	292
" " Hague Conference '99 .. .. .	272	" " Navy .. .. .	292
" " " proposed in 1904 .. .. .	272	" " Political Parties .. .. .	293
" " Court .. .. .	272	" " Sovereign .. .. .	293
" " Societies .. .. .	273	" " Statistics and Diplomatic .. .. .	292
" " Treaties made .. .. .	273	" " Treaty with Great Britain .. .. .	293
" Association of Academies .. .. .	1	" " War with Russia .. .. .	619-31
" Catalogue of Scientific Literature .. .. .	126	Jaurès, Jean .. .. .	294
" Co-operative Alliance .. .. .	102	Java .. .. .	403
" Federation for Abolition of State Regulation of Vice .. .. .	181	Jenner Society .. .. .	747
" " Language, Esperanto .. .. .	273	Jersey .. .. .	56
" " Law .. .. .	276	Jeune, Right Hon. Sir F. .. .. .	295
" " Institute of .. .. .	546	Jews, Ecclesiastical Bodies in United Kingdom .. .. .	295
Inventions, Patents for .. .. .	276-282	" " Statistics of .. .. .	295
Ireland .. .. .	276	" " Zionism .. .. .	296
" " Administration of .. .. .	6-11	Jibutli-Harar Railway .. .. .	1
" " Statistics .. .. .	637	Joachim, Joseph .. .. .	296
" " Affairs of, in Parliament .. .. .	276	Jockeys, Winning, 1904 .. .. .	687
" " Area, Population, etc. .. .. .	279	Johnston, Sir Harry .. .. .	296
" " County Councils in .. .. .	151	Joint Stock Banks .. .. .	39
" " Degrees for Women .. .. .	147	" " Companies .. .. .	296
" " Education .. .. .	587	" " " Registered and Wound up .. .. .	297
" " Episcopal Church of .. .. .	155	Jones, Henry A. .. .. .	297
" " King's Visit to, 1904 .. .. .	671	Journalists' Institute .. .. .	297
" " Labourers' Bill .. .. .	280	Judges, English .. .. .	313
" " Land Act, 1903 .. .. .	277	Judges' Salaries .. .. .	188
" " Local Government and Statistics .. .. .	278	Judicature, Supreme Court of .. .. .	314
" " Government of .. .. .	276	Judicial Separation .. .. .	367
" " Lord Lieutenant, Salary .. .. .	362	" " Statistics .. .. .	320
" " Lunacy Statistics .. .. .	572	Jungfrau Railway .. .. .	166
" " New Routes to .. .. .	406	Justice, High Court of .. .. .	314
" " Newspapers of .. .. .	543	Jute Trade, 1904 .. .. .	717
" " Parliamentary Party .. .. .	423	Juvenile Smoking Bill .. .. .	671
" " Peers of .. .. .	590		
" " Presbyterian Church in .. .. .	556	Kaiser Wilhelm's Land .. .. .	241
" " Privy Council in .. .. .	571	Katsura, Viscount .. .. .	298
" " Railways of .. .. .	281	Kenyon-Slaney Clause .. .. .	141
" " Reform Association Proposals .. .. .	560	Kerr, Admiral Lord W. T. .. .. .	298
" " Roman Catholic Bishop of .. .. .	277	Kew Gardens .. .. .	298
" " Royal Irish Constabulary .. .. .	189	" " Observatory .. .. .	645
" " " Cost of .. .. .	743	Khediye of Egypt .. .. .	157
" " Universities of .. .. .	280	" " Khan of .. .. .	60
" " University Education .. .. .	607	Khiva .. .. .	617
Irish .. .. .	672	Kiao-Chau .. .. .	241
" " Land Act, 1904 .. .. .	282	Kiel, King's Visit to .. .. .	237
" " Language, Society for Preservation of .. .. .	684	Kinchau, Battle of .. .. .	622
" " Valuation Acts Commission .. .. .	286	King Edward VII. .. .. .	154
Iron and Steel, Imports and Exports .. .. .	645	" " Edward's Hospital Fund .. .. .	250
" " Institute .. .. .	283	King's Bench Division .. .. .	314
" " " Production, and Consumption of Iron Ore .. .. .	283	" " College, London .. .. .	298
" " " Pig Iron .. .. .	285	" " " Women's Department .. .. .	150
" " " Steel .. .. .	283-6	" " Speeches, 1904 .. .. .	654
" " Trade of the World .. .. .	207	Kipling, Rudyard .. .. .	298
" " " Provisional Tariff .. .. .	207	Klondike .. .. .	81
" " " Tariff Commission Report on .. .. .	724	Knighthood, Orders of .. .. .	299
" " and Steel Trade Review, 1904 .. .. .	384	" " Bath .. .. .	300
" " Output of World .. .. .	157	" " Garter .. .. .	299
Irrigation in Egypt .. .. .	166	" " Indian Empire .. .. .	301
" " India .. .. .	286	" " Royal Victorian Order .. .. .	301
Irving, Sir Henry .. .. .	56	" " St. Patrick .. .. .	300
Isle of Man .. .. .	290	" " St. Michael and St. George .. .. .	300
Italy, Colonies of .. .. .	727	" " Star of India .. .. .	300
" " and Triple Alliance .. .. .	287	" " Thistle .. .. .	300
" " Army .. .. .	288	Knighthoods Conferred, 1904 .. .. .	301-4
" " Education and Religion .. .. .	641	Knossos Excavations .. .. .	28
" " Electrical Progress in .. .. .	287	Koch, Dr. Robert .. .. .	304
" " Government .. .. .	289	Koerber, Dr. Ernst von .. .. .	304
" " History, 1904 .. .. .	287	Korea, Agreement with Japan .. .. .	305
" " Navy .. .. .	374	" " Government and Statistics .. .. .	304
" " Shipping of .. .. .	688	" " History, 1904 .. .. .	305
" " Socialism in .. .. .	289	" " Railways in .. .. .	305
" " Sovereign and Political Parties .. .. .	288	" " Russo-Japanese War .. .. .	619
" " Statistics and Diplomatic .. .. .	288	Kowett .. .. .	14
" " Trade and Industry .. .. .	255	Kubelik, Johann .. .. .	306
Iveagh Trust .. .. .	223	Kuria-Muria Islands .. .. .	64
Ivory Coast .. .. .		Kuropatkin, General .. .. .	306
		Kwang-Hsu, Emperor .. .. .	113

	PAGE		PAGE
Kwang-tung .. .. .	617	Licensing Act, 1904, Text of .. .. .	674
Kyrie Society .. .. .	306	„ Licences Refused, 1904 .. .. .	336
		„ Question .. .. .	334-6
		„ Reforms urged .. .. .	334
Labour Accidents, etc. .. .. .	309	Liechtenstein .. .. .	34
„ Changes in Wages and Hours .. .. .	307	Life Insurance Companies .. .. .	269
„ Colonies and Vagrancy .. .. .	747	„ Saving Society .. .. .	337
„ Conciliation and Arbitration .. .. .	309	Lifeboats and Lifeboat Institution .. .. .	337
„ Co-partnership Association .. .. .	126	Light Railways .. .. .	574
„ Movement .. .. .	306-10	Lighthouses Bill .. .. .	677
„ Strikes and Lock-outs .. .. .	308	„ Authority, United Kingdom .. .. .	727
„ The Unemployed Question, 1904 .. .. .	310	Limitations, Statute of .. .. .	337
„ Trade Congress, 1904 .. .. .	307	Lincoln's Inn .. .. .	319
„ Unions, United Kingdom .. .. .	306	Linen Industry .. .. .	718
Labrador .. .. .	83	Linnean Society .. .. .	645
Labuan .. .. .	65	Lippe .. .. .	238
La Crosse Matches .. .. .	695	Lippe-Detmold Affair .. .. .	237
Lady Margaret Hall .. .. .	149	Lippman Colour Photography .. .. .	649
Lagos .. .. .	75	Literary Fund, Royal .. .. .	607
Lamindari Land Tenure .. .. .	58	Literature, 1904 .. .. .	337-45
Lancaster, Duchy of, Revenue .. .. .	164	„ Royal Society of .. .. .	337
Lancing College .. .. .	560	Liverpool Live Stock Statistics .. .. .	7
Land Law Reform Association .. .. .	311	„ University .. .. .	150, 740
„ Nationalisation .. .. .	311	„ Act, 1904 .. .. .	683
„ Society .. .. .	312	Lloyd's Institution .. .. .	345
„ Registry, London .. .. .	312	„ Register of Shipping .. .. .	346
„ Tax .. .. .	312	Local Administration Bodies, England and Wales .. .. .	174
„ Produce of .. .. .	184	„ Authorities Default Act, 1904 .. .. .	668
„ Values Assessment Bill .. .. .	671	„ Government Cases, 1904 .. .. .	326
„ Taxation of .. .. .	312	„ „ England and Wales .. .. .	173
Landlord and Tenant .. .. .	311	„ „ Local Government Board .. .. .	173
„ Law Cases, 1904 .. .. .	325	„ „ Ireland .. .. .	277
Lang, Andrew .. .. .	312	„ Rating (Agriculture) .. .. .	177
„ Very Rev. J. M., D.D. .. .. .	313	„ Taxation Account .. .. .	176
Las Bela .. .. .	60	„ „ Commission .. .. .	176
Laureate, The .. .. .	32	„ „ Grants in aid of .. .. .	186
Laurier, Sir Wilfrid .. .. .	313	„ „ Returns .. .. .	177
Law Cases, 1904 .. .. .	319-32	Loch Linnhe Point and Dock Scheme .. .. .	166
„ Courts, English .. .. .	313	London Bills and Acts .. .. .	676
„ „ Scottish .. .. .	317	„ Borough Councils .. .. .	347
„ Education for .. .. .	319	„ Bridge Widening .. .. .	167
„ International .. .. .	273	„ Chamber of Arbitration .. .. .	348
„ School of .. .. .	318	„ „ Commerce .. .. .	348
„ Society .. .. .	319	„ City and Guilds Institute .. .. .	349
Lawn Tennis Championships .. .. .	695	„ City of, School .. .. .	664
Laymen, Houses of .. .. .	581	„ Congregational Union .. .. .	695
Lead Output of the World .. .. .	384	„ Corporation .. .. .	349
League of Mercy .. .. .	250	„ „ Accounts .. .. .	350
„ of Young Liberals .. .. .	545	„ „ Chamberlain of .. .. .	360
Leeds University .. .. .	740	„ „ Common Council of .. .. .	350
„ Act, 1904 .. .. .	671	„ „ Common Serjeant .. .. .	350
„ Water Reservoirs .. .. .	166	„ „ Recorder of .. .. .	350
Leeward Islands .. .. .	85	„ „ Remembrancer .. .. .	350
Legacy Duty .. .. .	132	County Council .. .. .	361-4
Legal Education, Council of .. .. .	319	„ „ Aldermen of .. .. .	353
„ Tender .. .. .	332	„ „ Bills in Parliament .. .. .	676
Legion of Honour .. .. .	332	„ „ Housing Schemes .. .. .	354
Legitimist Jacobite League .. .. .	332	„ „ Members of .. .. .	351
Leishman-Donovan Bodies .. .. .	371	„ „ Officers of .. .. .	353
L'Entente Cordiale .. .. .	332	„ „ Work of, and Statistics .. .. .	354
Leopold II., King .. .. .	43	Education Committee .. .. .	355-7
Leys School .. .. .	565	„ „ Members of .. .. .	355
Liau-yang, Battle of .. .. .	625	„ „ Scheme of .. .. .	355
Liberal Central Association .. .. .	545	„ „ Schools .. .. .	355
„ Labour League .. .. .	545	„ „ Work of .. .. .	355
„ League .. .. .	545	Electric Lighting Areas Act, 1904 .. .. .	677
„ National Federation .. .. .	545	„ „ Lines .. .. .	357
„ Party Organisations .. .. .	545	„ Fire Brigade .. .. .	354
„ Publication Department .. .. .	545	„ Libraries of .. .. .	333
„ Unionist Association .. .. .	546	„ Lord Mayor .. .. .	555
„ „ Council .. .. .	200	„ „ and Sheriffs .. .. .	350
„ „ Split, 1904 .. .. .	200	„ Medical Schools in .. .. .	368
Liberation Society .. .. .	134	„ Missionary Society .. .. .	601
Liberator Kellie Fund .. .. .	332	„ Newspapers of .. .. .	405
Liberia, Government and Statistics .. .. .	332	„ Parochial Charities .. .. .	358
Liberty and Property Defence League .. .. .	333	„ Police Courts and Magistrates .. .. .	358
Libraries of United Kingdom .. .. .	333	„ Police Magistrates' Salaries .. .. .	188
Library Association .. .. .	333	„ Police of .. .. .	358
Licence Duties (Produce) .. .. .	185	„ Port of .. .. .	359
Licences for Marriage .. .. .	365	„ Recorder of .. .. .	350
„ General .. .. .	333	„ Reform Union .. .. .	360
„ Number of, in England and Wales .. .. .	336	„ Salvage Corps .. .. .	360
Licensed Victuallers and Licensing Act .. .. .	335	„ School of Economics .. .. .	139
Licensing Act, 1904 .. .. .	672	„ Stock Exchange .. .. .	700
„ „ Discussion and Closure .. .. .	672	„ Telephone System .. .. .	711
		„ Theatres in 1904 .. .. .	134
		„ Traffic Royal Commission .. .. .	361

	PAGE		PAGE
London Underground Railways .. ..	572	Mauritius .. ..	95
" University .. ..	740	Maxim, Sir Hiram .. ..	368
" Women at .. ..	150	Mayotte Islands .. ..	222
" Water Companies' Compensation ..	362	Meat Imports .. ..	10
" Supply .. ..	361	Mecca Railway .. ..	167
" Wesleyan Mission .. ..	592	Mechanical Engineers Institution ..	645
Lord Chamberlain .. ..	362	Mecklenburg-Schwerin .. ..	238
" Salary of .. ..	188	" -Strelitz .. ..	238
" Great Chamberlain .. ..	362	Medical Schools, London .. ..	368
" High Chancellor .. ..	424	" Societies and Associations .. ..	369
" High Treasurer .. ..	728	" Summary 1904 .. ..	369-73
" Howe Island .. ..	90	" Training of Women .. ..	151
" Mayor of London .. ..	349	" Works 1904 .. ..	344
" President of the Council .. ..	556	Melba, Madame .. ..	373
Lords, House of .. ..	423-72	Méline, M. .. ..	373
" Judicial Function .. ..	313	Menelik II. .. ..	1
Loretto School .. ..	565	Mercantile Marine of the World ..	374-80
Los Islands .. ..	78, 223	" Biggest and Fastest Ships .. ..	378
Loubet, M. .. ..	218	" Launches and New Routes, 1904 ..	379
Loyalty Islands .. ..	225	" Shipping and Shipbuilding Statistics	374-6
Lunacy Statistics, United Kingdom ..	362	" Turbines in Ships .. ..	379
Luxemburg, Statistics, etc. .. ..	363	Merchant Tailors' School .. ..	565
Luzzatti, Signor .. ..	363	Meredith, George .. ..	373
Lyon King of Arms .. ..	300	Merit, Order of .. ..	301
Lyttelton, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Neville ..	363	Merry del Val, Raphael .. ..	373
		Meteorological Office .. ..	380
		" Society Royal .. ..	647
		Methodist Churches .. ..	592-4
		" Primitive, Church .. ..	593
Macao .. ..	554	Metric Weights and Measures .. ..	381
McDonald, Sir Claude .. ..	363	Metropolitan and District Railways ..	572
Macedonia .. ..	730	" Asylums Board .. ..	175
" Relief Fund .. ..	731	" District Railway Act .. ..	677
Machinery Rating Bill .. ..	680	" Free Church Federation .. ..	591
Mackenzie, Sir A. C. .. ..	364	" Hospital Saturday Fund .. ..	250
Maclaren, Ian .. ..	364	" Sundry Fund .. ..	251
Madagascar .. ..	222	" Improvements Act .. ..	677
" Railway .. ..	167	" Police .. ..	358
Madeira Islands .. ..	552	" Public Gardens Association .. ..	381
Mad Mullah .. ..	74	" Water Board .. ..	361
Madras .. ..	59	Mexico, Army and Industry .. ..	382
Maeterlinck, Maurice .. ..	364	" Government and Statistics .. ..	381
Mahé Island .. ..	95	" Ministry and Diplomatic .. ..	382
Malay States .. ..	66	" President .. ..	382
Males, Proportion to Females .. ..	102	Middle Temple .. ..	319
Malta .. ..	63	Midland Railway, Heysham Harbour ..	166
Malvern College .. ..	565	" New Route to Ireland .. ..	572
Man, Isle of .. ..	56	" Water Scheme .. ..	167
Manchester College .. ..	364	Midwives Act, 1902 .. ..	382
" Ship Canal .. ..	167	Military and Naval Books, 1904 ..	342
" Grammar School .. ..	565	" Expenditure, British and Foreign ..	25-6
Manchuria .. ..	112	Militia .. ..	22-4
" War in .. ..	619	Mill Hill School .. ..	565
Mangold, Acreage of .. ..	6	Mines and Quarries of the World ..	383-6
" Produce of .. ..	9	" (and Hours) Bill .. ..	677
Manitoba .. ..	81	" Coal, Resources, Production .. ..	383
Mansfield College .. ..	595	" Output of all Minerals .. ..	383
" House Settlement .. ..	744	" Persons Employed in .. ..	386
Maps, Acre Territory .. ..	50	Miniature Painters' Societies .. ..	382
" Manchuria .. ..	623	Mining and Metallurgy Institution ..	645
" Seat of War .. ..	to face 624	" Engineers, Institution of .. ..	645
" West Africa .. ..	77	" Stocks .. ..	706
Marconi, W. .. ..	364	Ministers, United Kingdom, 1894-1904	419
" System .. ..	755	Mint, Royal .. ..	382
Maria Grey Training College .. ..	148	Missionary Societies .. ..	600
Marine Department, Board of Trade ..	719	Mombasa Railway .. ..	74
" Bill .. ..	677	Monaco .. ..	386
" Insurance .. ..	267	Money Market, 1904 .. ..	701
" Motoring .. ..	392	" Order Statistics .. ..	554
Marinos .. ..	399	Money-lending and Bills of Sale ..	386
Marlborough College .. ..	565	Mongolia .. ..	112
Marquesas Islands .. ..	225	Monod, Gabriel .. ..	387
Marriage Law .. ..	3	Monroe Doctrine .. ..	735
" and Regulations .. ..	365	Mont Blanc Railway .. ..	168
" Defence Union .. ..	366	Montenegro Government and Statistics	387
" Abroad .. ..	365	Montserrat .. ..	85
" Conditions of Population, United Kingdom	102	Morant, R. L. .. ..	388
" Licences .. ..	353	Moravian Church .. ..	596
" Reform Association .. ..	366	Morgan, J. Pierpont .. ..	388
" Statistics .. ..	366	Morocco .. ..	412
" with a Deceased Wife's Sister .. ..	366	" Anglo-French Agreement .. ..	388
Marshall Islands .. ..	241	" Franco-Spanish Agreement .. ..	389
Martinique .. ..	224	" Government and Statistics .. ..	388
Mashonaland .. ..	72	" History, 1904 .. ..	389
Masonic Institutions .. ..	226	Morrison, George E. .. ..	389
Master and Servant Law .. ..	367	Moseley Commission .. ..	390
Matabeleland .. ..	72	Motor Boats .. ..	392
Matsugata, Count. .. ..	367		



	PAGE		PAGE
Motor Cars Registered .. .. .	390	New Brunswick .. .. .	81
" Clubs and Societies .. .. .	392	" Caledonia .. .. .	225
" Statistics as to .. .. .	390	" Gallery Exhibitions .. .. .	29
" Trials .. .. .	391	" Guinea .. .. .	409
" Vehicles and Boats .. .. .	390	" " British .. .. .	92
Mountains and Heaths, Acreage of .. .. .	7	" " Dutch .. .. .	404
M.P.s British .. .. .	471-529	" " German .. .. .	241
" Deceased, 1904 .. .. .	412	" Hebrides .. .. .	409
Muni River Settlements .. .. .	691	" Jerusalem Church .. .. .	598
Murray, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. .. .. .	393	" South Wales .. .. .	89
Museums Association .. .. .	646	" York New Bridge .. .. .	168
" Bethnal Green .. .. .	750	" " Rapid Transit .. .. .	168
" British .. .. .	95	" Zealand .. .. .	92
" Victoria and Albert .. .. .	750	" " and Preferential Trade .. .. .	210
Music, 1904 .. .. .	393	" " Diplomatic .. .. .	93
" Copyright in .. .. .	127	" " Forces of .. .. .	28
" Guildhall School of .. .. .	245	" " Government and Statistics .. .. .	92-3
" Royal Academy of .. .. .	606	" " Newspapers of .. .. .	93
" Royal College of .. .. .	606	" " History, 1904 .. .. .	93
Musical Comedies, 1904 .. .. .	137	Newfoundland .. .. .	83
" Copyright Bill Act .. .. .	667	" " and Anglo-French Convention .. .. .	83
Mutsu Hito, The Mikado of Japan .. .. .	293	" " Government and Statistics .. .. .	83
		Newnham College .. .. .	149
		Newport (Mon.) Waterworks .. .. .	168
		Newspapers—	
Napoleon, Victor .. .. .	396	" " American .. .. .	735
Natal .. .. .	68	" " British .. .. .	405
" Antarctic Expedition .. .. .	641	" " French .. .. .	218
" Government .. .. .	69	" " German .. .. .	234
" Statistics, etc. .. .. .	69	Niagara Utilisation .. .. .	168
National Association for Employment of Reserve		Nicaragua Government and Statistics .. .. .	409
Soldiers .. .. .	396	Nicholas II. .. .. .	614
" Association for Reclamation of Destitute		Nicoll, W. Robertson .. .. .	410
Waifs .. .. .	396	Niger Territories, French .. .. .	224
" Canine Defence League .. .. .	396	Nigeria, Northern .. .. .	76
" Conservative League .. .. .	545	" " Southern .. .. .	76
" Council of Evangelical Free Churches .. .. .	591	Nobel Prizes .. .. .	410
" Cyclists' Union .. .. .	396	Non-Provided Schools .. .. .	141
" Debt, United Kingdom .. .. .	192	Nordau, Max .. .. .	411
" " Annual Service of .. .. .	193	Norfolk Island .. .. .	90
" Deposit Friendly Society .. .. .	229	North Sea Outrage .. .. .	628
" Education Association .. .. .	143	Norway, Army, Navy, King .. .. .	709
" Gallery .. .. .	396	" " Government and Statistics .. .. .	709
" " British Art .. .. .	396	" " Shipping of .. .. .	374
" Home Reading Union .. .. .	396	Nova Scotia .. .. .	81
" Housing Reform Council .. .. .	254	Novels Published, 1904 .. .. .	340
" Liberal Federation .. .. .	545	North-West Frontier Province (India)	60
" Passive Resisters Committee .. .. .	153	" " Territories (Canada) .. .. .	81
" Physical Laboratory .. .. .	646	Numismatic Society, British .. .. .	645
" Portrait Gallery .. .. .	396	" " Royal .. .. .	647
" Reform Union .. .. .	545	Nurses, Register of .. .. .	685
" Refuges for Homeless Children .. .. .	396	" " Royal British Association .. .. .	411
" Rifle Association .. .. .	397	Nyasaland .. .. .	73
" Service League .. .. .	397		
" Society (Education) .. .. .	144	Oats, Acreage of .. .. .	6
" Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children		" " Produce of .. .. .	9
" Temperance Federation and Licensing Act		Obbia Sultanate .. .. .	290
" Trust .. .. .	397	Obituary, 1904 .. .. .	411-16
" Union of Conservative Associations .. .. .	545	Observatory, Royal, Edinburgh .. .. .	607
" Union of Teachers .. .. .	143	" " Greenwich .. .. .	607
" Vigilance Association .. .. .	397	Occurrences During Printing .. .. .	end of Index
Nationalisation of Canals .. .. .	100	Oddfellows, Orders of .. .. .	229
" of the Land .. .. .	311	Oil Islands .. .. .	95
Naturalisation Laws .. .. .	397	Oku, General .. .. .	416
Naval Architects' Institution .. .. .	397	Old Age Pensions .. .. .	416
" Lords .. .. .	399	" " and Fiscal Reform .. .. .	197
" Publications 1904 .. .. .	342	Oldenburg .. .. .	238
" Questions in Parliament .. .. .	658	Oman .. .. .	416
Navies of the World .. .. .	398	Ommanney, Sir M. F. .. .. .	416
" Statistics and Cost .. .. .	398	Ontario .. .. .	82
Navy, British .. .. .	398-402	Opera House, Covent Garden .. .. .	607
" " Admiralty and Administration .. .. .	399	" " in 1904 .. .. .	393
" " Distribution and Mobilisation .. .. .	401	Opium, Cultivation of .. .. .	57
" " Finance, Personal, and Material .. .. .	400	Orange River Colony .. .. .	69
" League .. .. .	397	" " Intercolonial Council .. .. .	71
Nepal .. .. .	61	Orders of Knighthood, etc. .. .. .	299
Netherlands .. .. .		Ordnance Survey .. .. .	417
" Army and Navy .. .. .	402	Orenburg-Tashkend Railway .. .. .	618
" Diplomatic, Colonies .. .. .	403	Orleans, Duke of .. .. .	417
" Education and Religion .. .. .	403	Orphan Working School .. .. .	417
" Government and Statistics .. .. .	402	Oscar II., King .. .. .	709
" History, 1904 .. .. .	404	Ottley, Rev. R. L. .. .. .	417
" Railways of .. .. .	567	Outdoor Relief Administration .. .. .	175
" Ruler and Political Parties .. .. .	404	" " (Friendly Societies) Act .. .. .	677
" Shipping of .. .. .	374	Oxford and Cambridge Sports .. .. .	692
" Trade and Industry .. .. .	403		
Nevis .. .. .	85		

	VAGE	PAGE
Oxford House, Bethnal Green .. .. .	744	169
" University .. .. .	741	94
" Women at .. .. .	149	551
Oxyrhynchus Papyri .. .. .	158	370
		169
		138
		127
Pacific, British Islands in .. .. .	92	615
" Cables .. .. .	99	551
" High Commissioner for Western .. .. .	93	551
Paderewski, M. .. .. .	417	32, 551
Painters in Water Colours— .. .. .		342
" Royal Institute of .. .. .	607	309
" Royal Society of .. .. .	609	617
Paleontographical Society .. .. .	646	358
Palestine Exploration Fund .. .. .	417	173
Pali Text Society .. .. .	418	358
Pamirs, The .. .. .	418	648
Pan-Presbyterian Council .. .. .	576	678
Panama Canal (and map) .. .. .	168	542
" Work upon .. .. .	169	197, 200
" Government and Statistics .. .. .	418	139
P & O. Mail Contract .. .. .	379	641
Papacy .. .. .	599	552
Paraguay Government and Statistics .. .. .	418	678
Paris Metropolitan Railways .. .. .	169	175
Parish Councils and Meetings .. .. .	175	617
Parliament and Fiscal Reform .. .. .	197, 201	626-7
" of Great Britain and Ireland .. .. .	419-546	359
" House of Commons .. .. .	471-529	678
" of Lords .. .. .	423-71	678
" Ministries, 1894-1903 .. .. .	419-22	738
" Political Organisations .. .. .	545-6	
" Parties, 1868-1904 .. .. .	542-5	
" Procedure of .. .. .	473	
" Registered Electors and Pollings .. .. .	530-41	
Parochial Electors .. .. .	175	
Passive Resistance .. .. .	152	
Passmore Edwards Settlement .. .. .	744	
Passports, Foreign Office .. .. .	214	
Pastel Society .. .. .	546	
Pasture Land Acreage .. .. .	6	
Patents and the Patent Office .. .. .	546	
Pathological Society .. .. .	646	
Patti, Madame .. .. .	547	
Paupers in England and Wales .. .. .	178	
Payment of M.P.'s .. .. .	659	
Peabody Fund .. .. .	254	
Peas, Acreage of .. .. .	6	
" Produce of .. .. .	9	
Peculiar People .. .. .	598	
Pedlar's Licence .. .. .	334	
Peers, Deceased, 1904 .. .. .	411	
" House of .. .. .	423-471	
" Officers of .. .. .	475	
Pemba .. .. .	74	
Penal Servitude Bill .. .. .	678	
Pensions, Judicial .. .. .	188	
" Naval and Military .. .. .	187	
" Political and Civil .. .. .	188	
" in United States .. .. .	735	
People's Banks .. .. .	39	
Perim Islands .. .. .	64	
Persia, Government and Statistics .. .. .	551	
" Finance, Trade, and Diplomatic .. .. .	548	
Persian Gulf and Provinces .. .. .	547	
Peru, Government and Statistics .. .. .	548	
Peter Karageorgievitch I. .. .. .	652	
Petroleum Output of the World .. .. .	384	
Petty Sessions .. .. .	316	
Philippine Islands .. .. .	738	
Phillips, Stephen .. .. .	549	
Photographic Copyright .. .. .	127	
Photography, Colour .. .. .	549	
" Press and Societies .. .. .	549	
" Review of, 1904 .. .. .	549	
Phrenological Society, British .. .. .	550	
Physical Degeneration .. .. .	372	
" Training in Schools .. .. .	143	
Physicians, Royal College of .. .. .	369	
Physics, 1904 .. .. .	637	
Picture Postcard Statistics .. .. .	554	
" Sales, 1904 .. .. .	30	
Pig Breeders' Association .. .. .	13	
" Iron Trade of the World .. .. .	295	
Pigs of United Kingdom .. .. .	7	
Piero, A. W. .. .. .	550	
Piræus Railway .. .. .		169
Pitcairn Islands .. .. .		94
Pius X., Pope .. .. .		551
Plague, The, in 1904 .. .. .		370
Plauen Stone Arch Bridge .. .. .		169
Plays produced, 1904 .. .. .		138
Playwright .. .. .		127
Plehve, murder of .. .. .		615
Plumer, Maj.-Gen. .. .. .		551
Pobiedonostzeff, M. .. .. .		551
Poet Laureate .. .. .		32, 551
Poetry published, 1904 .. .. .		342
Poisonous Trades, Deaths from .. .. .		309
Poland .. .. .		617
Police Courts, London .. .. .		358
" of the United Kingdom .. .. .		173
" Metropolitan and City .. .. .		358
" of Scotland .. .. .		648
" Superannuation Bill .. .. .		678
Political Parties, United Kingdom .. .. .		542
" and Fiscal Reform .. .. .		197, 200
" Science School .. .. .		139
Pollak-Virag Telegraph .. .. .		641
Polytechnic, Regent Street .. .. .		552
Poor Law Authorities Act, 1904 .. .. .		678
" History and Administration .. .. .		175
" Rates .. .. .		175
Port Arthur .. .. .		617
" Siege and Capture of .. .. .		626-7
" of London .. .. .		359
" Bill .. .. .		678
Porto Rico .. .. .		738
Portugal— .. .. .		
" Area and Statistics .. .. .		552
" Colonies of .. .. .		553
" Government, Army and Navy .. .. .		552
" History, 1904 .. .. .		553
" Sovereign and Political Parties .. .. .		553
Positivism .. .. .		602
Post Office Act, 1904 .. .. .		670
" and C. O. D. System .. .. .		554
" and Telephones .. .. .		710
" and Wireless Telegraphy .. .. .		554
" Report and Statistics .. .. .		554
" Savings' Bank .. .. .		227
Postal Orders Statistics .. .. .		554
Potatoes, Acreage of .. .. .		6
" Produce of .. .. .		9
Poultry Societies and Clubs .. .. .		13
Pound, Alderman John .. .. .		555
Power Companies, Electrical .. .. .		639
Poynter, Sir E. J. .. .. .		555
Preceptors, College of .. .. .		555
" Precipitins .. .. .		372
Preferential Trade .. .. .		196
" Colonial Conference, 1902 .. .. .		121
Presbyterian Churches .. .. .		588
" Foreign Missions .. .. .		601
Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1904 .. .. .		678
Primary Education .. .. .		142
Prime Minister .. .. .		419
Primitive Methodist Church .. .. .		593
" Missionary Society .. .. .		604
Primrose League .. .. .		546
Prince Edward Island .. .. .		82
Private Legislation Procedure .. .. .		684
Privy Council, The .. .. .		556
" Functions of .. .. .		556
" in Ireland .. .. .		561
Property Cases, 1904 .. .. .		327
Proportional Representation (Belgium) .. .. .		42
Protection and Free Trade .. .. .		196-212
" of Birds, Society for .. .. .		45
Protestant Reformation Society .. .. .		585
Provided Schools .. .. .		141
Provident Medical Association .. .. .		563
" Societies .. .. .		227
Provis, Sir S. B. .. .. .		563
Prussia .. .. .		238
Prussian Canal Schemes .. .. .		170
Psychical Research, Incorporated Society for .. .. .		563
Public Accounts, Committee of .. .. .		685
" Health Act, 1904 .. .. .		680
" Royal Institute of .. .. .		607
" House Trusts .. .. .		336
" Schools of United Kingdom .. .. .		563-6
" Works Loan Commissioners .. .. .		566

	PAGE		PAGE
Public Works Loans Act, 1904 .. .. .	680	Rodriguez Island .. .. .	95
Publicans' Licences, Produce of .. .. .	185	Roker Pier Works .. .. .	170
Punjab .. .. .	60	Roman Catholic Church .. .. .	599
Quakers .. .. .	597	Rome-Naples Railway .. .. .	170
Quarter Sessions .. .. .	315	Roosevelt, President .. .. .	736
Quebec .. .. .	82	Rossall School .. .. .	565
Queen Anne's Bounty .. .. .	584	Rotherhithe-Ratcliff Tunnel .. .. .	170
" Margaret College, Glasgow .. .. .	151	Roumania—	
" Victoria Memorial .. .. .	567	" Army, Industries, etc. .. .. .	604
Queensland .. .. .	90	" Government and Statistics .. .. .	604
Quetta and the Bolan .. .. .	60	" History, 1904 .. .. .	605
Quetta-Nushki Railway .. .. .	60, 170	" Sovereign and Political Parties .. .. .	605
Quick-Firing Guns .. .. .	31	Rowing, 1904 .. .. .	698
R.A.'s .. .. .	605	Rowntree-Sherwell Scheme .. .. .	335
Rabbi, Chief .. .. .	2	Rowton Houses .. .. .	254
Racing Retrospect, 1904 .. .. .	690	Royal Academy .. .. .	640
Racquets, 1904 .. .. .	698	" of Art .. .. .	605
Radium .. .. .	636-7	" of Music .. .. .	606
" Physiological Action .. .. .	655	" Exhibitions .. .. .	29
Radley College .. .. .	565	" Agricultural Society .. .. .	11
Rail Motor Cars .. .. .	573	" Archæological Institute .. .. .	15
Railway, Chinese .. .. .	113-14	" Asiatic Society .. .. .	606
" Department, Board of Trade .. .. .	719	" Astronomical Society .. .. .	646
" Rates and Agriculture .. .. .	5	" Blind Pension Society .. .. .	46
" Savings Banks .. .. .	227	" Botanical Society .. .. .	646
Railways—		" College of Music .. .. .	606
" Act, 1904 .. .. .	680	" of Science .. .. .	646
" American .. .. .	704-5	" Colonial Institute .. .. .	606
" Foreign .. .. .	703-4	" Commission Auxiliary Forces .. .. .	20
" Home .. .. .	702-3	" Coal Supplies of United Kingdom .. .. .	386
" Light Railway Commissioners .. .. .	574	" London Traffic .. .. .	361
" Metropolitan and District .. .. .	572	" on Feeble-minded .. .. .	363
" New Schemes, etc. .. .. .	573	" Scottish Church Case .. .. .	580
" of the United Kingdom .. .. .	568	" Sewage Disposal .. .. .	653
" " Statistics, Officials .. .. .	570	" on Tuberculosis .. .. .	728
" " World .. .. .	567	" Tuberculosis Report .. .. .	370
" Rates, Accidents .. .. .	574	" Declaration, The .. .. .	669
Rainfall, 1904 .. .. .	753	" Family, Annuities to .. .. .	187
Rainy, Robert, D. D. .. .. .	574	" Geographical Society .. .. .	647
Rates and Passive Resistors .. .. .	152	" Historical Society .. .. .	607
Rating of Machinery Bill .. .. .	680	" Holloway Coll. .. .. .	150
Rational Association Friendly Society .. .. .	229	" Humane Society .. .. .	607
Rawson, Vice-Admiral Sir H. .. .. .	574	" Indian Engineering College .. .. .	607
Rayatwari Land Tenure .. .. .	58	" Institute of British Architects .. .. .	15
Receiving Orders Statistics .. .. .	40	" of Painters in Water Colours .. .. .	607
Rechabites, Order of .. .. .	229	" of Public Health .. .. .	607
Record Office, Public .. .. .	575	" Institution .. .. .	647
Red Cross .. .. .	575	" Irish Academy .. .. .	607
Redonda .. .. .	85	" Constabulary .. .. .	277
Referendum .. .. .	710	" Literary Fund .. .. .	607
Reformatory Schools .. .. .	147	" Masonic Institutions .. .. .	226
Reformed Episcopal Church .. .. .	566	" Meteorological Society .. .. .	647
" Presbyterian Church of Scotland .. .. .	590	" Military Academy .. .. .	607
Regent's Canal Overhead Railway .. .. .	170	" College .. .. .	607
Registered Electors, United Kingdom .. .. .	530	" Normal College for the Blind .. .. .	607
Registrars of Births and Deaths .. .. .	45	" Numismatic Society .. .. .	647
Registration of Clubs (Ireland) Act 1904 .. .. .	680	" Observatory, Edinburgh .. .. .	608
" Parliamentary .. .. .	472	" Greenwich .. .. .	608
Reichstag, German .. .. .	232	" Opera, Covent Garden .. .. .	608
Reid, Right Hon. G. H. .. .. .	575	" Patriotic Fund .. .. .	609
Réjane, Gabrielle .. .. .	575	" Sanitary Institute .. .. .	609
Religious Bodies of the United Kingdom .. .. .	576	" Scottish Academy .. .. .	609
" Publications, 1904 .. .. .	343	" Arboricultural Society .. .. .	609
Representative Church Council .. .. .	576	" Geographical Society .. .. .	647
Repton School .. .. .	565	" Society .. .. .	647
Rescue Society .. .. .	689	" of Painter Etchers .. .. .	609
Reserve Forces Bill .. .. .	680	" of Painters in Water Colours .. .. .	609
Restitution of Conjugal Rights .. .. .	367	" Standard Society .. .. .	229
Réunion .. .. .	222	" Statistical Society .. .. .	609
Reuss Principalities of .. .. .	238	" United Service Institution .. .. .	639
Revising Barristers .. .. .	472	Rozhdestvensky's Fleet .. .. .	613
Rhodes Scholarships .. .. .	603	Rugby Football, 1904 .. .. .	694
Rhodesia .. .. .	72	" School .. .. .	565
" Gold Output .. .. .	242	Rural District Councils .. .. .	174
Richter, Eugen .. .. .	575	" Housing and Sanitation Association .. .. .	254
Richthofen, Baron .. .. .	575	" Labourers' League .. .. .	609
Rifle Association, Natal .. .. .	397	Ruskin College, Oxford .. .. .	610
Rio de Oro .. .. .	691	Russia—	
Ritual Commission .. .. .	577	" Army .. .. .	610
Roads Improvement Association .. .. .	603	" Coal Production .. .. .	383
Robinson, Very Rev. J. A. .. .. .	604	" Education .. .. .	613
		" Government of .. .. .	610
		" History, 1904 .. .. .	614
		" Iron and Steel Trade .. .. .	283
		" Local Government .. .. .	613
		" Navy, Strength and Losses .. .. .	612
		" Newspapers of .. .. .	613



	PAGE		PAGE
Russia—		Scientific Societies and Institutions .. ..	644-8
" Provinces and Dependencies .. ..	617	" Works, 1904 .. ..	662
" Revolutionary Movement .. ..	615	Scotland, Agricultural Statistics .. ..	344
" Shipping of .. ..	374	" Area, Population, etc. .. ..	6-11
" Socialist Movement .. ..	688	" Church Crisis in .. ..	648
" Sovereign .. ..	614	" Co-operation in .. ..	579
" Trade, Industry, Statistics, Diplomatic .. ..	614	" Courts of Law .. ..	125
" War with Japan .. ..	619-31	" County Councils .. ..	317
" Zemstvos, Action of .. ..	613, 616	" Degrees for Women .. ..	650
Russo-Japanese War .. ..	619-31	" Education in .. ..	151
" Baltic Fleet and North Sea Outrage .. ..	628-9	" Episcopal Church of .. ..	146
" Books about the War .. ..	621	" Established Church of .. ..	587
" Cost of War .. ..	630-31	" Free Church of .. ..	588
" Military Operations .. ..	622-5	" Local Government of .. ..	589
" Naval Operations .. ..	627-8	" " Taxation Statistics .. ..	649
" Neutral Shipping .. ..	629-30	" Lunacy Statistics .. ..	362
" Preliminary Negotiations .. ..	619-20	" Marriage Regulations .. ..	365
" Progress of the War .. ..	622-8	" Newspapers of .. ..	406
" Siege and Capture of Port Arthur .. ..	626-7	" Peers of .. ..	423
Rye, Acreage of .. ..	6	" Police of .. ..	648
" Produce of .. ..	9	" Railways of .. ..	571
		" Roman Catholic Bishops of .. ..	560
Sahara Telegraph Line .. ..	170	" United Free Church .. ..	588
Sailing Ships of the World .. ..	374	" Universities of .. ..	742
Sailors' and Soldiers' Families Association .. ..	689	Scottish Academy .. ..	609
St. Andrews, Bishop of .. ..	631	" Antarctic Expedition .. ..	642
" University .. ..	742	" Liberal Association .. ..	545
St. Asaph, Bishop of, Bill .. ..	667	" Mechanics, Order of .. ..	229
St. Brandon Islands .. ..	95	" Rights of Way Society .. ..	651
St. Christopher Island .. ..	85	Sea Fisheries Bill .. ..	681
St. Deinlof's Library .. ..	631	Seamen, Number of .. ..	377
St. George's Training College .. ..	148	Secondary Education, England and Wales .. ..	144
St. Helena .. ..	94	" Ireland .. ..	147
St. Hilda's .. ..	149	" Scotland .. ..	146
St. Hugh's Hall .. ..	149	Secretaries, Institute of .. ..	651
St. John .. ..	85	" Colonies .. ..	62
St. John Ambulance Association .. ..	13	" of State .. ..	62
St. Kitts .. ..	85	Seddon, Rt. Hon. R. J. .. ..	652
St. Louis Exhibition, 1904 .. ..	738	Self-Help Emigration Society .. ..	159-60
St. Lucia .. ..	86	Senegal .. ..	223
St. Margaret's House .. ..	745	Senegambia and Niger Territories .. ..	224
St. Michael and St. George, Order of .. ..	300	Serjeant-at-Arms, Lords .. ..	425
St. Patrick, Order of .. ..	300	" Commons .. ..	474
St. Paul's School .. ..	566	Servants, Law as to .. ..	367
St. Pierre and Miquelon .. ..	224	Servia, Army and Diplomatic .. ..	652
Saint-Saens, M. .. ..	631	" Government and Statistics .. ..	652
St. Thomas .. ..	85	" History, 1904 .. ..	653
St. Thomé and Principe Islands .. ..	554	" Sovereign .. ..	653
St. Vincent .. ..	86	Session of Parliament, 1904 .. ..	654-86
Salt Production of the World .. ..	384	" Acts and Bills, 1904 .. ..	661-84
Salvador Government and Statistics .. ..	631	" King's Speech and Miscellaneous Subjects .. ..	654-61
Salvation Army .. ..	597	" Parliamentary Committee's Reports .. ..	684-6
Samoa Islands .. ..	241, 738	Settlements, University, etc. .. ..	744
Sanatoria for Consumptives .. ..	124	Sewage, Disposal of .. ..	653
Sanderson, Sir T. H. .. ..	632	Seychelles Islands .. ..	95
Sandhurst Military Academy .. ..	607	Seymour, Admiral Sir E. H. .. ..	686
San Domingo Government and Statistics .. ..	632	Sha-ho, Battle of .. ..	625
Sanitary Institute .. ..	609	Shakespeare Memorial .. ..	686
San Marino .. ..	632	Sheep Breeders' Societies .. ..	13
Santa Cruz .. ..	85, 134	" of United Kingdom .. ..	7
Santos-Dumont, M. .. ..	632	" Prices of .. ..	9
Sarawak, Rajah of .. ..	65	Sheffield Programme, Mr. Balfour's .. ..	199
" Statistics .. ..	65	Shepherds, Orders of .. ..	230
Satow, Sir E. M. .. ..	632	Sherborne School .. ..	566
Savings Banks Act 1904 .. ..	681	Sheriff Courts, Scotland .. ..	317
" " Statistics .. ..	227	Sheriffs of London .. ..	350
" Trustee .. ..	632	Shipping of the World .. ..	374
Saxe-Altenburg .. ..	238	Shop Hours Act, 1904 .. ..	681
" Coburg and Gotha .. ..	238	Shops, Early Closing of .. ..	139
" Meiningen .. ..	239	Shorthand Associations .. ..	686
" Weimar .. ..	239	Shrewsbury School .. ..	566
Saxony .. ..	239	Siam and Anglo-French Agreement .. ..	687
Schaumburg-Lippe .. ..	239	" Government and Statistics .. ..	686
Schwarzburg Principalities .. ..	239	" History, 1904 .. ..	687
Science, Royal College of .. ..	646	" Trade and Industry and Diplomatic .. ..	686
" Schools of .. ..	144	Siberia and Railway .. ..	618
Scientific Progress 1904 .. ..	633-44	Sierra Leone .. ..	76
" Anthropology .. ..	634	Sikkim .. ..	61
" Astronomy .. ..	635	Silver Output of the World .. ..	354
" Biology .. ..	636	Simeon Trustees .. ..	584
" British Association Meeting, 1904 .. ..	633	Simpon Tunnel .. ..	170
" Chemistry and Physics .. ..	637	Skating Championships .. ..	698
" Electrical Progress .. ..	638	Slater's Detective Agency Case .. ..	321
" Geographical Progress .. ..	641	Sleeping Sickness .. ..	636
" Geology .. ..	643	Small Pox and Vaccination .. ..	746
		Smith, Goldwin .. ..	687

	PAGE		PAGE
Smithfield Club .. .. .	12	Stubbs, Very Rev. C. W. .. .. .	707
Smoking, Juvenile, Bill .. .. .	671	Suakin-Atbara Railway .. .. .	707
Social Democratic Federation .. .. .	688	Submarines, British .. .. .	400
Socialism in England and Abroad .. .. .	688	" French .. .. .	217
Socialist Congress, 6th International .. .. .	689	" Telegraphs .. .. .	99
Movement in Russia .. .. .	615	Succession Duty .. .. .	132
Societies .. .. .	688	Sudermann, H. .. .. .	707
Society Islands .. .. .	225	Suez Canal, Administration and Statistics .. .. .	158
for Rescue of Young Women .. .. .	689	Suffragan Bishops .. .. .	582
of Accountants .. .. .	689	Sugar Bounties Convention, 1902 .. .. .	736
of Arts .. .. .	689	British Imports and Exports .. .. .	724
of Friends .. .. .	597	Duties, Produce of .. .. .	185
Sociology .. .. .	689	Duty, Proposed Abolition .. .. .	669
Institute, International .. .. .	689	Question, The .. .. .	660
Societies .. .. .	689	Trade, 1904 .. .. .	724
Socotra .. .. .	64	World's Production of .. .. .	724
Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association .. .. .	689	Sumatra .. .. .	403
Solicitors, Education of .. .. .	319	Sunday League, National .. .. .	707
Solomon Islands (British) .. .. .	94	School Association .. .. .	589
Islands (German) .. .. .	241	" Union .. .. .	592
Somali Coast Expedition, 1904 .. .. .	74	Sunderland Harbour Works .. .. .	170
" Protectorate .. .. .	74	Sunshine Registered 1904 .. .. .	753
Somaliand French .. .. .	221	Sunspots .. .. .	635
Italian .. .. .	290	Supply, Parliamentary .. .. .	474
Somerville College .. .. .	149	Surgeons, Royal College of (England) .. .. .	369
Sons of Clergy Corporation .. .. .	585	Surinam .. .. .	404
of Temperance .. .. .	230	Surveyors' Institution .. .. .	707
Soudan .. .. .	690	Swansea New Dock .. .. .	171
Egyptian .. .. .	157	Swaziland .. .. .	69
South Africa and Preferential Trade .. .. .	210	Sweden and Norway .. .. .	707-9
Constabulary .. .. .	70	" Army and Navy .. .. .	708-9
African Association (Science) .. .. .	648	" Shipping of .. .. .	374
Railways .. .. .	72	" Sovereign and Political Parties .. .. .	709
Australia .. .. .	90	" Trade, Industries, and Statistics .. .. .	708-9
Southwark Bridge Improvement .. .. .	171	Swedenborgians .. .. .	598
New Bishopric Act .. .. .	664	Swimming, 1904 .. .. .	699
Spain .. .. .	600-92	Swinburne, A. C. .. .. .	709
Army and Navy .. .. .	690	Switzerland—	
Colonies .. .. .	691	" Army and Industries .. .. .	710
Education, Products, etc. .. .. .	690	" Government .. .. .	710
Government .. .. .	690	" Statistics and Diplomatic .. .. .	710
History, 1904 .. .. .	692		
Iron and Steel produced and consumed .. .. .	283	Tahiti .. .. .	225
Statistics and Diplomatic .. .. .	691	Tariff Commission, The .. .. .	207
Political Parties .. .. .	691	Iron and Steel .. .. .	207
Shipping of .. .. .	374	Legislation, Canada .. .. .	79
S.P.C.K. .. .. .	585	Reform Question .. .. .	196
S.P.G. .. .. .	601	" League .. .. .	212
Speaker of House of Commons .. .. .	473	" Report on Iron and Steel Trust .. .. .	207
Speaker's Salary .. .. .	188	Ta-shih-chiao, Battle of .. .. .	624
Spirit, Consumption of .. .. .	754	Tashkent-Orenburg Railway .. .. .	618
Spirits, Excise Duties on (Produce) .. .. .	185	Tasmania .. .. .	91
Sports in 1904 .. .. .	692-9	Taxation Direct and Indirect, United Kingdom .. .. .	195
Athletics .. .. .	692	Tea Duties, Produce of .. .. .	185
Cricket .. .. .	693	Increased Duty, 1904 .. .. .	194
Croquet .. .. .	694	Trade, 1904 .. .. .	726
Football .. .. .	694	Teachers' Guild .. .. .	144
Golf .. .. .	694	National Union of .. .. .	143
Hockey .. .. .	695	Provident Society .. .. .	230
Lacrosse .. .. .	695	Registration Council .. .. .	142
Lawn Tennis .. .. .	695	Training of .. .. .	143
Racing Retrospect .. .. .	696	Technical Act, England and Wales .. .. .	145
Racquets .. .. .	698	Technology and Higher Education, England and Wales .. .. .	144
Rowing .. .. .	698	Teetotal Societies .. .. .	711
Skating .. .. .	698	Telegrams, Statistics .. .. .	554
Swimming .. .. .	699	Telegraph Money Act, 1904 .. .. .	682
Tennis .. .. .	699	Telegraphs, Submarine .. .. .	90
Yachting .. .. .	699	Telegraphy, Pollak-Virag System .. .. .	641
Stamp Duties (Produce) .. .. .	185	and Post Office .. .. .	710
Stanford, Sir C. Villiers .. .. .	699	International .. .. .	711
State Children's Association .. .. .	699	Municipal .. .. .	711
Regulation of Vice .. .. .	102	Wireless .. .. .	755
Stationery Office Publications .. .. .	700	Telephones .. .. .	710-11
Statistical Society .. .. .	609	National Telephone Company .. .. .	710
Steel and Iron Trade .. .. .	283	Telissu, Battle of .. .. .	622
Steamships of the World .. .. .	374	Temperance Societies and Institutions .. .. .	711
Stock Exchange, London .. .. .	700	Central Temperance Legislation Board .. .. .	334
" Movements, 1904 .. .. .	701	Templars, Independent Order of .. .. .	711
Stonyhurst College .. .. .	586	Tenant and Landlord Law .. .. .	311
Storm Warnings .. .. .	380	Tennis Championship, 1904 .. .. .	699
Stössel, General .. .. .	707	Terry, Miss Ellen .. .. .	712
Straits Settlements .. .. .	65	Textile Industries of the World .. .. .	712-18
" Imperial Defence Contribution .. .. .	26	Cotton Industry .. .. .	712
" Malay States .. .. .	66	Jute .. .. .	717
Strauss, Richard .. .. .	707		
Street Lighting, Comparative Cost .. .. .	640		
Strikes and Lock-outs, 1903 .. .. .	308		

	PAGE		PAGE
Textile Linen Industry .. .. .	718	Underground Electric Railways Co. .. .. .	572
" Wool .. .. .	718	Unemployed in 1904 .. .. .	310
Thames Barrage Scheme .. .. .	171	" Question .. .. .	660
" Conservancy Board .. .. .	171	" in Foreign Countries .. .. .	310
Theatres, Employment of Children in .. .. .	109	Union Island .. .. .	94
" Plays at London .. .. .	135	Unionist Free Food League .. .. .	212
Theosophy .. .. .	662	" Trade Club .. .. .	201
" Third Rail " System .. .. .	639	" Party Organisation .. .. .	545
Thistle, Order of .. .. .	300	Unitarian Association .. .. .	598
" Three Denominations " .. .. .	592	United Free Church of Scotland .. .. .	588
Tibet, Expedition to, 1904 .. .. .	112	United Kingdom—	
" Government and Statistics .. .. .	112	" Agricultural Statistics .. .. .	6-11
" Treaty with .. .. .	113	" Census Returns, 1901 .. .. .	102
Timber, Imports of .. .. .	10	" Cost of Government Departments .. .. .	188
Timor .. .. .	564	" Debt of .. .. .	192
Tin Output of the World .. .. .	384	" Direct and Indirect Taxation .. .. .	195
Tittoni, Signor .. .. .	718	" Established Churches of .. .. .	580, 588
Tobacco Duties, Produce of .. .. .	185	" Expenditure, how distributed .. .. .	187
" Licence .. .. .	334	" Free Churches of .. .. .	591
" New Duties, 1904 .. .. .	194	" Gross and Net Income .. .. .	257
Tobago .. .. .	85	" Iron and Steel Trade .. .. .	283
Togoland .. .. .	240	" Mineral Produce .. .. .	385
Tolstoi, Count .. .. .	718	" Navy .. .. .	399
Tonbridge School .. .. .	566	" Newspapers of .. .. .	405
Tonga Island .. .. .	94	" Occupation of Inhabitants .. .. .	102
Tonquin .. .. .	225	" Parliament of .. .. .	419-546
Torrey-Alexander Mission .. .. .	577	" Political Parties of .. .. .	542
Tortola .. .. .	85	" Public Schools of .. .. .	563
Toynbee Hall .. .. .	744	" Railways of .. .. .	568
Trade, and Colonial Offices .. .. .	63	" Registered Electors .. .. .	530
" Board of .. .. .	655, 718-20	" Religious Bodies .. .. .	576
" Blue Books .. .. .	211	" Revenue and Expenditure, 1904 .. .. .	184
" Cases, 1904 .. .. .	328	"  " how composed .. .. .	185
" Destination, British Exports .. .. .	720	" Royal Commission Coal Supplies .. .. .	386
" Movements, 1904 .. .. .	722	" Shipping of .. .. .	374
" Sources, British Imports .. .. .	720	" Textile Trades .. .. .	713
" 1904, Review of .. .. .	720	" Trade of .. .. .	720
" Union Disputes Bill .. .. .	683	United Kingdom Alliance .. .. .	335, 712
" Unions .. .. .	227	" Methodist Free Church .. .. .	593
"  " Congress, 1904 .. .. .	307	" Original Secession Church, Scotland .. .. .	590
"  " Statistics .. .. .	306	" Patriots' National Benefit Society .. .. .	230
Training Colleges (Women) .. .. .	148	" Service Institution .. .. .	609
" Elementary .. .. .	143	United States .. .. .	732
" of Teachers .. .. .	143	" Army and Navy .. .. .	733
Tramways, Latest Returns .. .. .	726	" Coal Production .. .. .	383
Trans-Andine Railway .. .. .	172	" Congress and Judicature .. .. .	732
Transcaspiæ .. .. .	618	" Copyright in .. .. .	125
Transcaspiæ Railways .. .. .	618	" Cotton Produce and Consumption .. .. .	713
Trans-Pyrenean Railways .. .. .	172	" Election of President, 1904 .. .. .	737
Trans-Siberian Railway .. .. .	618	" Gold Output .. .. .	242
Transvaal .. .. .	69	" History, 1904 .. .. .	737
" Gold Output .. .. .	242	" Immigration into .. .. .	735
" Government and Statistics .. .. .	70	" Industries and Manufactures .. .. .	734
" History, 1904 .. .. .	70, 71	" Iron and Steel Trade .. .. .	283
" Inter-colonial Council .. .. .	71	" Local Government .. .. .	734
Travel Books in 1904 .. .. .	344	" Methodists in .. .. .	594
Treasury .. .. .	726	" Monroe Doctrine .. .. .	735
Tree, Herbert Beerbohm .. .. .	726	" Newspapers of .. .. .	735
Trinidad and Tobago .. .. .	85	" Pensions in .. .. .	735
Trinity House .. .. .	727	" President of .. .. .	736
Triple Alliance, The .. .. .	727	" Railways of .. .. .	567
Tripoli .. .. .	731	" St. Louis Exhibition, 1904 .. .. .	738
Tropical Medicine, London School of .. .. .	368	" Shipping of .. .. .	374
Truck Acts .. .. .	183	" Statistics and Diplomatic .. .. .	736
Trustee Savings Bank .. .. .	227	" Territories and Dependencies .. .. .	738
Tuamotu Islands .. .. .	225	Universities Mission to Central Africa .. .. .	601
Tuberculosis .. .. .	370	" of United Kingdom .. .. .	739
" (Animals) Compensation .. .. .	686	University and Other Settlements .. .. .	744
" Royal Commission on .. .. .	728	" College, London .. .. .	745
Tunis .. .. .	221	" College School .. .. .	566
Turbine Steamers .. .. .	379	" Extension .. .. .	743
Turf, The, 1904 .. .. .	696	Uppingham School .. .. .	566
Turkestan, Russian .. .. .	618	Urban and Rural District Councils .. .. .	174
Turkey, Bagdad Railway .. .. .	162	Uruguay Government and Statistics .. .. .	745
" Government Army and Navy .. .. .	728	" History, 1904 .. .. .	745
" Religion, Industries, etc. .. .. .	729	" President and Diplomatic .. .. .	746
" Statistics and Diplomatic .. .. .	729		
" Sultan of .. .. .	729		
Turkish Arabia .. .. .	14		
Turks and Calicos Islands .. .. .	84	Vacaresco, Mlle. .. .. .	746
Turner, Sir George .. .. .	732	Vaccination Regulations and Statistics .. .. .	746
Turnips and Swedes, Acreage of .. .. .	6	" Societies .. .. .	746
"  " Produce of .. .. .	9	Vagrancy and Labour Colonies .. .. .	747
		" Statistics of .. .. .	747
Uganda Railway and Statistics .. .. .	74	Valuation Bill, 1904 .. .. .	683
Uster King of Arms .. .. .	300	Vatican and French Government .. .. .	220
		Vauxhall New Bridge .. .. .	172



	PAGE		PAGE
Vecsey, Franz von .. .. .	749	West Indies, Dutch .. .. .	404
Venezuela—		Westminster School .. .. .	566
" Arbitration Result, 1904 ..	749	Wheat, Acreage of .. .. .	6
" Government and Statistics ..	749	" Imports of .. .. .	10
" Diplomatic, etc. .. .. .	749	" Prices of .. .. .	9
Victor Emmanuel III. .. .. .	289	" Produce of .. .. .	9
Victoria and Albert Museum ..	750	Whitaker-Wright Case .. .. .	661
" " Royal Order of .. .. .	751	White, Sir George .. .. .	753
" Cross .. .. .	750	Whitworth Scholarships .. ..	145
" Institute .. .. .	648	Whyte, Rev. A. .. .. .	753
" Queen, Memorial .. .. .	567	Wilberforce, Archdeacon .. ..	753
" University .. .. .	741	Wild Birds Protection Act, 1904	684
Victoria (Australia) .. .. .	91	" Protection of .. .. .	45
" University, Women's Education	150	Wilhelmina, Queen .. .. .	404
Vigilance Association, National	397	William II., German Emperor ..	235
Virgin Islands .. .. .	85	Will Cases, 1904 .. .. .	329
Vivisection, Opposition to .. ..	751	Wills and Settlements .. .. .	753
Vladivostok Russian Squadron ..	627	Wilson, Sir Guy Fleetwood .. ..	754
Volunteers .. .. .	22-4	Winchester College .. .. .	566
Votes of Passive Resisters .. ..	152	Windward Islands .. .. .	86
		Wine, Spirit, and Beer, Consumption of	754
		Wireless Telegraphy .. .. .	755
		" Act 1904 .. .. .	684
Wace, Very Rev. Dean .. .. .	751	Witte, M. .. .. .	756
Wages, Changes in 1903 .. .. .	307	Women, Higher Education of ..	148
" of Agricultural Labourers .. ..	8	" Medical Education of .. .. .	151
Wai-wu-pu (China) .. .. .	110	" Training Colleges for .. .. .	148
Wales, Agricultural Statistics ..	6-11	Women's Co-operative Guild .. ..	126
" and Education Act, 1902 .. ..	153	" Horticultural College .. .. .	756
" Area, Population .. .. .	172	" Liberal Federation .. .. .	545
" County Councils of .. .. .	180	" National Liberal Association ..	545
" Education of Women .. .. .	151	" Settlements .. .. .	744
" Educational Plan of Campaign ..	153	" Suffrage .. .. .	756
" Eisteddfod .. .. .	159	" Temperance Association .. ..	711
" Local Government of .. .. .	173	Wood, Field-Marshal .. .. .	756
" National Council of Education for	153	" Imports of .. .. .	10
" Presbyterian Church in .. .. .	591	Woodbrooke Permanent Settlement	745
" Prince of .. .. .	751	Woods and Plantations, Acreage of	7
" Private Bill Legislation Bill ..	680	Wool Imported .. .. .	10
" Railways of .. .. .	570	" Industry, The .. .. .	715
" Secondary Education in .. .. .	144	" Trade, 1904 .. .. .	725
" University of .. .. .	743	Woolen Yarn Exports .. .. .	717
Walking Championships .. .. .	692	" Manufactures .. .. .	717
Wallace Collection .. .. .	752	Woolwich Royal Military Academy ..	607
Wallis Archipelago .. .. .	225	Working Classes, Housing of .. ..	252
War, Russo-Japanese .. .. .	619-31	" Men's Clubs .. .. .	227
Ward, Col. Sir E. .. .. .	752	Workmen's Compensation, Committee's Report..	310
Warner's Australian Team .. .. .	694	" Law Cases, 1904 .. .. .	330
Water Colours, Institute of Painters	607	" Schemes .. .. .	227
" " Royal Society .. .. .	609	World's Women's Christian Temperance Union ..	711
" " Reconstitution Committee ..	17	Wrecks 1903 .. .. .	377
" Supply of London .. .. .	361	Writs, Parliamentary .. .. .	472
Waterworks Engineers, Association of	732	Württemberg .. .. .	239
Watson, William .. .. .	752		
Ways and Means, Chairman of Committee	474		
Wear New Bridge .. .. .	172		
Weather of 1904 .. .. .	752		
" Reports and Forecasts .. .. .	380	Yachting Events 1904 .. .. .	609
Weights and Measures Act, 1904 ..	683	Ya-lu, Battle of .. .. .	622
" Association .. .. .	381	Yeomanry, Imperial .. .. .	23
" Bill .. .. .	684	Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. .. ..	756
Wei-hai-wei .. .. .	65	Young People's Society of Christian Endeavour ..	592
Wellington College .. .. .	566	Yukon, The .. .. .	81
Wesleyan Methodist Churches .. ..	592		
" Missionary Society .. .. .	601		
Western Australia .. .. .	91		
" Gold Fields .. .. .	242	Zanzibar Protectorate .. .. .	74
Western Pacific Islands, High Commissioner	93	Zemstvos, Russian .. .. .	613-16
Westfield College, Hampstead .. ..	150	Zionist Movement .. .. .	296
West India Committee .. .. .	752	Zoological Society .. .. .	648
" Indies .. .. .	84	Zululand .. .. .	68

*For OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING see following next page.*



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## OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING.

**Army, British.**—Director-General Army Medical Service: Surgeon-General A. Keogh, M.D., C.B., R.A.M. Corps. The War Office on Dec. 28th, 1904, placed orders for sufficient 18½-pounder field guns to re-arm the whole of the British Army.

**Austria-Hungary.**—**Austria.** On Dec. 31st the resignation of the Premier, Dr. von Koerber, was definitely announced, and Baron Gautsch von Frankenthurn was appointed to succeed him, the new Cabinet being thus composed:—**Ministerial Council for Austria:** *Premier*, Baron Gautsch von Frankenthurn; *Minister of the Interior*, Count Bylandt-Rheydt; *National Defence*, Lieut.-Gen. Count Welserhsheimb; *Public Worship and Education*, Dr. von Hartel; *Commerce*, Baron von Call; *Railways*, Dr. von Wittek; *Finance*, Dr. Kosel; *Agriculture*, Count Buquoy; *Justice*, Dr. Klein; *Polish Representative without Portfolio*, Dr. Pientak; *Czech Representative without Portfolio*, Dr. Randa.

**Hungary.** The new session was opened quietly (Dec. 14th), but only formal business was done. Count Tisza had an audience of the King (17th), and afterwards announced that Parliament would be dissolved. The dissolution took place on Jan. 4th, 1905.

**British Empire.**—Governor-General of India's Council: J. P. Hewett; C.S.I., C.I.E. (Chief Commissioner Central Provinces), and E. N. Baker, C.S.I. (Finance Secretary Government of India) appointed ordinary members of the Council; and Sir E. Fitzgerald Law, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., resigned. **Indian Railway Board:** F. R. Upcott, S.C.I. (Chairman), W. H. Wood, T. R. Wynne, C.I.E. **Malta:** Revenue, 1903-4, £464,591; expenditure, £410,887. **Imports**, £1,318,430; **exports**, £123,776. **Transvaal:** Returns published Dec. 24th showed 21,462 Chinese coolies at work and 6395 on the water. **Bechuanaland:** Revenue, 1903-4, £32,443; expenditure, £82,938.

**China.** The delay on the part of the Ministers, in replying to the Chinese proposals on the Indemnity, was, according to the *Times* correspondent at Peking (Dec. 20th), due to the attempt on the part of some of the Powers to get China to sign gold bonds and pay in silver at a rate to be determined by the Powers. China asked that she should be allowed to purchase her gold in the open market, but Russia, Germany, and France insisted that she should buy it through the international banks. The British Minister supported the Chinese proposals.

**Denmark.** A ministerial crisis arose at the end of 1904, and the following members of Dr. Deuntzer's Cabinet resigned:—*War*, Major-General Madsen; *Justice*, M. Alberti; *Interior*, M. Sørensen; *Public Instruction*, M. Christiansen; *Agriculture*, M. Hansen.

**Education.** The following appointments to the Board of Commissioners of National Education in Ireland were announced (Jan. 9th,

1905):—Dr. Foley, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kildare, in the room of Archbishop Walsh, resigned; Mr. Edward John Gwynn, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, in the room of Dr. Bernard, Dean of St. Patrick's, resigned; and Mr. Gerald Dease, D.L., in the room of Mr. Edmund Dease, D.L., deceased.

**Greece.** A ministerial crisis at the end of December followed the defeat of the Government on the 23rd on a motion of want of confidence, owing to the defection of the Zaimist party, and M. Delyanni formed a new Cabinet as follows:—*Premier and Minister of the Interior*, M. Delyanni; *Foreign Affairs*, M. Skouzis; *War and Marine*, M. Kyriakoulis Mavromichalis; *Justice and Public Instruction*, M. Carapanos; *Finance*, M. Gounarakis. The Chamber was dissolved and new elections were ordered for March 5th.

**Knighthoods.** G.C.V.O.: Lieut.-Gen. Felice, Italian Army (hon.); General Hermann von Broizem, German Army (hon.). K.C.V.O.: Maj.-Gen. F. O. Wahle, of Saxony (hon.); Baron Burnham; Rear-Adm. W. H. May, M.V.O. G.C.M.G.: Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Hardinge, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., H.B.M., Ambassador at St. Petersburg. **Baronet:** Rt. Hon. Sir E. Monson, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., on retirement from British Embassy, Paris.

**Labour Movement.** A Conference of Joint Committees of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and the General Federation of Trade Unions, appointed to draft proposals on the Unemployed question, with the co-operation of the Labour M.P.'s, issued its report on Dec. 29th, 1904. The Conference expressed the opinion that the main cause which leads to large numbers of men being without employment is the absence of organisation in industry, intensified by the increased introduction of labour-saving appliances unaccompanied by an adequate reduction of the hours of labour or a sufficient increase in remuneration; the displacement of men by women and young persons through the introduction of automatic machinery; the absence, particularly in Government works, of any attempt to regulate the distribution of work so as to maintain employment at an even level, thereby causing alternate periods of rush and stagnation; the fact that the financial resources of the country are being constantly drained in avoidable wars and extravagant expenditure. The existing methods of dealing with unemployment, apart from trade union effort and financial aid—namely, (1) public, semi-public, and private employment agencies; (2) public, semi-public, and private relief; (3) private charity—are, in view of the Conference, when not positively harmful, defective and inadequate, inasmuch as they weaken the sense of individual and collective responsibility for existing conditions, and notwithstanding generations of experiments they have lamentably failed to furnish even a temporary solution of the problem.

The Conference suggested as Remedial Proposals a more systematic regulation of industry,



and proposed that the Government and all public bodies should regulate the distribution of work under their jurisdiction, so as to obviate the necessity to discharge workmen; that the practice of working overtime be generally discountenanced; that local public bodies, with the addition of a considerable proportion of direct trade union representatives, should be permanently established in all localities; that works of public utility be carried out with the least possible delay, such as that relating to the Port and docks of London and the improvement of the Thames; coast protection against the encroachment of the sea, and general reclamation of the land saved from such encroachment; necessary harbour works, and work already decided upon in connection with the postal and other Government departments; the acquisition by the Government of waste land at present unfit for agricultural purposes with a view to afforestation.

**London Electric Lines.** The Metropolitan began to run a partial electrical service between Baker Street, Harrow and Uxbridge on Jan. 1st, 1905.

**Mercantile Marine. Shipbuilding Returns, 1904.** At the close of the quarter ending December 31st, 1904, there were 403 vessels, of 1,049,860 tons gross, under construction in the United Kingdom, excluding war-ships. The details were: Steam, 371 ships—tonnage, 1,037,788; Sail, 32 ships—tonnage, 12,072. Total steam and sail, 403 ships—tonnage, 1,049,860.

**Mines and Quarries.** The Royal Commission on Coal Supplies, after taking evidence extending over nearly three years and holding sixty sittings, on Jan. 7th, 1905, concluded the revision of their final report. Two large volumes of evidence, together with short interim reports, have been already published. The revised report was signed and is to be published in a short time. Some of the volumes, however, it was stated by the secretary, Mr. William Russel, which accompany the report will take a longer time to prepare.

**Mint, Royal.** The number of pieces struck in 1904 was 95,137,437, of which 45,024,030 were for the Colonies. The gold issued in 1904 amounted to £11,042,000, the silver to £605,801, and the bronze to £77,895. The withdrawals from circulation were: gold, £2,100,000, and silver, £638,839.

**Morocco.** A serious defeat of the Government troops by the Pretender near Ujda was reported (Jan. 5th, 1905). In another battle, fought about 30 kilometres from Ujda, the Pretender's troops were beaten, but withdrew to a spot previously selected, where reinforcements were awaiting them. The Sultan's troops, pursuing them, fell into the ambushade and were completely routed, losing 400 killed and wounded. These victories left Bu Hamara in possession of all Morocco east of Fez.

**Obituary. De Montalt,** Cornwallis Maude, 1st Earl, I.R.P., three times a Lord-in-waiting (Jan. 9th, 1905), 87

**Parliament (p. 539) Stalybridge Bye-Election.** J. F. Cheetham (L.) 4029; J. T. Travis Clegg (C.) 3078. Liberal gain. **New M.P., Cheetham,**

John Frederick (L), elected for Stalybridge Jan. 7th, 1905; sat for N. Derbyshire '80-'85. He owns the Bankwood Cotton Mills at Stalybridge, and employs hundreds of operatives, J.P. Cheshire and Lancashire; Alderman Cheshire C.C.; Governor Victoria University. Eastwood, Stalybridge.

**Peerage.** By the death of Cornwallis, 1st Earl de Montalt, the earldom became extinct, Lieut.-Col. Robert H. Maude succeeding as Viscount of Hawarden and Baron de Montalt (Jan. 9th, 1905). He was b. 1842, m. 1881, Caroline, da. of the late Major A. Ogle, of Steeple Aston, Oxfordshire. *Heir*, Robert Cornwallis Maude, b. 1890.

**Russia.** A previous rumour as to the impending resignation of the Minister of the Interior, Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski, was again current (Jan. 9th), and it was added that M. Witte would succeed him and assume direction of the internal affairs of Russia.

**Russo-Japanese War.** Reuter's correspondent at Tokio stated (Jan. 9th) that in well-informed quarters it was estimated that the original garrison of Port Arthur consisted of from 38,000 to 40,000 men, including sailors. The number of those killed or missing during the siege and of those who died of sickness was placed at over 10,000. Of the officers taken prisoners at Port Arthur, 50 per cent. decided to share the captivity of their men, including Generals Fock, Smirnof and Gorbatsky, and Admiral Wilmann. The Japanese were busily engaged in clearing the harbour and approaches of mines, and made preparations for the establishment of a naval station at Port Arthur. The blockade of the Liau-tung Peninsula, declared on Jan. 1st by Admiral Togo, was raised on Jan. 7th, but no ships except those in the service of the Japanese Government were allowed to enter Port Arthur.

The International Commission of Inquiry into the North Sea incident met again on Jan. 9th, 1905, and Admiral Fournier was appointed President. The Admiral said that the example of wisdom and moderation which their Majesties the King of England and the Emperor of Russia had given to the world by the appointment of the Commission would permit of "a conscientious and mature examination." The Commission then occupied itself with the drawing up of rules of procedure, and it was stated that the utmost publicity should be given to the work of inquiry and the taking of evidence, though the actual deliberations of the Commission would be kept secret.

**Telephones.** The Postmaster-General announced (Jan. 9th, 1905) that there was no foundation for recent rumours that the business of the National Telephone Company had been acquired by the Government, and that an announcement of the terms would be made at once. The negotiations between the Government and the Company were not concluded; and in any case no announcement on the subject would be made till Parliament met. Lord Stanley undertook in the 1904 Session that no agreement should be binding until Parliament had had an opportunity of considering it.

**Unemployed Fund.** Amounted to £40,000 by Jan. 4th, 1905.

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LOSSES, Commissions and other Expenses	.. .. .	£2,377,046
RESERVE FUNDS	.. .. .	£3,535,750

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NEW LIFE POLICIES Issued during the Year for	.. .. .	£1,374,378
NET LIFE PREMIUMS for the Year	.. .. .	£654,139
CLAIMS PAID, including BONUS ADDITIONS	.. .. .	£484,479
LIFE FUNDS	.. .. .	£8,680,859

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# HAZELL'S ANNUAL, 1905.

## A Cyclopaedic Record of Men and Topics of the Day.

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### ABYSSINIA.

Abyssinia is a country of North Africa, and occupies a highland region S.W. of the Red Sea. Estimated area, 150,000 sq. m.; pop. 3,500,000. The country is made up of a number of states, the chief of which are Tigre in the north, Amhara in the west and centre, and Shoa in the south. After the defeat and suicide of King Theodore, in '68, Prince Kassa of Tigre assumed the chief power as Johannes II. To him, in '89, succeeded Menelik II., King of Shoa, who was born in '42, and is Hon. G.C.B. and G.C.M.G. He has no direct heir, his cousin Ras Makonnen being regarded as his probable successor. By a treaty with Great Britain concluded in '97, the frontiers of the British Somaliland Protectorate were delimited, the caravan route between Zeila and Harar was declared open to the commerce of both nations, most-favoured-nation treatment was granted to Great Britain and her colonies, and in return the right of free entry at the port of Zeila was given to all material destined for the service of Abyssinia. The Emperor has claimed jurisdiction over some of the country between Shoa and the Nile, but an agreement delimiting the boundary between his territory and the British Soudan was signed May 15th, 1902. The Emperor agreed not to construct any work which would arrest the flow of the Blue Nile, Lake Tsana, or the Sobat into the Nile, except in agreement with H.M. Government; to lease to H.M. Government a commercial station near Itang, on the Baro river; and to allow the construction of a railway through Abyssinian territory from the Soudan to Uganda. On the same date a modification of the boundaries between Abyssinia, Erythrea, and the Soudan was agreed upon between the Emperor and the British and Italian representatives. The text of the agreements was published Dec. 13th, 1902.

The system of government is monarchical, and a sort of feudal military system obtains, each large province being under a Ras or feudal chief, the more important of whom form a Council of State, while under them are the governors of districts and the chiefs of villages.

The military organisation is feudal in character, and the constitution is by provinces, each Ras having a standing force as garrison and at call in case of war, and a considerable number of retainers not embodied. The garrison forces united constitute the new army of Menelik, and are estimated at 70,000 men. The central control is weak, and there is no organised division into the three arms, as in Europe; but the forces are readily grouped,

the mounted men forming an irregular cavalry, and have great mobility. Practically every man has a sword and a rifle, but the firearms are extraordinarily varied, and the mounted troops also carry a javelin or spear. They do not exceed 5000 altogether. The guns are mostly adapted for mountain work, there being about 50 modern and 30 old ones. The unembodied retainers, who may be likened to a militia, number about 140,000 men.

The religion is a form of the Armenian and Coptic Christian Church, called Monophysite. People a mixed race: Semitic or Arabic type most prevalent; colour yellow-brown to black. There are Mohammedans, and the Jewish Falashas, who number about 250,000, and are the principal agriculturists and manufacturers. Abyssinian trade passes principally through Adowa, the capital of Tigre, to the port of Massowah, now Italian. Manufactures limited to coarse cotton and woollen cloths, leather, pottery, and some iron, steel, and other metal articles. Exports: ivory, gold dust, musk, coffee, and some other productions. The capital is Adis Abeba, population about 10,000; and Harar, in Eastern Abyssinia, has about 35,000 inhabitants, and is the centre of a most fertile district.

A complete telegraphic and telephonic system is being established in the country. A railway has been built from Jibutil, on the Red Sea, to the Abyssinian border near Harar, and it will eventually be continued to Adis Abeba. A convention was concluded in Feb. 1902 between the Ethiopian Railway Company, which is constructing the line, and the Government of French Somaliland, placing the line under the direct surveillance and control of the French Government, and the French Legislature approved the convention on April 6th. As to operations against the Mad Mullah in Somaliland, see BRITISH EMPIRE (Somali Coast Protectorate).

British Minister and Consul-General (at Adis Abeba), Lieut.-Col. Sir J. L. Harrington, K.C.V.O., C.B. Vice-Consuls, Capt. A. Duff, at Adis Abeba; J. Gerolimato, at Harar.

Academies. The International Association of, was established in 1899 on the initiative of the Royal Society, and now represents 20 academies and learned societies of Europe and America. The delegates of the constituent bodies meet in general assembly once in every 3 years. The first meeting was held in Paris in 1901, the second in London in May 1904, and the next meeting is to be held at Vienna in 1907. The International Catalogue of Scientific Literature is one of the projects which the



Association is concerning itself with; others are a complete edition of the works of Leibnitz and an Encyclopædia of Islam. Its affairs are conducted by a Council, the President and Vice-President of which are chosen by the two sections of which the Association consists—the Science section and the Letters section. Sir M. Foster and Lord Reay were elected to these offices in 1904.

**Academy, British, for the Promotion of Historical, Philosophical, and Philological Studies.** The Academy is the outcome of a meeting of representative scholars at the British Museum in 1901, when, after careful deliberation, a petition to His Majesty in Council was drawn up and presented, praying for the grant of a charter of incorporation, which appeared in the *Gazette* (Jan. 14th, 1902). The Royal Society approved and supported the petition, and on August 8th it was acceded to, and a Royal Charter was granted. The Academy aims at the promotion of the study of moral and political sciences, including history, philosophy, law, politics and economics, archaeology and philology. The number of ordinary Fellows is fixed at 100 as a maximum; and they are distributed under four main sectional Committees: (1) History and Archæology—chairman Mr. Bryce; (2) Philology—chairman Sir R. C. Jebb; (3) Philosophy—chairman Dr. Edward Caird; (4) Jurisprudence and Economics—chairman, Sir C. P. Ilbert. **President:** Lord Reay, G.C.S.I. **Council:** Sir W. R. Anson, M.P.; the Right Hon. James Bryce, M.P.; Prof. Ingram Bywater, Prof. Rhys Davids, Rev. Canon S. R. Driver, D.D., the Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, D.D., Sir Courtenay Ilbert, Sir Richard Jebb, M.P., Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, Dr. J. A. H. Murray, Dr. H. F. Pelham, Rev. W. W. Skeat, Sir E. Maunde Thompson, K.C.B., Dr. A. W. Ward, and Prof. James Ward. **Secretary,** Prof. I. Gollancz, 54, Sidney Street, Cambridge; Tan-y-Bryn, Shoot-up Hill, London, N.W.

**Academy, The French (Académie Française),** was founded in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu, and is the first of the five academies constituting the "Institut de France," the other four being l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, l'Académie des Sciences, l'Académie des Beaux Arts, and l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. The Academy consists of forty members, and meets at the Palais de l'Institut every Thursday from 3 to 5 p.m. An annual meeting is held in November. Each of the members receives 1500 fr. a year, and the Secretary 6000 fr. Six members who are appointed as a Dictionary Commission also receive 1000 fr. a year each. Twenty-one "prix littéraires" and forty "prix de vertu" are awarded by the Academy. **The Secretary** is M. Gaston Boissier.

**Accountants (Chartered) in England and Wales, Institute of.** Incorporated by royal charter May 11th, 1880. **Objects.** The elevation of the profession of public accountants as a whole, and the promotion of their efficiency and usefulness, by compelling the observance of strict rules of conduct as a condition of membership, and by setting up a high standard of professional and general education and knowledge, and otherwise. Except in the case of persons who were in service as public accountants' clerks before March 21st, '82, who may qualify by passing an examination (and in some very special cases, for information as to

which inquiry should be made at the Institute), candidates for membership must serve under articles and pass examinations. **Officers:** **President,** J. S. Harwood-Bannor, F.C.A., 24, North John Street, Liverpool; **Secretary,** Hon. George Colville; **Solicitors,** Messrs. Markby, Stewart & Co., 57, Coleman Street, E.C. **Hall and Offices,** Moorgate Place, London, E.C.

**Acts of Parliament.** The public Acts passed during the 1904 Session are enumerated at the commencement of Part II. of the article on SESSION, and particulars are given of the more important of them in alphabetical order in that article. The **Wholesale Agency for Government Publications,** held by Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode for so many years, on Jan. 1st, 1905, passes into the hands of Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane. Acts of Parliament prior to the year 1887 will, however, still remain in possession of, and be only obtainable from, Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode.

**Adler, Hermann, M.A., Ph.D., Hon. LL.D.** St. Andrews, Chief Rabbi, is son of the late Chief Rabbi, and was b. in Hanover, 1839. Ed. at University Coll., Lond., B.A. Lond. '59, Ph.D. Leipsic '61. Appointed Principal of the Jews' College in '63, and Minister of the Jewish Synagogue at Bayswater in '64. Dr. Adler is the author of several works of a controversial and homiletic character, including a reply to Dr. Colenso's "Criticism of the Pentateuch," and "Sermons on Passages in the Bible on which Christian Theologians base their Faith," and has contributed to the principal reviews and the Jewish Encyclopædia. He was elected Chief Rabbi of the United Congregations of the British Empire in May '01, and was installed on June 23rd in the Great Synagogue of London. He is connected with a large number of philanthropic and educational institutions, both in his own and the general community, including King Edward's London Hospital Fund. He is President of Jews' College and a Life Governor of University College. Address: 22, Finsbury Square, E.C.; 6, Craven Hill, W.; Athenæum Club.

## AÉRIAL NAVIGATION.

There are two systems of aerial navigation—viz., ballooning and aviation. The former involves the use of machines lighter than the air; while the latter may be accomplished only by the use of apparatus heavier than the air. For a discussion of the subject, and accounts of various flying machines, see '95 and previous eds.

At Paris, in July 1901, a navigable balloon was constructed and worked with considerable success by M. Santos-Dumont. He succeeded in going from St. Cloud to the Eiffel Tower and back again, a distance of about 15 kilomètres, in 41 minutes. M. Santos-Dumont used a cigar-shaped balloon inflated with hydrogen gas, and driven by a motor turning an aerial screw at the rate of 200 revolutions a minute. On Oct. 19th, 1901, the same journey was successfully performed in 29½ minutes, and M. Santos-Dumont thus won the Deutsch prize of 100,000 fr. M. Dumont has since made several experiments with his dirigible balloons, and in 1903 the French Government accepted his offer to put his balloons at their disposal for military purposes.

In England Mr. Stanley Spencer successfully

crossed London from the Crystal Palace to Eastcote, near Harrow, on Sept. 19th, 1902, in the "Mellin" airship. In Sept. 1903 a new balloon was built, but it was not found possible to propel it against the wind successfully.

MM. Paul and Pierre Lebaudy, of Paris, have also experimented with a dirigible balloon, and on May 8th, 1903, they succeeded in travelling from Moisson to Mantes and back to Moisson, going altogether a distance of 37 kilomètres, in 90 minutes; while on Nov. 12th they travelled from Moisson, about 55 kilomètres from Paris, to the Eiffel Tower, starting at 9.10 a.m. and arriving at 10.50 a.m.

A flying machine, in the construction of which no balloon was used, was built by Prof. S. P. Langley at Whitewater, Virginia, U.S.A. The U.S. Government granted a subsidy of £15,000 for its construction, but the first trial was a failure, though it was stated it was merely experimental.

Dr. F. A. Barton was occupied during 1903 and 1904 with the construction of a large air-ship at Alexandra Park. It includes a large balloon 170 ft. long and 40 ft. in diameter, containing a little over 170,000 cubic ft. of gas, and having a lifting capacity calculated at 11,900 lb. The balloon is divided into 3 compartments by means of diaphragms, and has in the centre of it a small balloon, containing 12,000 c. ft. of air, the object of which is to keep the silk, of which the balloon is built, always perfectly tight. When the air-ship rises and the hydrogen gas in the large balloon expands the air is allowed to pass out of the small balloon; and when the hydrogen contracts air can be pumped into the small balloon. Suspended under the balloon is the bamboo framework. Between the balloon and the deck are 30 aeroplanes. The propelling power is derived from 2 engines of 47 i.h.p. each, driving 2 sets of 6-bladed fans, running at over 100 revolutions per minute, and placed at the sides of the ship. The rudder is in the form of a large square sail 17 ft. by 12 ft. An accident occurred to Dr. Barton (July 4th, 1904) which delayed the first trial of the ship.

Aéronautical Society of Great Britain (established 1866), 53, Victoria Street, S.W. Sec., E. Stuart Bruce, M.A.

## AFGHANISTAN.

Afghanistan is an inland country of Asia, forming the north-eastern portion of the great Iran plateau. Its breadth is about 500, and its length, from the Herat boundary to the Khaibar, about 600 miles. Its area is about 216,000 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the tribes on the N.W. frontier of India under British control; on the S. by Baluchistan; on the W. by Persia; on the N. by the Russian Central Asian States. Kabul is the capital. There is no Afghan nation; the population (4,000,000) consists of discordant tribesmen, constantly in revolt, and only kept in subjection by frequent military expeditions from Kabul. The chief tribes are the Ghilzais in the province of Kabul, the Duranis between Herat and Kandahar, the Amiahs and Hazaras in the Paropamisus mountains, north of the Duranis, and the Uzbeks and Tajiks. The four principal provinces are Kabul, Turkestan, Herat, and Kandahar. Most of the tribesmen are Suni Mahometans.

The present Ameer is Habibullah Khan, G.C.M.G., eldest son of the late Abdur-

rahman Khan. He was born in 1872, succeeded on Oct. 1st, 1901, and was formally enthroned in March 1902. He has a subsidy of 18 lakhs (£120,000) per annum from the Indian Government. A standing army is maintained, and the Commander-in-Chief is the Ameer's brother, Sirdar Nasrullah Khan, appointed in 1903. Service is obligatory, but rests lightly upon the population, about one man in eight being called upon to serve. The army comprises about 27,000 infantry, 7,000 cavalry, and a strong force of artillery, apart from the irregulars, who number some 25,000 mounted men and a smaller force of infantry, capable of being increased on a war footing to 80,000 horse and 60,000 foot. The firearms are various, but include many modern rifles, and the same applies to the guns. At Kabul there are factories where guns are forged and rifles made, and all sorts of manufactures are carried on. Silks, felts and carpets are manufactured. Exports: assafetida, madder, fruits, furs, shawls, and chintz. The exports to India are estimated at about £400,000 a year, and the imports £500,000 a year. Of late years Russian trade competition has been severe.

The delimitation of the Indo-Afghan boundary adjoining the Mohmand country was commenced in 1904 by a Joint Commission. In October the Ameer proposed to send his eldest son, the Sirdar Inayat Ulla, to meet Lord Curzon on his return to India, and agreed to receive a Mission at Kabul to be sent by the Indian Government for the discussion of questions concerning his relations with the Indian Government. The Mission accordingly left Peshawar for Kabul on Nov. 27th.

Agent to the Governor-General of India at Cabul, Mohammed Khuda Bakhsh.

## AFRICA.

The present condition of affairs and the latest details that have come to hand about the various parts of this vast continent will be found dealt with under their proper alphabetical headings throughout the book. Africa has been gradually shared out between various European Powers, chief of whom are England, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal.

It is estimated that the total area of Africa is 11,500,000 square miles, in round numbers, and the following is a rough approximation of the area secured by each Power:—

Great Britain . . . . .	2,713,910 sq. miles.
France (including Madagascar) . . . . .	3,804,974 " "
Germany . . . . .	933,380 " "
Italy . . . . .	188,500 " "
Portugal . . . . .	790,124 " "
Spain . . . . .	169,150 " "
Turkey (Tripoli and Benghazi) . . . . .	398,900 " "
Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian Soudan . . . . .	1,010,000 " "
Congo Free State . . . . .	900,000 " "
Liberia . . . . .	52,000 " "
Morocco . . . . .	219,000 " "
Abyssinia . . . . .	320,000 " "
	<hr/>
	11,499,938 " "



Country or Colony.	Imports to U.K.		Exports from U.K.		Imports to Germany.	Exports from Germany.	Imports to France.		Exports from France.	
	1901	1902	1901	1902			1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
British Africa . . .	12,066,000	13,152,000	21,830,000	29,728,000	2,758,800	1,500,550	564,000	602,000	190,000	194,000
Egypt. (Africa). . .	11,906,000	13,765,000	6,419,000	6,269,000	1,005,000*	825,000	1,209,000	1,886,000	1,027,000	1,180,000
French (Africa). . .	1,335,000	1,229,000	1,358,000	1,359,000	729,350*	166,900*	10,472,000†	12,789,000†	13,359,000†	13,883,000†
German " . . .	114,000	115,000	103,000	134,000	265,150	715,400	—	—	—	—
Portuguese " . . .	102,000	105,000	1,237,000	1,700,000	412,150	161,000	—	—	—	—
Spanish " . . .	7,000	6,000	93,000	87,000	—	—	611,000	487,000	418,070	456,000
Morocco . . .	537,000	700,000	911,000	1,042,000	—	—	97,000	81,000	34,000	45,000
Tripoli . . .	202,000	287,000	89,000	95,000	202,800	42,650	—	—	—	—
Congo Free State . . .	18,000	15,000	139,000	109,000	62,050	38,800	—	—	—	—
Liberia, etc. . .	88,000	82,000	89,000	82,000	1,200†	2,100	—	—	—	—
Abyssinia . . .	—	—	20,000	11,000	—	28,200†	166,000§	208,000§	795,000§	77,000§
Other parts . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	£26,435,000	£29,456,000	£32,288,000	£40,607,000	£6,310,000	£3,553,450	£13,209,000	£16,048,000	£15,123,000	£15,835,000

\* Includes Madagascar. † No details given in return. ‡ Excluding Madagascar. § Excluding Madagascar and French East Africa.

\* Includes Madagascar.

† No details given in return.

§ Not otherwise enumerated.

‡ Excluding Madagascar.

§ Excluding Madagascar and French East Africa.

**British, French, and German Trade with Africa.**

The following table gives details as to the trade of Great Britain and France with Africa in 1901 and 1902, and the trade of Germany with Africa in 1901.

It may be added that British Trade has progressed thus :

	Imports from Africa	Exports to Africa
1897 . . .	£ 22,902,000	£ 24,797,000
1901 . . .	26 435,000	32,288,000
1902 . . .	29,456,000	40,607,000

French Trade has progressed thus :

	£	£
1898 . . .	13,960,000	12,562,000
1901 . . .	13,209,000	15,123,000
1902 . . .	16,048,000	15,835,000

A very important report "On the Present Position and Future Prospects of British Trade in South Africa" was published as a Blue Book in Nov. 1903, and was summarised in the article on the BRITISH EMPIRE, p. 70, 1904 ed.

For details as to the Cape to Cairo Railway see article with that heading under ENGINEERING.

**Aga Khan, His Highness Sultan Mahomed Shah,** Head of the Ismailiah sects of all Moslems, is the third Aga Khan in direct male line since the family migrated from Persia and settled in British India. He was born in '77, educated privately, and married his cousin '97. As religious leader of considerable numbers of Mahometans in all parts of the world, he has followed an enlightened policy in elevating their mental and moral condition, and reconciling them politically to the different administrations to which they are subject. He rendered notable service to the British Government by securing the allegiance of some of the Frontier tribes in the N.W. Frontier of India. He is a great traveller, and frequently visits England and other European countries. He was created K.C.I.E. in '97, promoted to G.C.I.E. in 1902, and holds several high distinctions from the German Emperor, the Shah of Persia, the Sultans of Turkey and Zanzibar, and other potentates. He has founded many Mahometan and charitable institutions, and is a munificent donor to many public movements in India, Europe, and Africa. Chief residence: Bombay. Clubs: Marlborough, Piccadilly; and several clubs in India.

**AGRICULTURE**

- I. BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.
- II. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.
- III. CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE.
- IV. AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, SOCIETIES, etc.

**I. BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.**

The Board of Agriculture for Great Britain was established in '89, and consists of the Lord President of the Council, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the First Commissioner of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Secretary for Scotland, with such other persons as His Majesty may



from time to time think fit to appoint during his pleasure. The President of the Board receives a salary of £2000 per annum. The powers and duties of the Privy Council under the Diseases of Animals Acts; of the Land Commissioners for England under the Tithe Acts, the Copyhold Act, the Inclosure Acts, the Metropolitan Commons Acts, the Drainage and Improvement of Land Acts, or under any other Act; and of the Commissioners of Works under the Survey Act '70, were transferred to the Board by the Act of '89; and, by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903, the duties of the Fisheries Department of the Board of Trade were transferred to the Board of Agriculture, the designation of which was at the same time altered. The expression "agriculture" is defined to include "horticulture."

The business of the Board is transacted in four divisions—viz., Animals, Intelligence, Land, and Fisheries.

The **Animals Division** is charged with the suppression of certain contagious diseases, including rabies, among animals in Great Britain; and with the regulation of the importation, into Great Britain, of animals, including dogs.

The **Intelligence Division** is charged with correspondence and inquiries relating to insect attacks, experiments, and general farming subjects; conducts business in connection with the Sale of Food and Drugs and similar Acts; inspects, reports, and advises upon Agricultural Education in England and Wales; issues leaflets; and edits the monthly *Journal* of the Board, which contains information as to the position of agriculture at home and abroad, rural industries, noxious insects and fungi, wild birds useful to agriculture, and statistics of quantities and values of agricultural produce.

The **Land Division** prepares the annual Agricultural and Produce Returns, collects the average prices of British corn under the Corn Returns Act '82, and is concerned with the regulation and inclosure of commons, transactions under the Universities and College Estates Acts, sales of glebe land, reappportionment and redemption of tithe rent-charge, enfranchisement of copyhold land, and the sanctioning of charges on land for works of improvement.

The **Fisheries Division** is charged with powers and duties under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, and certain Acts relating to Shell Fisheries. This division is under the control of Mr. Archer, who holds the rank of Assistant Secretary. Mr. C. E. Fryer is Superintending Inspector.

Under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, '93, the Board has appointed a chief agricultural analyst, and made regulations regarding the analysis of fertilisers and feeding-stuffs by district analysts.

The **Ordnance Survey** (*q.v.*) of the United Kingdom is conducted by the Director of the Survey, under the control of the Board, in whose hands are now also placed the arrangements for the advertisement and sale of the maps and memoirs of the **Geological Survey** (*q.v.*) of the United Kingdom. By an Order in Council dated March 28th, 1903, the powers and duties formerly vested in Commissioners of the Office of Works, relating to the **Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew** (*q.v.*), were transferred to the Board of

Agriculture. Further powers have been conferred on the Board by the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, the Commons Act, the Improvement of Land Act, of the session of '99, and by the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1900.

**President**, Right Hon. the Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.

**Permanent Secretary**, Sir T. H. Elliott, K.C.B. Offices, 4, Whitehall Place, 3, St. James's Square, and 3, Delahay Street, S.W.

### **Agricultural Correspondents.**

A number of Honorary Agricultural Correspondents were appointed throughout Great Britain by the Board of Agriculture in 1904, in order that they should bring to the notice of the Board any special circumstances affecting the practice of agriculture, horticulture and forestry, or the transport of farm, garden and forest produce in their respective districts, and should help in making known to agriculturists and others concerned the information contained in the Board's publications.

### **Departmental Committees.**

A Departmental Committee was appointed in December 1903 to inquire into and report upon the present position of fruit culture in Great Britain, and to consider whether any further measures might with advantage be taken for its promotion and encouragement. The committee is constituted as follows: viz., Mr. A. G. Boscawen, M.P., chairman; Mr. C. W. Radcliffe Cooke, Mr. J. M. Hodge, Col. Charles W. Long, M.P.; Mr. George Monro, Mr. P. Spencer Pickering, M.A., F.R.S.; Dr. W. Somerville, Assist. Sec. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries; Mr. Edwin Vinson, and Rev. W. Wilks, M.A., Sec. Royal Horticultural Society. **Secretary**, Mr. Ernest Garnsey, of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

In May 1904 a Departmental Committee was appointed to inquire as to the rates charged by railway companies in Great Britain in respect of the carriage of foreign and colonial farm, dairy, and market-garden produce from the ports of shipment or of arrival to the principal urban centres, and to report whether there is any evidence to show that preferential treatment is accorded to such produce, and, if so, what further steps should be taken, either by legislation or otherwise, to secure the better enforcement of the law in the matter. The committee is constituted as follows: The Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (chairman); Sir J. L. Mackay, G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E.; Sir Herbert Jekyll, K.C.M.G., Assist. Sec. Board of Trade; Sir Charles J. Owens; Mr. Alfred Baldwin, M.P.; Mr. E. G. Haygarth Brown, Inspector Board of Agriculture and Fisheries; Col. W. S. Kenyon-Slaney, M.P.; Mr. George Lambert, M.P. **Secretary**, Mr. E. C. Stoneham, of the Board of Trade.

### **II. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.**

The total area of land and water in 1904 was given in the Agricultural Returns, 1904, thus:—

	Ares.
England . . . . .	32,551,808
Wales . . . . .	4,777,133
Scotland . . . . .	89,458,728
Total Great Britain . . . . .	56,787,669
Ireland . . . . .	20,710,589
Total United Kingdom . . . . .	77,684,012

The total acreage under crops and grass in 1903 and 1904 was:—

	1903. Acres.	1904. Acres.
England . . . .	24,651,379	24,630,092
Wales . . . .	2,800,401	2,798,880
Scotland . . . .	4,891,799	4,888,638
Great Britain . . .	32,343,579	32,317,601
Ireland . . . .	15,242,421	15,230,124
United Kingdom . .	47,708,033	47,670,948

It is impossible to give comparative figures further back than 1887, for the United Kingdom, as to the amount of land under pasture, and the amount of arable land. Since that time there has been little change in the relative proportions, but what change there has been is in the direction of decrease of the arable and increase of the pasture land. The averages for the United Kingdom for 1891-95 compare with the figures for 1904 thus—

	1891-95 Acres.	1904 Acres.
Permanent Pasture . .	27,642,070	28,693,305
Arable Land . . . .	20,345,937	18,977,643
	47,988,007	47,670,948

For Great Britain the comparison goes back to 1871-75, thus—

	1871-75 Acres.	1904 Acres.
Permanent Pasture . .	12,833,522	17,098,056
Arable Land . . . .	18,242,204	15,219,554
	31,125,726	32,317,610

The *Times* (Sept. 27th, 1904) gave the following figures as to the

Areas of Wheat, Barley and Oats in Great Britain, '74-1904.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
'74	3,630,300	2,287,987	2,596,384	8,514,671
'84	2,677,038	2,168,820	2,915,363	7,761,221
'94	1,927,962	2,095,771	3,253,401	7,277,134
1904	1,375,284	1,840,688	3,252,975	6,468,947

### Acreage under Crops, 1904.

The figures for the United Kingdom include the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

	Great Britain.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Corn Crops—			
Wheat . . . .	1,375,284	30,825	1,407,618
Barley . . . .	1,840,684	158,103	1,998,787
Oats . . . .	3,252,962	1,078,772	4,331,734
Rye . . . .	55,714	9,414	65,128
Beans . . . .	252,782	1,890	254,672
Peas . . . .	175,608	185	175,793
Total . . . .	6,953,034	1,279,189	8,232,223

	Great Britain.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Acres.*	Acres.	Acres.
Green Crops—			
Potatoes . . . .	570,209	618,540	1,188,749
Turnips and } Swedes } . . . .	1,604,104	285,831	1,889,935
Mangold . . . .	398,827	75,746	474,573
Cabbage . . . .			
Kohl Rabi . . . .	177,986	43,146	221,132
Rape . . . .			
Vetches or } Tares } . . . .	128,229	2,761	131,230
Lucerne . . . .	55,700	—	55,700
Other Crops . . .	100,971	24,459	125,430
Total . . . .	3,036,051	1,050,483	4,086,534

### Acreage under Grass, etc., 1904.

Clover and rotation grasses—			
For hay . . . .	2,322,895	631,748	2,954,643
Not for hay . . .	2,348,600	647,416	3,000,016
Total . . . .	4,671,495	1,279,164	5,950,659
Permanent grass* .			
For hay . . . .	4,765,403	1,628,412	6,393,815
Not for hay . . .	12,332,653	9,939,223	22,271,876
Total . . . .	17,098,056	11,567,635	28,665,691
Flax . . . .	563	44,293	44,856
Hops † . . . .	47,799	—	47,799
Small fruit . . .	77,947	4,512	82,459
Bare fallow . . .	432,690	4,848	437,538
Orchards ‡ . . .	243,008	—	243,008

\* Excluding 12,808,500 acres returned as mountain and heath land used for grazing in 1904.

† The hop counties are Hants, Hereford, Kent, Salop, Surrey, Sussex and Worcester. Of the total acreage Kent has 29,841 acres. The average yield for the last 10 years has been 466,977 cwt. See produce in 1904 and figures as to imports of hops given below.

‡ The acreage of any crop or grass grown under the trees in orchards is also returned under its proper heading.

Acreage under Cabbage, Kohl Rabi, Rape and Lucerne, 1904.

	Great Britain.	Ireland.	Isle of Man and Channel Islands.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cabbage . . . .	64,607	39,665	103
Kohl Rabi . . . .	15,607	—	—
Rape . . . .	97,772	3481	243
Lucerne . . . .	55,724	—	417

Area of Mountain and Heath Land used for Grazing, and of Woods and Plantations, excluding Ireland

	Great Britain.	Isle of Man and Channel Islands.
Mountain and Heath Land used for Grazing.	Acres. 12,788,156	Acres. 20,344
Woods and Plantations . . . .	2,726,116	869

**Numbers of Live Stock, 1904.**

**Horses.**

The figures relate only to horses used for agricultural purposes as stated and unbroken horses, and do not embrace the total number of horses in the country.

	Great Britain.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Horses used for agricultural purposes*.	No. 1,120,247	No. 369,785	No. 1,497,274
Unbroken horses: 1 year and above	301,371	93,498	396,288
Unbroken horses: under 1 year	138,618	68,980	208,271
Total of horses	1,560,236	532,263	2,101,833

\* Including mares kept for breeding.

**Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs.**

The figures as to cattle are larger than those for any year since 1892. The number of sheep shows a pronounced decline, but the number of pigs has increased.

	Great Britain.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf . . . .	No. 2,678,680	No. 1,497,819	No. 4,193,893
Other Cattle—Two years and above . .	1,374,636	1,026,665	2,405,979
One year and under two . .	1,429,833	1,035,505	2,474,434
Under one year . .	1,375,203	1,117,143	2,501,659
Total of Cattle.	6,858,352	4,677,132	11,575,965
Ewes kept for Breeding . .	9,880,908	1,524,803	11,435,887
Other Sheep—One year and above . .	5,313,602	722,565	6,040,674
Under one year . .	10,012,668	1,580,516	11,628,513
Total of Sheep	25,207,178	3,827,884	29,105,074
Sows kept for Breeding . .	382,056	133,541	517,621
Other Pigs . .	2,479,588	1,181,982	3,674,471
Total of Pigs . .	2,861,644	1,315,523	4,192,092

**Holdings and Allotments.**

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, in collecting the 1903 returns, directed the officers to furnish also an abstract of the number of holdings in Great Britain in separate groups of size. The particulars for Great Britain of different sizes of holdings are:—

Above 1 acre and not exceeding 5 acres	111,357
" 5 acres "	50 "
" 50 " "	300 "
" 300 " "	18,081
Total	512,385

Taking only the holdings above 5 acres, the average size was, for Great Britain, 81 acres in 1885, 80 acres in 1895, and 80 acres in 1903. The larger farms are mainly in the eastern, north-eastern, south-eastern, and east midland districts of England and in Scotland.

Similar particulars were obtained in '85 and '95, and a comparative table may be given to show the result.

**Holdings in Great Britain.**

Years.	Small (over 5 and not exceeding 50 acres).	Medium (over 50 and not exceeding 300 acres).	Large (over 300 acres).	Total Holdings (above 5 acres).
1885	232,955	144,288	19,364	396,607
1895	235,481	147,870	18,787	402,138
1903	232,892	150,055	18,081	401,028

Details for England, Wales, and Scotland are given in the following table:—

	No. of Holdings, 1903.	Acreage under Crops and Grass.	Average Size. 1903.	1895.
England	372,849	24,651,379	66'1	65'3
Wales	60,153	2,800,401	46'6	47'1
Scotland	79,383	4,891,799	61'6	61'5
Total, Great Britain	512,385	32,343,579	63'1	62'6

Concerning allotments of 1 acre and under, these numbered in 1895 579,133; those of less than 1 acre were 541,990, and of 1 acre 37,143. Allotments are still increasing, although less rapidly than formerly. Major Craigie, in his Report to the Board of Agriculture, in the Agricultural Returns of '06, stated, respecting these allotments, that "the wants of certain counties have apparently been fully met, while a tendency to the amalgamation of small plots, and some surrender of allotments, owing to the low prices of vegetable produce, is reported in others."

The Allotments and Small Holdings Association was founded in '85 to assist rural labourers to obtain small allotments of land and to maintain their rights to the charities bequeathed for their benefit in past years. The President is Sir Walter Foster, M.P., and the Secretary Mr. C. D. Sturge. Office, 116, Vivian Road, Harborne, Birmingham.



**Persons engaged in Agriculture.**

In the General Report on the 1901 Census of England and Wales, issued in 1904, the following comparison was made as to the number of persons engaged in Agriculture in the United Kingdom, as enumerated at the last three censuses:—

	1881	1891	1901
Farmers, Graziers Do. Sons or other relatives re- turned as assist- ing in the work on the Farm ..	633,787	597,878	577,177
Agricultural Lab- ourers, Farm Servants .. ..	280,964	297,099	320,976
Gardeners, Nur- serymen, Seeds- men, Florists ..	1,192,725	1,072,059	869,728
Others — Shep- herds, Farm Bailiffs, etc. ..	168,846	199,014	239,689
	86,009	83,706	102,242
	2,362,331	2,249,756	2,109,812

In the same report particulars were given for the period 1851—1901 for England and Wales only as follows:—

**Number of Persons engaged in Agriculture.**

Census Year.	Males engaged in Agri- culture.	Propor- tion per cent. of total males aged 10 years and upwards.	Females engaged in Agri- culture.	Propor- tion per cent of total Females aged 10 years and upwards.
1851*	1,544,087	23·5	168,652	2·4
1861*	1,539,965	21·2	115,213	1·5
1871*	1,371,304	16·8	85,667	1·0
1881	1,288,173	13·8	64,216	0·6
1891	1,233,936	11·6	51,045	0·4
1901	1,153,185	9·5	38,982	0·3

\* The figures for 1851, 1861, and 1871 include the "retired."

The comparison may be affected by changes in classification, and by the fact that carters, labourers, etc., probably returned themselves under different classifications at different censuses. The table, however, shows that the numbers of both sexes engaged in agricultural pursuits have declined continuously throughout the last half-century, just as the amount of arable land cultivated has declined.

The following table gives the total number classed as **farmers and graziers** in England and Wales at each census since 1851. It should be noted that the numbers for 1871 and earlier years include the "retired," whereas those for 1881 and later years do not.

1851	249,431	1881	223,943
1861	249,735	1891	223,610
1871	249,907	1901	224,299

It therefore appears that the number of holders of farms has not materially declined during the half-century from 1851 to 1901.

The number of workers on farms in England

and Wales has, however, declined, as the following table shows:—

Year.	Males.	Females.
1851 . . .	1,232,576	143,475
1861 . . .	1,206,280	90,525
1871 . . .	1,014,428	58,656
1881 . . .	924,871	40,346
1891 . . .	841,884	24,150
1901 . . .	715,138	12,002

This decrease has been partially compensated by the more general adoption of machinery by the farmers themselves, while the number of agricultural machine proprietors and attendants has increased from 4,675 in 1891 to 6,545 in 1901.

The number of nurserymen, seedsmen, florists and gardeners (including domestic gardeners) in England and Wales has increased from 148,285 in 1881, and 179,336 in 1891, to 216,165 in 1901.

The number of woodmen enumerated in England and Wales was 8,151 in 1881, 9,448 in 1891, and 12,035 in 1901.

**Agricultural Labourers' Wages.**

Although time payments in cash form the leading part of agricultural labourers' earnings, the system of remuneration varies very much in different parts of the United Kingdom. Where the hiring system prevails, additional cash payments for piecework, hay and corn harvest, overtime, etc., are few, if any, while allowances in kind, such as board and lodging for unmarried men, and free cottages, potatoes, fuel, etc., for married men, are frequent. On the contrary, while the engagements are shorter and the rates of cash wages are lower in the arable districts of the eastern and southern counties of England, more piecework is done, and extra payments in cash at hay and corn harvests and for overtime can be earned, while men in charge of animals frequently receive lamb money, journey money, free cottages, and other allowances in kind.

The following were the final averages obtained for the earnings of ordinary agricultural labourers in England, and for the classes of labourers most nearly corresponding to them in other parts of the United Kingdom, for '98, according to a report made by the Assistant Commissioner of Labour of the Board of Trade:—

Country.	Average earnings per week in '98 (including the value of all allow- ances in kind).
	s. d.
England ..	16 10
Wales ..	16 5
Scotland ..	18 1
Ireland ..	10 1

From '96 to 1903 there was a progressive increase of wages in England, Wales, and Scotland. The increase was greatest during the five years 1897-1901, and particularly in 1900; but in 1902 and 1903 the upward tendency was not nearly so strong. In Ireland there has been but little change in wages, except in the neighbourhood of the large towns, or districts where railways have been made.

**Produce of Crops.**

The Board of Agriculture issued in Nov. 1904 a Preliminary Statement, showing the Estimated Total Produce of the principal crops in Great Britain in 1904, as follows:—

	Total Produce.	Yield per acre.	Average yield per acre for 10 years '91-'03.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat . . .	36,880,246	26'82	30'95
Barley . . .	57,193,067	31'07	33'17
Oats . . .	127,407,848	39'17	30'06
Beans . . .	5,828,175	23'12	28'25
Peas . . .	4,482,866	25'77	26'29
	Tons.	Tons.	
Potatoes . .	3,588,254	6'29	5'75
Turnips and Swedes . . .	23,036,129	14'36	12'79
Mangold . . .	7,481,402	18'76	18'30
	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Hay (Clover, Sainfoin, etc.)	69,941,268	30'11	29'13
Hay (Perma- nent Grass) .	117,513,916	24'66	23'63
Hops . . .	282,330	5'91	—

The department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland furnished the following statement showing the estimated Total Produce and Yield per Acre of the Principal Crops in Ireland in 1904:—

Crops.	Estimated Produce in 1904.	Estimated Average Rate of Produce per acre in 1904.
	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat . . .	556,894	18'1
Oats . . .	17,183,400	15'9
Barley . . .	2,347,531	14'9
Bere . . .	869	14'5
Rye . . .	122,480	13'0
Beans . . .	39,110	20'7
Peas . . .	2,444	13'2
	Tons.	Tons.
Potatoes . .	2,642,018	4'3
Turnips . . .	4,997,245	17'5
Mangel Wurzel	1,331,609	17'6
Beet Root . .	1,428	17'4
Carrots . . .	11,063	10'0
Parsnips . . .	5,546	9'0
Cabbage . . .	410,061	10'3
Vetches . . .	28,568	10'3
Rape . . .	26,796	7'7
	Stones.	Stones.
Flax . . .	1,494,482	33'7
	Tons.	Tons.
Hay, Clover, Sainfoin and Grasses under Rotation . . .	1,441,461	2'3
Permanent Pasture or Grass not broken up in Rotation . . .	4,045,469	2'5

Produce of the principal crops of the United Kingdom in 1903:—

	Great Britain.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat . . .	47,642,816	1,175,972	48,818,788
Barley . . .	59,474,041	5,835,644	65,309,685
Oats . . .	124,681,188	48,259,367	172,940,555
Beans . . .	7,450,330	84,984	7,535,314
Peas . . .	4,803,123	8,622	4,811,745
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Potatoes . .	2,913,713	2,363,236	5,276,949
Turnips and Swedes . . .	19,927,460	3,595,745	23,523,205
Mangold . . .	7,187,755	1,024,085	8,211,840
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Hops (Eng- land) . . .	421,068	—	421,068
* Hay . . .	73,429,384	27,085,040	100,514,424
† Hay . . .	121,632,062	76,958,220	198,590,282

\* From Clover, Sainfoin, etc.

† From Permanent Grass.

**Annual Average Prices per Imperial Quarter of English Wheat, Barley, and Oats.**

Cereal Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1893-94 . . .	25 5	26 5	18 4
1894-95 . . .	21 5	21 5	14 8
1895-96 . . .	24 10	22 4	14 1
1896-97 . . .	28 8	23 2	16 9
1897-98 . . .	36 2	26 11	18 3
1898-99 . . .	26 1	26 1	17 3
1899-1900 . .	26 4	25 0	17 4
1900-01 . . .	27 1	25 0	18 4
1901-2 . . .	28 4	26 0	20 4
1902-3 . . .	26 5	23 0	17 8
Average of 10 years . . .	27 1	24 6	17 4
1903-04 . . .	27 2	21 11	16 4

**Prices of Cattle and Sheep.**

The average prices of British cattle and sheep per stone of 8 lb., sinking the offal, at the Metropolitan Cattle Market, are mentioned in the next table:—

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.
	Per stone of 8 lb.	Per stone of 8 lb.
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
'73 . . .	5 1 to 6 4	5 8 to 6 11
'78 . . .	4 6 to 6 0	5 4 to 6 10
'83 . . .	4 4 to 6 1	6 2 to 7 3
'88 . . .	2 4 to 4 11	3 3 to 5 10
'93 . . .	2 10 to 4 9	3 8 to 5 5
'94 . . .	2 5 to 4 6	3 7 to 5 10
'95 . . .	2 8 to 4 6	3 11 to 5 11
'96 . . .	2 4 to 4 5	3 3 to 5 5
'97 . . .	2 5 to 4 6	3 8 to 5 8
'98 . . .	2 4 to 4 3	3 2 to 5 6
'99 . . .	2 6 to 4 7	3 4 to 5 8
1900 . . .	3 1 to 4 10	3 4 to 6 0
1901 . . .	2 4 to 4 7	3 3 to 5 8
1902 . . .	2 11 to 4 11	3 7 to 5 9
1903 . . .	2 10 to 4 8	3 8 to 5 10

**Diseases of Animals.**

The outbreaks in 1903 were:—

	Great Britain.	Ireland.
Anthrax . . .	761	4
Glanders . . .	1,463	4
Swine Fever . . .	1,478	172
Pleuro-Pneumonia .	—	—
Foot and Mouth . .	—	—
Rabies . . .	—	2

It was in 1899 that the last outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia occurred, and it seems to have been banished from the country. Foot and mouth disease also appears to have been eradicated, there having been no cases since 1902. The number of outbreaks of swine fever has also greatly diminished since the Board took over the powers they are now exercising. On the other hand the number of outbreaks of anthrax and glanders seems to be steadily increasing.

For the first 9 months of 1904 the outbreaks were:—

Anthrax . . . . .	742
Glanders . . . . .	1198
Swine Fever . . . . .	1038

**Imports of Agricultural Produce.**

	1903.		Per head of population.
	No.	£	
Horses . . .	27,266	631,255	
Live { Cattle . . .	522,546	9,209,122	
Sheep . . .	354,241	546,063	
	Cwts.		
Beef . . .	4,805,913	10,123,592	Fresh {
Mutton . . .	4,065,776	7,932,390	Beef, { lbs.
Pork, Fresh and Salted, Bacon and Hams . . .	7,241,738	18,636,422	Mutton & Pork { 33'5
Meat, Unenumerated . . .	909,055	2,023,655	Bacon, { 16'6
			Hams } 4'9
	Total £38,716,059		
Butter . . .	4,060,604	20,708,707	} 13'1
Margarine . . .	882,123	2,313,618	
Cheese . . .	2,694,358	7,054,710	} 7'1
Margarine Cheese . . .	625	1,079	
Condensed Milk . . .	915,717	1,738,931	
Milk and Cream . . .	22,487	41,176	
	Total £31,948,221		
Rabbits . . .	} 475,645	{ 723,881	
Poultry and Game . . .			
Eggs . . .	2,381,867	6,617,599	no.
Lard . . .	1,732,790	3,870,774	56
			lbs.
Wheat (Grain). . .	88,131,030	29,940,191	233
Flour . . .	20,601,448	9,723,652	54
	Total £39,663,843		

	1903.		Per head of population.
	No.	£	
Barley . . .	26,555,867	7,221,789	
Oats . . .	16,283,763	4,263,950	(and Oat-meal 45
Maize . . .	50,099,328	12,465,583	(and Maize-meal 134
Rye, Buckwheat, Beans and Peas . . .	4,888,901	1,630,053	
	Total £25,581,375		
	Tons.		
Hay . . .	167,408	—	
Meal (except Wheat) . . .	2,343,580	973,748	
Malt . . .	282	639	
	Cwts.		
Hops . . .	113,998	578,739	
Apples . . .	4,569,546	2,781,643	
Cherries . . .	110,192	167,142	
Grapes . . .	684,084	715,057	
Pears . . .	271,518	326,403	
Plums . . .	594,626	628,268	
Potatoes . . .	9,150,202	2,603,238	lbs. 24
	Bushels.		
Onions . . .	8,619,919	1,003,016	
* Wool—			
Foreign Countries. . .	112,509,141	3,612,664	
British Possessns. . .	492,452,223	17,320,451	
	Cwts.		
Hides . . .	785,418	2,107,390	
Tallow and Stearine . . .	1,395,174	1,987,892	
Clover and Grass Seeds . . .	22,902	1,008,772	
	Tons.		
Hewn Wood Sawn or Split Wood . . .	6,742,233	18,192,519	
Staves . . .	129,773	570,859	
Furniture and Hard Woods . . .	264,666	1,979,624	

\* 285,499,293 lbs. of wool (value £10,355,039) re-exported, leaving net imports 319,462,071 lbs. (value £10,578,076).

**III. CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE.**

The Agricultural Organisation Society was established by Mr. R. A. Yerburch, M.P., in April 1901, through the amalgamation of the British Agricultural Organisation Society with Lord Winchelsea's National Agricultural Union. Some progress in the formation of agricultural co-operative societies had already been made by the British Agricultural Organisation Society, but the combination of the two societies has led to increased activity, and has greatly stimulated public interest on the subject of agricultural co-operation. A considerable number of country districts are vigorously taking the matter up, and at last the farmers themselves are beginning to combine for their common benefit. The Agricultural Organisation Society maintains a staff of organisers, and (a) advises with regard to the preliminary steps to be taken in the



formation of a society; (b) supplies model rules giving societies a legal constitution without trouble or expense; (c) gives information concerning the working of other societies, with the object of mutual help and experience; (d) is in a position to negotiate with firms in a manner impossible for a local society; (e) institutes systematic methods of administration in order to secure good management.

The number and nature of Societies affiliated to the Agricultural Organisation Society to Sept. 30th, 1904, was as follows, viz. :—

Societies established for the Supply of Requirements, Sale of Produce, and Improvement of Live Stock . . . . .	62
Dairy, Bottled Milk, and Cheesemaking . . . . .	11
Rural Industries . . . . .	2
Allotments and Small Holdings . . . . .	4
Village Credit Societies . . . . .	9
Water Supply . . . . .	1
Sale of Implements . . . . .	1
Auction Market . . . . .	1

Total . . . . . 91

The President of the Agricultural Organisation Society is Mr. R. A. Yerburgh, M.P.; Chairman of Committee, the Hon. T. A. Brassey; and the Secretary is Mr J. Nugent Harris. The offices are at Dacre House, Dacre Street, Westminster.

The reports of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, Ltd., indicate that the agricultural co-operative movement in that country has fully kept up its rate of progress. There were at the end of 1904, 908 societies, including :—

376 Dairies,
160 Agricultural Societies,
226 Agricultural Banks,
36 Poultry Societies,
58 Home Industry Societies,
4 Flax Societies,
28 Bee-keepers' Societies,
3 Federations, and
18 Miscellaneous Societies.

The membership of the societies on Jan. 1st, 1904, was 78,541. One achievement of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society is the permanent reduction in the price of artificial manure in Ireland, which can now be bought at prices which vary from 25 to 40 per cent. lower than those that ruled before the idea of joint purchase had been taken up. Co-operative societies in Ireland are now placed on equal terms with ordinary traders respecting commissions. The work of the Society has attracted many sympathisers in America, and an association called "The Irish Industrial League of America" has been formed for raising funds to enable the former society to continue this work until the self-supporting stage has been raised. The Irish Agricultural Organisation Society is working hand-in-hand with the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

At a conference of representatives of the Agricultural Organisation Societies of Great Britain and Ireland, held in London in Nov. 1904, it was resolved to promote, in every possible way, joint action between the English and Irish agricultural co-operative movements, and to establish a trade federation of the societies affiliated to the Agricultural Organisation Society. The draft scheme for the carrying out of these resolutions sets forth that the title of the new body will be "The Agricultural Co-operation Federation (Ltd.)," and

the objects in view are stated as follows: "To promote the agricultural co-operative movement in the United Kingdom by carrying on the business of wholesale and retail dealers, brokers, and commission agents for the purchase and sale of farm, garden, and dairy produce, and of all farmers' requirements; to carry on the business of banking, insurance; also that of common carriers; and to engage in any occupation, business, manufacture, or trade in any way whatsoever allied to, or connected with, the farming industry." The offices are to be in London. A body to be called the Council of Control will be elected by the British Agricultural Co-operative Societies, in the proportion of one member for every hundred shareholders, to select from its own body a board of directors to manage the affairs of the federation.

See also **Agricultural Credit Societies** on p. 40.

#### **IV. AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, SOCIETIES, ETC.**

##### ***Agricultural Education.***

There are several large institutions in Great Britain where a full course of agricultural education, with knowledge of the allied sciences, can be obtained. The following are classed as agricultural colleges: viz.—

- Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.
- College of Agriculture, Downton, Salisbury.
- University College, Reading.
- University of Cambridge Department of Agriculture.
- University of Leeds.
- South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, near Ashford.
- Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Agriculture and Rural Economy.
- University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.
- University College, Bangor.
- Aspatia Agricultural College, Cumberland.
- Tamworth Agricultural College and Training Farm.

Brewood Grammar School, Staffordshire.

Uckfield Agricultural and Horticultural College and Training Farm, Sussex.

West of Scotland Agricultural College, 6, Blythswood Square, Glasgow.

Dauntsey Agricultural School, West Lavington, Devizes.

Aberdeen and N. Scotland College of Agriculture, Aberdeen.

Aberdeen University made provision in 1904 for conferring the degree of Doctor of Science in Agriculture—D.Sc. (Agr.)—on persons showing the necessary qualifications, and presenting "a thesis or public memoir or work" approved by the Senatus.

##### ***Royal Agricultural Society of England.***

This, the premier agricultural society of the United Kingdom, was founded by Royal Charter on March 26th, 1840. It has two sides to its work: (1) The practical, the chief feature of which is its annual shows, to which the best pedigree animals are brought to compete for the valuable prizes offered by the Society, and still more for the honour of being "Royal" prize-winners, and at which also the newest inventions in agricultural implements and labour-saving appliances are exhibited; (2) The scientific, for which purpose it maintains a complete chemical laboratory for the analysis of feeding stuffs, manures, soils, etc., and

retains the services of Chemical, Botanical, Zoological, and Veterinary experts in order that its members may have at low rates the best scientific advice obtainable. It controls, moreover, an Experimental Farm and "Pot Culture" station at Woburn, where elaborate investigations into crops, soils, feeding stuffs, and other matters connected with agriculture are carried on. Its *Journal* has from the first taken high rank amongst scientific publications and contains in each volume articles by leading authorities on the most important agricultural questions of the day. The Society has, in conjunction with the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, instituted annual examinations for the award of National Diplomas in the science and practice of Agriculture and of Dairying. It seeks in many other ways to foster the study of agriculture, including the publication of insect and other "Diagrams," a Text-book on agriculture (now in its thirtieth thousand), Pamphlets, and lantern slides. The governing body of the Society consists of a President (elected annually), twelve trustees, twelve vice-presidents, and fifty members of council, half of whom go out of office each year. The number of members is about 9500, including nearly all the chief landowners and practical farmers and stock breeders of the country. Membership of the Society entitles to the use of a large and well-stocked library of standard books on agricultural subjects, and a reading-room, at which the principal agricultural newspapers and other periodicals can be consulted by members. Members may obtain skilled veterinary advice in cases of disease amongst cattle, sheep, or pigs, by arrangements made with the Royal Veterinary College. They can also consult the professors of the College at fixed rates, and have the privilege of sending cattle, sheep, and pigs to the College infirmary. The Society makes annually a considerable grant from its general funds in order that members may obtain at low rates analyses of feeding stuffs, artificial manures, soils, etc., by the Society's consulting chemist (Dr. J. Augustus Voelcker, M.A., F.I.C.), whom members may also consult either personally or by letter at a small fee. Reports can be obtained by members from the Society's consulting botanist (Mr. W. Carruthers, F.R.S.) on the purity and germination of seeds, and on diseases or weeds affecting farm crops, at a fee of one shilling in each case. Information respecting any animal (quadruped, bird, insect, worm, etc.) which, in any stage of its life, affects the farm or rural economy generally, with suggestions as to methods of prevention and remedy in respect to any such animal that may be injurious, can be obtained by members from the Society's zoologist, Mr. Cecil Warburton, M.A., the Zoological Laboratory, Cambridge, at a fee of one shilling for each case. The sixty-fifth annual show of live stock, implements, and farm produce was held at Park Royal, the Society's new Permanent Showyard in London, June 21st to 25th, 1904. Patron, His Majesty the King. President for 1904-5, Lord Middleton. Secretary, Sir Ernest Clarke, 13, Hanover Square, W.

#### Other Societies.

The Smithfield Club (Incorporated), formed in 1798, has also to be credited with excellent services in encouraging the breeding and

proper fattening of live stock and exhibiting agricultural produce and implements. Secretary, E. J. Powell, 12, Hanover Square, W.

The British Dairy Farmers' Association. Secretary, W. C. Young, 12, Hanover Square, W.

The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. Secretary, Jas. Macdonald, 3, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh.

The Royal Dublin Society, of which Mr. Robert Bruce is the Agricultural Superintendent. Secretary, R. J. Moss, F.C.S., F.I.C., Leinster House, Dublin.

The Bath and West and Southern Counties Society. Secretary, T. F. Plowman, 3, Pierrepont Street, Bath.

The Farmers' Club. Secretary, S. B. L. Druce, 2, Whitehall Court, London, S.W.

The Royal Counties Agricultural Society. Secretary, Franklin Simmons, Basingstoke.

The Welsh National Agricultural Society. Secretary, Walter Williams, Cambrian Chambers, Aberystwyth.

The Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution grants pensions to farmers and their wives and daughters who have become reduced in circumstances. Secretary, C. B. Shaw, 26, Charles Street, St. James's, London, S.W.

Great attention is now being paid to instruction in Dairying, which may be specially studied at The British Dairy Institute at Reading.

The Midland Dairy Institute, Kingston Fields, Derby.

The Dairy Institute, Worleston, Nantwich.

The Dairy School, Kilmarnock, N.B.

The several local Chambers of Agriculture in Great Britain are affiliated to the Central and Associated Chamber of Agriculture (Secretary, A. H. H. Matthews, Broad Sanctuary Chambers, Westminster, S.W.), and concern themselves principally in influencing legislation in the interests of the farmers.

#### Breed Societies.

There is a permanent Royal Commission on Horse Breeding, of which the Duke of Portland, K.G., is President. Sec., J. Herbert Taylor. Office, 12, Hanover Square, London, W.

Other Breed Societies concerned with horses are:—

Shire Horse Society, 12, Hanover Square, W.  
Clydesdale Horse Society, 93, Hope Street, Glasgow.

Hackney Horse Society, 12, Hanover Sq., W.  
Hunters' Improvement Society, 12, Hanover Square, W.

Polo and Riding Pony Society, 12, Hanover Square, W.

Cleveland Bay Horse Society, Norton Carr, Nunthorpe R.S.O., Yorkshire.

Yorkshire Coach Horse Society, The Grange, Appleton Roebuck, Bolton Percy R.S.O., Yorks.

For Cattle the chief societies are:—

Shorthorn Society, 12, Hanover Square, W.  
Hereford Herd-Book Society, 20, East Street, Hereford.

Devon Cattle Breeders' Society, Wiveliscombe, Somerset.

Sussex Herd-Book Society, 12, Hanover Square, W.

English Jersey Cattle Society, 7, Princes Street, Hanover Square, W.

Galloway Cattle Society, Monswald Manse, Ruthwell R.S.O., N.B.



Ayrshire Cattle Herd-Book Society, 58, Alloa Street, Ayr.

Highland Cattle Society, 15, High Street, Inverness.

Jersey Herd-Book Society, St. Helier, Jersey.

English Guernsey Society, 12, Hanover Square, W.

Kerry and Dexter Herd-Book Society, Leinster House, Dublin.

Red Polled Society, *Mercury* Office, Norwich.

For Sheep the leading societies are:—

National Sheep Breeders, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Oxford Down Breeders, 11, Queen Street, Oxford.

Southdown, 12, Hanover Square, W.

Hampshire Down, 49, Canal, Salisbury.

Wensleydale, Carperby, Aysgarth.

Leicester, Elms Villa, Great Driffeld, Yorkshire.

For Poultry there are many societies and clubs, including

National Poultry Organisation Society, Sec. E. Brown, F.L.S., 12, Hanover Square, W.

Poultry Club, Sec. T. Threlford, 42, Earham Grove, Forest Gate, London, E.

For Fruit there is the

National Fruit Growers' Federation, Sec. A. T. Matthews, 28, Eaton Rise, Ealing, London, W.

There are three associations devoted to the interests of Pig Breeders:

National Pig Breeders' Association, Ruddington, Nottingham.

British Berkshire Society.

Large Black Pig Society, 64, Oxford Street, Ipswich.

The British Goat Society (Allerton House, Kingston-on-Thames) issues a Herd-Book for that description of stock.

**Albani, Madame**, the vocalist, whose name prior to her marriage with Mr. Ernest Gye was Emma la Jeunesse, was b. in Montreal. No *prima donna* has a more extensive repertoire, and her fame is as great on the oratorio platform as on the lyric stage. She studied under Duprez in Paris, and under Lamperti in Milan. She made a successful *début* at Messina in 1870, and subsequently sang in other Italian theatres, coming to the Covent Garden Opera House in '72. Wagner's "Lohengrin" and "Tannhäuser" owe much of the favour they have received in this country to her intellectual and refined impersonation of the heroines.

She has sung in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and other Continental cities, and throughout the United States, and is indispensable at the triennial Handel Festivals.

**Albany, H.R.H. the Duchess of**, daughter of the Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont, and sister of the Queen-Regent of the Netherlands, was b. Feb. 17th, 1861. She married H.R.H. Prince Leopold of England, Duke of Albany, April 27th, '82, and became a widow by his sudden death ('84). In '88 the Princess lost her mother. H.R.H. receives a pension of £6000 a year from the British Government.

In '99 her son the Duke of Albany, by the renunciation of the eldest son of the Duke of Connaught, became heir-presumptive to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg; and on the death of Duke Alfred he succeeded (July 31st, 1900).

The marriage of Princess Alice of Albany to Prince Alexander of Teck was solemnised in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, Feb. 10th, 1904.

**Albert Medal, The**, was instituted in 1866 and extended in '67 and '77, for the purpose of rewarding acts of heroism performed by civilians at sea or on land. The recipients of the decoration belong to one of two classes. The first class are awarded a decoration consisting of a gold oval-shaped badge bearing the words on a garter "For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea," or "on Land," as the case may be. Members of the second class, whose acts of bravery, though meritorious, have not been so striking, receive a bronze badge with the same inscription.

**Alcohol for Industrial Purposes.** In Sept. 1904 the Chancellor of the Exchequer appointed a Committee to inquire into the use of duty-free alcohol for industrial purposes, consisting of Sir Henry Primrose, K.C.B., C.S.I., chairman; Professor Sir William Crookes, F.R.S.; Sir W. H. Holland, M.P.; the Hon. J. Scott-Montagu, M.P.; Lothian D. Nicholson, Esq.; Dr. W. Somerville; Dr. T. E. Thorpe, C.B., F.R.S.; Thomas Tyrer, Esq. The terms of reference are: "To inquire into the existing facilities for the use, without payment of duty, of spirits in arts and manufactures, and, in particular, into the operation of Section 8 of the Finance Act, 1902; and to report whether the powers conferred upon the Commissioners of Inland Revenue by this section permit of adequate facilities being given for the use of spirits in manufactures and in the production of motive power, or whether further facilities are required; and, if it should appear to the committee that the present facilities are inadequate, to advise what further measures could be adopted without prejudice to the safety of the revenue derived from spirits and with due regard to the interests of the producers of spirits in the United Kingdom." All communications should be directed to Sir Henry Primrose, K.C.B., at Somerset House, Strand, W.C.

**Ambulance Association, St. John.** Established in 1877, by the Duke of Manchester, and the Chapter of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, for the purpose of disseminating general information as to the preliminary treatment of the sick and injured among all classes of society. A course of instruction is given to students, and considerably over 500,000 certificates have been awarded to persons of both sexes. An Invalid Transport Corps has also been formed. The work has been extended to the East and West Indies, Canada, China, Australia, New Zealand, and different parts of Europe and Africa. President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.; Chairman, The Marquis of Breadalbane, K.G.; Chief Secretary, Col. Sir Herbert C. Perrott, Bart., C.B. Head Offices, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.

**Andorra.** A republic under the joint suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. Area, 175 sq. m.; pop. 6000.

**Annunzio, Gabriele d'**, Italian poet, was b. 1864 on a boat in the Adriatic, educated in a college at Prato, near Florence, and studied in Rome, where he is said to have led a very unconventional life. He now lives, alternately, at Naples, Chieti, or in his country seat at Francavilla. He was elected, in '98, a deputy in the Italian Parliament. His friendship with the great actress, Duse (*q.v.*), seems to have become important for both. His first volume of verse, "Primavera," appeared in '79, and was followed by "In Memoriam," '80; "Canto novo," '82;



"Intermezzo di reine," '83. Their great talent was marked by extreme sensuousness, which, later on, changed into, or allied itself with, pessimism. His "Odi Novelli" reached their 9th edition in '99. Of his numerous novels, the first, "Terra Vergine" appeared in '82; it was followed by a long series, showing at the side of abundant poetry, a far-reaching realism. "Il Piacere" obtained ten editions between '89 and '98. He seems influenced by modern French and Russian writers. He then turned to the drama with "Un Sogno d'un Mattino di Primavera." In his play "Giaconda" he triumphed in pathos, greatly helped by Signora Duse, who also played in "Francesca da Rimini," which she produced at the Adelphi in 1903.

**Antiquaries of London, Society of,** Burlington House. **Assist. Secretary,** W. H. St. John Hope, M.A.).

### ARABIA.

Arabia is a large peninsula in S.W. Asia having an area of about 1,000,000 sq. miles, and a population of about 12,000,000. The provinces of Hedjaz and Yemen, contained in it, are under Turkish rule. Hedjaz contains 96,500 sq. m., and a pop. of 300,000. The Hedjaz camels are bred here, and about 20,000 are sent annually to Syria. Yemen has an area of 73,800 sq. m., and a pop. of 750,000. Mecca, besides being the goal of Mahometan pilgrims, is the chief distributing centre for Central Arabia. Outside these settled provinces the country is practically divided between the Bedouin tribes, the chief of which, the great Shammar tribe, has its centre at Hail, with a permanent population of about 10,000; and the fanatical Wahabite tribes of the oases, whose gathering-place and centre is at Riadh. Under Mohammed Ibn Rashid, the sheikh of the Shammar tribe, the Wahabite tribes were brought under the Bedouin control from Hail as a centre. Ibn Rashid died in '97, and his nephew Abdul Aziz Ibn Rashid succeeded him and was supported by the Turks. He it was who advanced against Koweyt, a town of about 25,000 inhabitants, on the Persian Gulf, which has been spoken of as the terminus of the proposed German railway from Constantinople through Baghdad; and this led early in 1901 to a raid by Sheikh M'Baruk of Koweyt into Jebel Shammar, which ended in a severe defeat. However, in the course of subsequent fighting this was avenged, and the Wahabite chief, Abdul Aziz bin Feysul, with whom Sheikh M'Baruk allied himself, installed himself at Riadh as Ameer of Nejd, and Ibn Rashid was driven back to Hail. Turkey has claimed that Koweyt comes under her administration, but this Great Britain has refused to allow, and in Aug. 1901 British ships supported M'Baruk in resisting Turkish pretensions. British influence in Arabia is exercised in the case of Oman (*q.v.*) through the Sultan of Muscat. Great Britain and Turkey came to an agreement, Nov. 15th, 1901, for the delimitation of their spheres of influence between Aden and Yemen. The chief exports are sheep and goat skins, mother-of-pearl, and gum, but all in very small quantities.

**British Consul at Jiddah,** S. P. Devey.

### ARCHÆOLOGY, 1904.

The chief event in the archæological year has resulted from the **British Expedition to Tibet**, inasmuch as those who accompanied

that expedition were able to see for themselves not only the famous figure of Buddha, which had hitherto been seen but by two Europeans before, but also the temple in which it was preserved, the various other images that surrounded it, their wrought-iron chain doorways, and the various treasures preserved in the temples and monasteries of Lhasa.

Second to that must be mentioned a great archæological loss—the destruction by fire of a large portion of the **library of Turin**, occasioning the loss of more than 100,000 volumes, and many manuscripts of unique importance, including 400 codices.

The principal discoveries have been made in the island of Crete, in Greece, and in Egypt. In Crete, Dr. Evans has continued the excavations of Knossos, revealing many fresh treasures of the famous temple and city. His rivals in the same island, the Italian archæologists, have found important mural decorations, gold ornaments, vases, and inscriptions. In Greece, the site of the sanctuary at Delphi has been uncovered, and in the island of Samos important discoveries have been made in connection with the temple of Hera. In Rome, the pavement of the **Basilica Nova**, in the Forum, has been revealed; but, more interesting still, that which the Romans considered to be the **gulf of Curtius** has been discovered, and the columns of the temple that was erected close by it.

The work in Egypt has been mainly in connection with the **Beni Hassan excavations**, and the result was shown to the public in an important exhibition at Burlington House during the summer. Our knowledge of the life of the ancient Egyptians is steadily becoming more accurate and scientific, thanks to the discoveries made in these excavations. Very important papyri have been found at **Oxyrhynchus**, and Dr. Grenfell and Dr. Hunt have published the fourth part of their work on these papyri, containing "The New Sayings of Jesus," the fragment of the lost Gospel, the new Epitome of Livy, and the recently discovered work by Pindar. In connection with Egypt it must be recorded that the fear entertained as to possible damage at Philæ by reason of the new Nile dam has been justified, and the famous columns have suffered irretrievable damage by what must, however, be considered as a European necessity and a great Egyptian advantage.

Steady work has been going on in the valley of the Tigris, and five palaces and a temple have been revealed in the city of **Assur**. Some wonderful mural decoration has rewarded the searchers, and a large number of inscribed bricks have been found, giving new information as to the history of the Assyrian nation.

In **British Honduras** an expedition set forward to examine the ruins reported to exist in the mahogany forests, and the result has been the discovery of some great pyramids and other remains of a civilisation of which hardly anything hitherto has been known.

The archæological side of art has received great advantage from two exhibitions: one of German primitive pictures at **Düsseldorf**, and one of French primitive art in **Paris**. Elaborate illustrated works have been prepared on each exhibition, and the pages of the *Athenæum* have had a series of scholarly articles on the show at Düsseldorf, from the pen of Morelli's pupil, Miss Ffoulkes.

Steady work has been in progress at **Hercu-**

laneum, revealing some fresco work, many objects of domestic interest, and some beautiful silver vessels; but, owing to the intense hardness of the soil, work is very slow and very costly in that city.

In England it is pleasant to record the gift to the city of Sheffield by the Duke of Norfolk of the ancient British camp of *Winobank*, by which that very important encampment is absolutely saved from destruction. Considerable interest has been raised in connection with the proposed destruction of an Edwardian wall at *Berwick-on-Tweed*, and it is to be feared that the people of that town do not yet realise how serious the proposed destruction would be. In Croydon the excitement as to *Whitgift's* hospital has produced the desired effect, and this beautiful building is safe, certainly for the present. Some action on the part of the *Old Guildford Society*, with respect to a mediæval crypt in the High Street of that town, has averted the serious injury which at one time it was proposed to carry out upon this important undercroft. There has been a great deal of correspondence as to certain cottages at *Stratford-on-Avon*, believed to have been contemporary with Shakespeare, and the decision of the trustees to retain them intact has been welcomed by all archaeologists. The Chapel of the *Pyx*, almost the only part of *Westminster Abbey* going back to the time of Edward the Confessor, and the most interesting part of the Abbey, is to be opened to the public.

Other archaeological work that should be referred to relates to the excavations at *Ludlow Castle*; the opening up of several important cairns on the *Isle of Bute*; the discovery of some wonderful mural frescoes at the village church of *Trotton*, near *Midhurst*; the excavations in *Paris*, revealing the lower part of the walls of the *Louvre*; and the discovery of a large quantity of mammoth remains at *Sittingbourne*. The finding of twenty original sketches by *Michael Angelo* in *Florence*, is an event that should not be overlooked.

Amongst the exhibitions of minor importance, the one of historical pictures at *Oxford*, that of pewter at *Clifford's Inn*, and that of local antiquities at *Southampton*, must be recorded. In the case of the *Oxford* exhibition an admirable illustrated catalogue has been prepared, and similar works relative to the pewter exhibition and the *Southampton* antiquities are in progress. In this connection, the *Musical Exhibition* which took place at *Fishmongers' Hall* in *June*, and at which an unrivalled collection of old instruments, scores and portraits was brought together, must not be overlooked.

During the year the only known manuscript of "*Paradise Lost*," written by a contemporary scrivener for the purposes of the censor, was brought to auction, and disposed of to an American collector; while, thanks to the generosity of its owner, the manuscript by *Keats* of his "*Hyperion*" passed into the possession of the *British Museum*.

Some interest has been aroused with regard to the *Roman stonework* preserved in the *Guildhall*, and pressure is being brought to bear upon the *City of London* to give the very valuable remains in their possession a better chance of being seen and examined by the archaeological public.

The famous bronze mirror-case from the *Hawkins* collection came under the hammer at *Christie's*, and has been acquired by the

*British Museum*, whose grant for the purpose has been supplemented by various generous gifts. At the same sale-rooms the *Bacon silver cup*, made from the *Great Seal*, was sold for the record price of £2500.

The various archaeological societies have had their usual gatherings; one of the most successful of all provincial meetings was the jubilee of the *Surrey Archaeological Society*, held at *Guildford*. Two new societies have been formed: the *British Numismatic Society*, which has attained a remarkable success and filled up the whole of its membership within the year; and the *Catholic Record Society*, which bids fair to be most useful in its work.

Two other events should be noticed: one the purchase of the famous collection of armour belonging to the *Duc de Dino*, obtained for the *New York Museum*; and the other the discovery of the original miniature of *Anne of Cleves*, painted by *Holbein* for *Henry VIII.* This famous portrait has passed into the hands of *Mr. Salting*.

Of archaeological books the volume on the manuscripts at *Hatfield*, the one on the history of the *Yeomen of the Guard*, the account of the *King's Armoury* (by the *King's Armourer*), "*English Monastic Life*" (by *Abbot Gasquet*), *Miss Jekyll's* work on "*Old West Surrey*," and the new book on *Fountains Abbey*, merit attention.

The annual Congress of the 39 *Archæologica Societies* was held in *July*, and considerable attention was given to the various schemes for recording *British camps*, local documents, names, effigies, charters, and earthworks.

The obituary includes the names of *Professor Mommsen*, *Sir Albert Woods*, *Mr. Moens*, *Mr. Latimer*, *Dr. Murray*, and the *Rev. W. D. Parish*.

The *British Archæological Association* (*Sec.*, *George Patrick, A.R.I.B.A.*) has its offices at 32, *Sackville St.*, *W.*

The *Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland* (*Hon. Sec.*, *W. Hale-Hilton*) has its offices at 20, *Hanover Square, W.*

*Architects, Royal Institute of British.* Founded in 1834, for the general advancement of architecture and for promoting and facilitating the acquirement of the knowledge of the various arts and sciences connected therewith. It was incorporated by royal charter in '37, and obtained a new charter in '87, conferring greatly extended powers. *Secretary*, *Mr. W. J. Locke.* *Offices*, 9, *Conduit Street, Hanover Square, W.*

*Architects, The Society of.* Founded in 1884 and incorporated by the *Board of Trade* in '93, it advocates the statutory examination and registration of all persons entering the profession of architecture. The Society has enrolled over 600 members. Its examinations are held twice a year, in *April* and *October.* *Office of Secretary*: *Staple Inn Buildings, Holborn, W.C.*

*Architectural Association, The (London).* Its objects are to provide facilities for the study of architecture, and to be a medium of friendly communication between the members and others interested in architectural progress. Instruction is given by lectures and classes, and a studio, each of which is under the management of a paid instructor or lecturer. This education extends over four years, and includes preparation for the intermediate and final examinations of the *R.I.B.A.* The entrance



fee is £2 2s., and the annual subscription £1 1s. Sec., D. G. Driver. Office, 18, Tufton Street, Westminster.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Argentine Republic is a group of 14 provinces and 10 territories, with an extensive seaboard on the east coast of South America. The boundary between the Republic and Chili, which had been the cause of much friction, was submitted to the arbitration of King Edward VII., whose award was published on Nov. 20th, 1902 (see ed. 1903 for details). A general treaty of arbitration was also concluded between the two countries on Aug. 12th, 1902.

The constitution of 1853, modified in '60 and '98, closely resembles that of the United States. It vests the executive power in the hands of a President, who is also Commander-in-chief of the troops, elected by representatives of the provinces for six years, not being re-eligible; and the legislative authority in that of a Senate of 30 members, two chosen by the capital and two by the legislature of each province, and a House of Deputies of 120 members elected for four years by the people, one-third of the Senate retiring every three years and one-half of the House retiring every two years. The Session lasts from May 1st to Sept. 30th.

The Army is sanctioned by an annual vote, as in Great Britain. The standing force and reserve consist of 120,000 men (18 battalions of infantry, 10 regiments of cavalry, 8 of artillery, and 4 battalions of engineers). Outside these are the national and territorial guard, which have little training. Compulsory military service was adopted in 1901, and it is believed that 500,000 men could be mobilised in case of war. Service in the active army is of 2 years, but a large proportion of men serve for a much shorter period. They are in the reserve up to 20, the national guard up to 36, and the territorial guard up to 41.

The Navy is administered by a Ministry of Marine. Of the personnel 2000 are conscripts, called up annually and serving for two years, the remainder are volunteers. There are 321 executive officers and 158 engineer officers on the active list, and from 5000 to 6000 men. The executive officers are divided as follows: 1 vice-admiral, 2 rear-admirals, 3 commodores, 11 captains, 42 commanders, 30 lieutenants, 91 sub-lieutenants, 81 midshipmen, and 60 cadets. The strength in ships built on Nov. 30th was:—

Battleships	1
Coast defence vessels	4
Armoured cruisers	4
Protected cruisers	5
Torpedo vessels	5
Torpedo-boat destroyers	3
Torpedo boats	22

The principal dockyards are situated as follows:—

**San Fernando.** Three small docks take cruisers.

**Puerto Belgrano.** One large dock takes battleships.

**Buenos Ayres.** Very limited accommodation. The provinces elect their own governors and legislatures, and have complete control over their internal affairs. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education is free, secular and compulsory between 6 and 14. There are 453 elementary

schools, with 460,229 scholars. The climate of the country is temperate and healthy. The rich mineral resources are beginning to be developed. Farming and stock breeding are, however, the chief industries of the country, and they are extending rapidly. The cultivation of cotton has been seriously undertaken in the semi-tropical districts of the Chaco, and in Misiones. The chief exports are wool, cattle and sheep, frozen meat, hides, butter, and grain. There are several Jewish agricultural colonies, promoted by the Jewish Colonisation Association. Length of railways, 11,000 miles, connecting the capital with the principal cities of the Republic. Telegraphs, 27,500 miles, connecting all the Republic.

Area, 1,135,840 sq. miles; population, 5,500,000, the great majority of Spanish origin and of other European countries. Capital of the republic, Buenos Ayres, with 960,000 inhabitants. Other large towns are Rosario, pop. 140,000; Cordoba, 60,000; and Tucuman, 50,000. Capital of the province of Buenos Ayres, La Plata. Revenue, 1902, £13,158,650; expenditure, £16,489,045. Estimated revenue, 1903, £14,763,200; 1904, £14,189,440; estimated expenditure, 1903, £14,748,730; 1904, £14,218,000. The foreign debt in 1903 was £76,216,550, and the internal debt £10,168,410, of which £6,687,730 was a paper currency and £3,480,680 a gold debt. Imports, 1903, £26,241,320 (£1 = \$5); exports, £44,196,900. The United Kingdom has the largest individual share both of imports and of exports, taking 19.6 per cent. of the exports and sending 35.9 per cent. of the imports in 1902. Germany and the United States each send about 13 per cent. of the imports. In 1903 the United Kingdom sent 34.2 per cent., Germany 13 per cent., and the United States 12.7 per cent. of the imports, and took respectively 16.1 per cent., 12.1 per cent., and 3.6 per cent. of the exports. There is said to be about £250,000,000 of British capital invested in Argentina.

President, Señor Manuel Quintana: assumed office Oct. 12th 1904.

Vice-President: Señor J. F. Alcorta.

Ministry: Minister of the Interior, Señor Rafael Castillo.—Foreign Affairs, Señor Rodríguez Larreta.—Finance, Señor Terry.—Justice and Public Instruction, Señor Gonzalez.—War, Gen. Godoy.—Marine, Capt. Martin.—Agriculture, Señor Torino.—Public Works, Señor Orma.

Legation in London, 2, Palace Gate, W.—Minister, Don Florencio L. Dominguez.—Consul-General, Dr. S. Garcia Uriburu, 3, Budge Row, Cannon Street, E.C.—Consul, Alfredo O. Lumb.—Vice-Consul, Francisco J. Torrome.

British Minister at Buenos Ayres, W. H. D. Haggard, C.B.—Secretary, F. D. Harford.—Consul, A. C. Ross, C.B.—Consul at Rosario, H. Mallet.

## History, 1904.

The elections for the renewal of one-half of the seats in the Chamber of Deputies took place (March 15th) under the new electoral law, allowing to each elector only one vote. The result was a victory for the National party, the Opposition winning only 9 constituencies out of a total of 60. Of the 9 seats, one was gained by a Socialist.

An International Health Exhibition was opened (April 4th). Señor Manuel Quintana



was elected President (June 12th), and Señor Jose Figueroa Alcorta, Vice-President. The new President formally assumed office (Oct. 12th). He said that the Government intended to amend the electoral law, to consider (if the state of the Treasury permitted) the conversion of the Foreign Debts, to reform the judicial and educational systems, and to encourage agriculture and stock-raising.

**Armagh, The Most Rev. William Alexander, Archbishop** of, D.D., D.C.L. Oxon., LL.D. Dublin. He is the son of the Rev. R. Alexander, Prebendary of Aghadoe, and was born April 13th, 1824. Ed. at Tonbridge School, and Exeter and Brasenose Colleges, Oxford. Having been curate and rector of several parishes in Ireland, and Dean of Emly, he was in '67 appointed Bp. of Derry and Raphoe, and in '96 Archbp. of Armagh and Primate of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland. There is a Roman Catholic Archbp. of Armagh (see Index). Dr. Alexander has published a number of theological works, and "The Finding of the Book and other Poems." He is the only living prelate appointed by the Crown. The Palace, Armagh.

## ARMY, THE BRITISH IMPERIAL.

### I. ADMINISTRATION.

War Office Reconstitution.  
The Committee of Imperial Defence.  
The Army Council.  
Duties of War Officials.  
The Inspector-General of the Forces.  
The Director of Army Finance.

### II. ARMY ORGANISATION.

The Reorganisation Scheme.  
Financial Effect.  
The Auxiliary Forces Commission and Conscription.  
General; Army Corps, Districts, etc.  
Regular Army.  
The Army Reserve.  
Militia.  
Imperial Yeomanry.  
Volunteers.

### III. EFFECTIVES AND DISTRIBUTION.

Whole Army; Establishments and Strength.  
Actual Strength of Arms; Regular Army.  
Distribution of the Regular Army.  
Army Reserve.  
Militia.  
Imperial Yeomanry.  
Volunteers.

### IV. MAINTENANCE.

Estimated expenditure, etc.  
Normal Expenditure, 1895-1905.  
Cost of Imperial Defence.  
Military Expenditure of Foreign Powers.

### V. TERMS OF SERVICE.

### VI. THE INDIAN ARMY.

### VII. COLONIAL FORCES

#### I. Administration.

When the 1904 ANNUAL was published, the War Office (Reconstitution) Committee, which consisted of Viscount Esher as chairman, Admiral Sir John Fisher, and Colonel Sir George

Sydenham Clarke, had not presented its report. The Report appeared in three parts—the first dated Jan. 11th, the second Feb. 26th, and the third March 9th, 1904. In pursuance of the recommendations, a complete breach with the past has been made in the administration of the British Army. The Committee had been directed by the terms of its reference to take the Admiralty system as to the basis of its action, and the result of its deliberations has been to institute what is practically a copy of the system of the Admiralty Board.

#### The Committee of Imperial Defence.

As a preliminary to its recommendations, the Committee made a momentous suggestion for the reconstitution of the Defence Committee of the Cabinet as an institution to consider all questions of Imperial Defence from the point of view of the Navy, the Military Forces, India, and the Colonies; to obtain and collate information from the various departments of the State; to prepare any documents required by the Prime Minister; to furnish such advice as might be required; and to keep adequate records for the use of the Cabinet of the day and its successors. The machinery to be provided for the work was the Secretariat or "permanent nucleus" of the Committee, which has since been constituted.

In August an estimate was presented in the House of Commons for expenses in connection with the Committee for Imperial Defence, the Treasury having approved the financial provisions necessary for the creation of the Secretariat. The Secretary is appointed for five years, with a normal salary of £1500; but Sir George Clarke, the first holder of the office, receives £2000, and has as his colleagues two Assistant Secretaries, nominated respectively by the Admiralty and the War Office, and appointed for 3 years, with salaries at the rate of £500 per annum. The original proposal was upon a more extensive scale, but it has been explained that the present organisation is regarded as a beginning. The great advantage of the arrangement is that it will enable a vote to be taken in the House each year after a discussion of matters relating to Imperial Defence as a whole. This was never possible in the discussion of Army and Navy votes separately.

The Prime Minister is Chairman of the Committee of Imperial Defence, whose members are the chief officers of the Admiralty and War Office.

#### War Office Reconstitution.

The other recommendations of the Esher Committee may be grouped under the following heads. (Notes are added indicating the direction in which the work of reorganisation and reconstitution is going forward.)

(a) The institution of an Army Council to undertake the duties and business of the War Office. (See below.)

(b) The creation of a trained General Staff of the Army as one of the most pressing military needs. (A beginning has been made by the creation of the Department of the Chief of the General Staff (see below, Army Council), but Treasury opposition has delayed the work, and the organisation of the new General Staff of the Army will be a work of years.)

(c) The separation of administrative from ex-

ecutive military functions. (In the Aldershot command—formerly the 1st Army Corps—a new arrangement of the staff provides for this distinct allocation of duties, and is to be noticed as an important step towards the intended reconstitution of military duties in the commands. The system is to be extended.)

(d) The complete decentralisation of administrative work. (This is a gradual work, to report upon which a committee was appointed. The decentralisation will be carried out in connection with the strengthening and reorganisation of the District Commands.)

(e) A thorough system of Army Inspection (The Department of the Inspector-General of the Army has been created: see below.)

(f) Many important financial changes. (This is a gradual work. An Army Finance Department has been created—see below—with the purpose of amalgamating the Army Pay Department with the Accountant-General's Department.)

(g) A redistribution of duties within the War Office. (The many changes effected threw the War Office into temporary confusion, but progress is being made. See below—Other Changes.)

(h) Various changes with a view of increasing the authority and responsibility of the officer to bring about higher efficiency in the Army. (These have reference to investing officers with financial responsibility by rearranging duties, and to a better system of training, which is being introduced in the Aldershot Command.)

(i) A change of personnel in order to bring new minds in order to bear upon new measures. (In relation to the latter question the Committee insisted that "new measures demand new men," and the result was that the former heads of the War Office were summarily removed from their positions, and their places taken by new officials.)

### The Army Council.

The new Board created under this name by a patent dated Feb. 6th consists of the Secretary of State, described as its "President," four military members, and two civil members. The members of the Council act in a dual capacity: (a) as colleagues of the Secretary of State at the Council table; (b) as superintendents of the several branches into which the business of the War Office is divided.

The Military Members are thus, under the patent, the organising and administrative heads of the War Office, each responsible with the Secretary of State for the work of the War Office, and each for the efficient working of the branches under his individual control. The law officers of the Crown endeavoured to provide for the single responsibility of the War Minister, while leaving unimpaired that of the members of the Council. By an order in Council dated August 10th the duties of the members of the Army Council were defined, and it was noted, as presenting a certain disparity with the patent, that the Secretary of State was made responsible for "all the business of the Army Council." The first Military Member (Chief of the General Staff), the second Military Member (Adjutant-General), the third Military Member (Quartermaster-General), and the fourth Military Member (Master-General of the Ordnance) are under the terms of this order "responsible to

the Secretary of State for the administration of so much of the business relating to the organisation, disposition, *personnel*, armament, and maintenance of the Army as shall be assigned to them or each of them from time to time by the Secretary of State." The Finance Member is responsible for the Finance of the Army and for other business that may be committed to him, and in the same way the Civil Member is responsible for the non-effective votes and for any other business assigned to him.

### Allocation of Duties.

The Secretary of State (Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster, M.P.) is responsible to the Crown and Parliament as indicated above, and has general direction and supervision of all War Office business.

The Chief of the General Staff (Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton, K.C.B.) deals with the military defence of the Empire, the collection of intelligence, the training of the forces, their use in war, war organisation, the education of officers, the selection and administration of the General Staff, and telegraphs, signalling and associated matters. The duties are discharged under his authority by the Director of Military Operations (Major-Gen. J. M. Grierson, R.A.), the Director of Staff Duties (Major-Gen. H. D. Hutchinson), and the Director of Military Training (Major-Gen. Hon. Sir F. W. Stopford, K.C.M.G.).

The Adjutant-General (Major-Gen. C. W. H. Douglas, C.B.) is concerned with the raising and organising of the military forces, the maintenance of the Army abroad, the distribution of units, regulations for placing units on a war footing, personal questions, medical and sanitary matters, discipline, ceremonial matters, administrative arrangements connected with training, and the selection and administration of the Departmental Staff. The heads of the branches are the Director of Recruiting and Organisation (Major-Gen. H. S. G. Miles), the Director of Personal Services (Major-Gen. W. E. Franklyn), the Director-General of Army Medical Services (vacant), and the Director of Auxiliary Forces (Major-Gen. W. H. MacKinnon).

The Quartermaster-General (Maj.-Gen. H. C. O. Plumer, C.B.) deals with organising and training the Transport, Remount, and Supply Services; the settling of reserves of food, clothing, equipment, etc., to be held in depots, garrisons, and mobilisation stores, and the scales on which articles are to be supplied to the troops; the holding and issuing of military stores; the administration of departmental services, and the selection of officers for employment in them. The heads of the branches are the Director of Transport and Remounts (Major-Gen. F. W. Benson), under whom is the Director-General of Army Veterinary Services (Col. H. Thomson), the Director of Movements and Quarterings (Brig.-Gen. H. M. Lawson), the Director of Supplies and Clothing (Major-Gen. R. Auld), and the Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores (Major-Gen. F. E. Mulcahy).

The Master-General of the Ordnance (Maj.-Gen. Sir J. W. Murray, K.C.B.) is concerned with armament, including mines and lights; coast defences; reserves of arms of all kinds and ammunition; patterns; provisions and inspection of guns, small-arms, ammunition, etc.; the direction and financial control of manufacturing departments except clothing; inventions; con-



struction and maintenance of fortifications; stores, buildings, and ranges; the *personnel* of manufacturing and inspection staffs; technical questions affecting artillery and engineer services; contracts for guns, ammunition, and stores. The principal officers in the department are the **Director of Artillery** (Col. C. F. Hadden) and the **Director of Fortifications and Works** (Col. R. M. Ruck).

The **Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State**, being the **Civil Member of the Army Council** (the Earl of Donoughmore), has special duties, including supervision of large barrack and hospital construction, and has under him the **Director of Barrack Construction** (Mr. H. B. Measures, F.R.I.B.A.) and the **Chaplain-General** (Right Rev. Bishop J. Taylor Smith, D.D.).

The **Financial Secretary and Finance Member of the Council** (Mr. W. Bromley Davenport, M.P.) is the **Financial Secretary**, made a colleague of the **Military Members**, and has as his executive officer the **Director of Army Finance** (Sir G. D. A. Fleetwood Wilson, Assistant Under-Secretary of State), who administers non-effective votes, and whose duties, defined by Order in Council, are given below.

The **Secretary of the Army Council** and of the War Office (Col. Sir Edward Ward, K.C.B., Permanent Under-Secretary of State) is the former Assistant Under-Secretary of State, and the work of his department is conducted through several branches. He is charged with the interior economy of the War Office and the preparation of all official communications of the Army Council. The **Naval Adviser** to the Army Council is Capt. R. P. F. Purefoy, R.N.

#### The Inspector-General of the Forces.

The necessary corollary of these changes was the disappearance of the Commander-in-Chief (Earl Roberts, who was publicly thanked by the King in an Order to the Army issued Feb. 18th, 1904) and the creation of a new office—that of the **Inspector-General of the Forces**. The Army Council administers but does not command the Army, the executive command being vested in generals outside the War Office, and the **Inspector-General** has the duty of inspecting every branch of military work. The **Duke of Connaught** has been appointed to this high and important position, and his duties were defined by Order in Council on August 10th. They are as follows: "Under the orders and directions of the Army Council, to review generally and report to the Army Council on the practical results of the policy of that Council, and for that purpose to inspect and report upon the training and efficiency of all troops under the control of the Home Government on the suitability of their armament and equipment, on the condition of fortifications and defences, and generally on the readiness and fitness of the Army for war."

#### The Director of Army Finance.

The functions of this officer have likewise been defined, by Order in Council, August 10th. He acts as deputy and assistant to the **Finance Member of the Council**, as accounting officer of Army votes, accounts, and funds, being thus charged with the allowance and payment of all moneys for Army services, with accounting for and auditing expenditure and preparing annual accounts, and generally with the duty of audit

and with advising the administrative officers at the War Office, and in command on all questions of Army expenditure.

#### Other Changes.

Many other changes proposed by the Esher Committee have been introduced, but a Finance Committee at the War Office is now investigating certain of the proposals. The details of work within the War Office have undergone changes with a view of simplifying procedure and decentralising the business. In relation to decentralisation the purpose is to establish **Administrative Districts** to which a large part of the business of the War Office can be delegated, the higher duties of administration devolving upon the major-generals in command, who would deal with mobilisation, ranges and training grounds, barracks, lands, supply, local transport, remount purchases, hospitals, stores, and some appointments. For the command and training of the troops there were to be **five Military Commands**—the Army Corps (now the "Striking Force" of the Aldershot Command), and the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Irish Commands. These arrangements will be introduced progressively.

### II. Army Organisation, Reorganisation Scheme, Auxiliary Forces Commission, Regular Reserve, Militia, Imperial Yeomanry, and Volunteers.

#### The Reorganisation Scheme.

The long-expected announcement of the new scheme of **Army Reorganisation** was made in the House of Commons by Mr. Arnold-Forster on July 14th, and has ever since been the subject of much discussion and criticism. Military opinion recognises it to be right in general principle, but to be defective in application. The Government was influenced and controlled by two antithetical considerations—a demand for higher efficiency combined with greater readiness, and at the same time for pecuniary retrenchment. The principle was admitted that the Navy is the bar against invasion on a great scale; that the Army must be prepared for foreign service, with large reserves; and that military preparations at home must be directed solely to the meeting of hostile raids. The old system had given good results during the War in certain respects, but it had ceased to furnish the requisite drafts of trained and efficient men for India, and a change was felt to be inevitable. Accordingly, the new scheme proposed to divide the **Regular Army** into two parts—viz., a **General Service Army** and a **Home Service Army**.

The **General Service Army** would serve abroad and at home, and the men would enlist for nine years with the colours followed by three in the Reserve. (In October 1904 these terms of service were laid down for the Infantry, instead of the three years' service, which had been introduced for the whole Army by Mr. Brodrick.)

The **Home Service Army** would serve at home in peace, and abroad, if necessary, in time of important war, the men enlisting for two years with the colours and six years in the Reserve. (No provision has yet been made for instituting



this Home Service Army, but it is known that certain battalions will soon be opened for short-service enlistment.)

A part of the scheme which has been carried into effect is the creation of a **Striking Force** ready for immediate service, being the troops of the Aldershot command. The four **Army Corps** have been abolished, and are now known as "commands." It was recognised to be unnecessary to maintain an infantry battalion at home for every battalion abroad, according to the old system, and it is contemplated to absorb 14 of the more recently raised battalions, as well as the 5 battalions of the Royal Garrison Regiment. These proposals have excited considerable opposition.

Turning to the **Home Service establishment**, it is intended to territorialise 38 line battalions, with a peace strength of about 500, to be permanently located at home in time of peace. (This is another part of the proposals that has met with considerable opposition.) According to the scheme there would be 10 battalions of Foot Guards and 26 General Service and 71 Home Service battalions at home, with a total strength of 67,023; 26 General Service battalions in Egypt and the Colonies (strength, 22,438); and 52 General Service battalions in India (strength, 53,924); making a total of 143,385. This scheme was based on a supposition that certain battalions now abroad could be withdrawn.

In regard to the **Royal Horse and Field Artillery**, it is proposed to deal with them in the same way as with the Infantry; assigning 100 batteries, including the Horse Artillery, to General Service, and a new organisation is under consideration for the Cavalry.

As to the **Militia**, Mr. Arnold-Forster inclined to absorb 33 of the best battalions into the Home Service Territorial Army; but he has admitted that popular feeling against such a complete change is as yet too strong.

Touching the **Volunteers**, it is proposed to reduce the establishment to 200,000, and the strength to about 80,000, the whole being divided into two classes—namely, those who are able to give up a good deal of time to drill and training, and those who are unable to do so. Nothing has yet been done in this direction.

#### Financial Effect.

"Particulars regarding the Proposed Army Organisation Scheme," giving many details, appeared in a Parliamentary Paper dated August 1st (Cd. 1910). The presumed financial effect of the intended reductions and additions was given in a Parliamentary Paper dated August 7th, and the following are the details in brief form: Abolition of the Royal Garrison Regiment—reduction, £530,000; abolition of 14 Infantry battalions—reduction, £810,000; conversion of 6 Line battalions abroad and 20 at home to a reduced establishment as General Service battalions at home—reduction, £98,000; reduction of 26 Line battalions in the Colonies and Egypt—reduction, £175,000; conversion of 38 battalions into Home Service battalions—reduction, £860,000; formation of 33 additional Home Service battalions—increase, £1,077,000; formation of depots—net increase, £628,000; withdrawal of troops from abroad—reduction, £80,000; better pay, etc., of the Foot Guards—net increase, £69,000; new organisation of the

Cavalry, with reduced reserves—net increase, £83,000; new organisation of the Artillery, with some reductions—net increase, £4000; changes affecting the Volunteer Force—net reduction, £300,000; reduction on Submarine Services, £100,000.

The net reduction in effective charges was given as £1,092,000; or, if 33 Militia battalions were absorbed into the 33 Home Service battalions proposed to be raised, £1,471,000. These figures were the subject of criticism: it was pointed out that some of the changes proposed were likely to absorb some of the intended saving; and it was particularly remarked that no capital charge was indicated for the formation of the large depôts in which it is intended to train the troops at home, as the result of doing away with the linked battalions.

#### The Auxiliary Forces Commission and Conscription.

The Report of the Royal Commission on the Auxiliary Forces, presided over by the Duke of Norfolk, was presented on May 27th, 1904, and was a document of controversial nature which has been the cause of much comment. The Commissioners had examined a great many witnesses, and their report was very voluminous. A War Office Memorandum had informed them that a land force of 330,000 men was necessary for Home Defence, but it appeared that the Admiralty estimated that only say 5000 or 10,000 raiding enemies might be expected to get a footing on our shores. Accordingly the Commissioners asked the Admiralty for information; but the Director of Naval Intelligence was not allowed to give evidence, and ultimately the Commissioners were told by the Imperial Defence Committee that they might take the mobilisation scheme—100,000 Militia and 200,000 Volunteers—as the basis of their recommendations. The Commissioners gave great credit to the Auxiliary Forces for the excellent spirit they displayed, and said that their deficiencies were due to restricted opportunities and conditions of service. The Militia was described, in its existing state, as "unfit to take the field for the defence of this country"; while the Volunteers, "in view of the unequal military education of the officers, the limited training of the men, and the defects of equipment and organisation, are not qualified to take the field against a regular army." Accordingly, the Commissioners came to the conclusion that only by the adoption of the system of conscription adopted in Continental states could an Army for Home Defence, adequate in strength and military efficiency to defeat an invader, be raised in the United Kingdom. The Commissioners were of opinion "that the necessary thorough training could be given within one year, after which only one or two annual periods, or a few weeks' exercise or manœuvres, would be needed. Sir Ralph Knox did not subscribe to the report of the majority, saying the Navy was the only defence of an island power, and was both the first and second line of defence; and Lord Grenfell and Colonels Satterthwaite and Dalmahoy offered individual opinions.

On June 2nd, Mr. Arnold-Forster announced in the House of Commons that the Government did not intend to make any proposals in favour

of a system of conscription, and on August 2nd he presented to the House of Commons figures showing the basis on which the estimated extra cost of £25,900,000 for conscription had been made. It was assumed that the number of men to be raised each year would be 380,000, exclusive of officers and non-commissioned officers; that these would be paid at Army rates, and the privates at 1s. a day; that the Militia and Volunteers would cease to exist; and that the Regular Army could be reduced by 30,000, but that its regimental pay (except for officers) would have to be doubled. The estimated cost of the conscript Army of 380,000 was £27,530,000, and of doubling the pay of regular soldiers, £4,414,000, making a total of £31,944,000 against which was set the saving, by abolishing Auxiliary Forces and reducing the Regulars, £6,044,000, thus giving the net annual cost of conscription as £25,900,000. If the number of men raised each year were reduced by one-half, the cost would be reduced to £13,765,000. These figures were afterwards shown not to be altogether well grounded. The report of the Auxiliary Forces Commission has been the subject of a great deal of discussion, but the general feeling of the country is against conscription, which, it is argued, would give a great and unwieldy army at home, where it would not be required, and would not provide the Indian and Foreign garrisons which we have to maintain in peace time. The Commissioners made specific recommendations for increasing the efficiency of the Militia and Volunteers, of which some particulars are given below.

#### General, Army Corps, Districts, etc.

Under the new system, the British Army has been organised in **Commands**. It was designed by Mr. Brodrick to form six Army Corps, but four only were constituted. Various opinions were held as to the merits of the system. The underlying purpose was explained to be that we should be in a position to send at least three army corps abroad. This arrangement has been upset by the new scheme, but up to the present time (Dec. 1904) the only important change has been to describe the Army Corps as **Commands**, and to increase the efficiency and improve the organisation of the Aldershot Command. (See above, **War Office Reconstitution**.) The training-grounds are being obtained, and the institution of the system has enabled the process of delegation and decentralisation to be begun.

The following are the particulars of the **Army Commands** as now constituted:—

- I. **Aldershot Command**: Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. D. P. French, K.C.B.
- II. **Southern Command**: Field-Marshal Sir H. Evelyn Wood, G.C.B.
- III. **Irish Command**: Gen. Lord Grenfell, G.C.B.
- IV. **Eastern Command**: Gen. Lord Methuen, G.C.B.

In addition to these are the following **District Commands**:—

**North-Eastern**, Major-Gen. Leslie Rundle, K.C.B.

**North-Western**, Major-Gen. Sir F. Howard, K.C.B.

**Scottish**, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Tucker, K.C.B.

The new organisation does not as yet supersede that of the **regimental districts**, of which there are 69, each under the command of a colonel. The **regimental district** is the recruiting-ground of a territorial regiment, with which are linked, as junior battalions, the militia and volunteer corps within the area; and the reserve men are pensioners of their respective territorial regiments. If the plans of the War Office (**Reconstitution**) Committee are carried out, the 69 regimental depots will be grouped in 19 brigade districts, and these into 7 administrative districts (including Scotland and Ireland), each under a major-general, with London as an additional district, while General Officers Commanding-in-Chief will have command of the troops in 5 district commands. The Royal Artillery, through 9 recruiting areas, and the Royal Engineers, through the Commanding Royal Engineer in each district, have a territorial organisation; but this is not the case with the Cavalry, which has special recruiters or staff officers located in various districts. A new organisation for the Cavalry is under consideration. In theory, one battalion of each Infantry regiment has been at home, as a feeder for the other abroad; but in practice this system has never been uniformly maintained, and was completely dislocated by the war in South Africa. The Depot system, which is proposed for the General Service Army, is to do away with the linking of battalions for drafting purposes.

#### Regular Army.

The following is the organisation of the Regular Army according to the units of each arm of the Service. The strength is given below. (III.).

Household Cavalry . .	Regiments	3
Cavalry of the Line . .	do.	29
Horse Artillery . .	Batteries	30
Field Artillery . .	do.	158
Mountain Artillery . .	do.	9
Garrison Artillery . .	Companies	112
Royal Engineers . .	do.	97½
Foot Guards . .	Battalions	10
Infantry of the Line . .	do.	161
Army Service Corps . .	Companies	85
R.A. Medical Corps . .	do.	43
Army Ordnance Corps . .	do.	23

In addition to these are **Colonial Corps** in Egypt, Barbados, Jamaica, Bermuda, Malta, West Africa, Mauritius, Ceylon, China, and Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, etc.; being Royal Artillery, 18 companies; Royal Engineers, 6 companies; Infantry, 11 battalions.

#### Army Reserve.

The Army Reserve is a vital element in our Army organisation, the Reserve men being liable by the terms of their agreement to general service with the arms in which they were enrolled with the colours. The Reserve was profoundly affected by the war in South Africa, and the general mobilisation of the force showed that it could be relied upon. Reservists, who have served their period with the colours, and who are of the best



soldiering age, and available for service if required, are an excellent set of men. The Reserve men are pensioners of the respective territorial regiments, and look to the officer commanding the district as their commanding officer. Mr. Brodrick, late Minister of War, expressed the belief that the new proposals for Army reorganisation would ultimately enable the force to be raised to 150,000 or 175,000 men. The establishment as at present authorised is 70,000. Subsequently to the war men have been drafted in large numbers to the Reserve, and the numbers increased by 33,606 in the first nine months of 1903. The Reserve comprises Sections A, B, C, and D, the B section being the most important, comprising all who have enlisted for short service and have discharged their active duties. The following was the strength of the several sections on Oct. 1st, 1903: A, 2921; B, 55,165; C, 1741; D, 6644; total, 66,471.

The Army Reserve will be greatly affected by the new conditions of service. See below (III.—Effectives and Distribution.)

A further Reserve force is the Reserve Division of Militia, to be embodied with the Militia upon mobilisation. See below (Militia).

### Militia.

During the War the Militia, though it was kept in the background, accomplished what no other branch of the Army could do. Without external aid it provided a large number of organised and complete battalions for home, foreign, and active service, thus maintaining its old traditions, and demonstrating its high value among the military forces of the Crown. The Militia is a force of very old standing, the purpose of which is to provide a body of trained men, available in case of need or of imminent national danger, to supplement, support, or relieve the regular army at home and on the Mediterranean stations. There are in all 124 Infantry battalions attached to the Line regiments, 32 corps of Garrison Artillery, 3 Field Batteries, 2 fortress corps of Engineers, 10 divisions of Submarine Miners, and 2 companies of the Medical Staff Corps. The Malta regiment, some colonial corps, and 8 Channel Islands regiments are in addition. It has often acted as a feeder to the Regular Army, and, under the territorial system, this has come to be regarded as its chief function. A very large number of Militia recruits are every year transferred to the line—11,870 in the first 9 months of 1904—and the force is a channel through which many commissions are annually gained in the regular Army.

The Militia recruit is enlisted for six years, and may re-engage if under 45 years of age for a further period of four years. Recruits are liable, at any time after enlistment, to be assembled for preliminary drill for such period, not exceeding six months, as may be directed from time to time by the Secretary of State for War. Brigades and regiments are called out annually for 27 days' training, which may be extended to 56 days if deemed expedient.

The Lord-Lieutenant of a county recommends to the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, for submission to His Majesty, the names of candidates for first appointment to Commissions, commanding officers being directed to assist him in the selection if called upon. For subaltern officers

in the Militia, candidates must be seventeen years of age or upwards. The appointment of officers as captains and field officers is recommended by the Militia commanding officer direct.

The Army Reorganisation scheme included a proposal to absorb 33 of the best Militia battalions in the Home Service Army, but this has not been carried out, and meets with opposition. The Auxiliary Forces Commission made recommendations for increasing the efficiency of the Militia by passing the recruit through six months' training in his first year, not less than six weeks in the three subsequent years, and a fortnight in each of the last four years, the total period being increased to eight years. It was also proposed to organise brigades and divisions, with permanent commander and a limited staff.

The New Militia Reserve, formed as a "Reserve Division of the Militia," by Royal Warrant (Feb. 4th, 1903), under the Militia and Yeomanry Act, 1892, had attained an enrolled strength of 5052 on Oct. 1st, 1903. The arrangements for musketry training are to be increased. Men of the Reserve Division are liable to serve with the Militia whenever that force is embodied by proclamation.

### Imperial Yeomanry.

The services of the Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa, in the organisation of which the old Yeomanry Cavalry played a very large part (although in the actual composition of the force the regular yeomen formed only about one-fifth of the total strength), caused the military authorities to reorganise the force. An Army Order of April 17th, 1901, provided that it should, in future, be entitled the "Imperial Yeomanry," and that the brigade organisation should be abolished, and the force be organised in regiments of four squadrons, with a regimental staff and a machine-gun section. The order included rules as to efficiency, drills, and pay. During the period of training, and under conditions laid down, the daily pay, including ration allowance, varies from 5s. 6d. in the case of a private to 9s. 6d. in the case of a regimental sergeant-major, with 1s. additional when a non-commissioned officer acts as quartermaster. It was also announced that after Oct. 31st, 1901, all corps of Volunteer light horse and Volunteer companies of mounted infantry would be disbanded or merged into squadrons of the Imperial Yeomanry. The number of regiments so far constituted is 52. It was decided, under Mr. Brodrick's Army scheme, to provide the Yeomanry with rifles, to give them extra pay as indicated above, with horse allowance of £5, and to raise the force to 35,000 as Imperial Yeomanry, intended to furnish mounted troops for home defence, while Colonial Yeomanry are to be affiliated for Imperial services. There is a school for instruction for officers of Imperial Yeomanry, with a lieutenant-colonel as commandant, and a staff of 66. The Imperial Yeomanry appear to be unaffected by the new Army scheme.

### The Volunteers.

Volunteer corps are raised under the Volunteer Act 1863 (26 & 27 Vict., c. 65). They are subject to the provisions of that Act and any



Acts amending it, and likewise to all regulations made with regard to volunteer corps. The Volunteer (Military Service) Act of '96 provides that whenever an order for the embodiment of the Militia is in force, any member of a Volunteer corps may offer himself for actual military service, and if the services of such numbers of any corps are sufficient to enable them to be separately organised are accepted, then those members may be called out either as a corps or as part of a corps. Under the Volunteers Act 1900 new regulations were made as follows:—I. A member of a Volunteer corps may contract to come out for actual military service in Great Britain whenever summoned, and to serve for a period not exceeding one month in the absence of a Royal Proclamation calling out the Volunteers generally. II. A member of a Volunteer corps may contract to proceed upon active service to any part of the world in a unit or company formed of Volunteers, on special conditions as defined by the terms of his contract.

The Volunteers, like the Militia, form junior battalions attached to the line regiments in their respective districts. Their own organisation as a cohesive and independent fighting force is still imperfect, and the new Army scheme proposes a much higher level of efficiency and an improved organisation.

The views of Mr. Arnold-Forster as to the future of the Volunteers are given above (II. The Reorganisation Scheme). The following are the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Auxiliary Forces. The Volunteer force should be managed at the War Office by a separate department, the head of which should have special knowledge of, and experience with, Volunteers, and should report direct to the Army Council. The force should be organised in brigades and divisions, and commanders and staffs should be appointed. These commanders should be responsible for the training, instruction and inspection of the bodies under their command, their mobilisation, and their leading in war. Under the Volunteer Act, 1863, the financial administration as well as the discipline of the Volunteer force rests upon the commanding officers. The income of a corps is almost entirely derived from capitation grants, and commanding officers have in consequence been compelled to attach undue importance to numbers as compared with real efficiency. To obviate this, it is desirable that of the money granted by the State to each corps a portion should take the form of an allowance per battery or company proportionate to the establishment, and that the balance only should be issued in the form of capitation grants. The training should be concentrated upon what is essential for its tasks in war. All Volunteer corps should be allowed to train up to 14 days in camp each year, with adequate allowances. Ranges and grounds of exercise should be provided at the cost of the State, and adequate financial provision should be made for the necessary cost of movement to and from them. Transport and equipment for mobilisation should be provided. Tactical schools should be formed and Volunteer officers encouraged to attend them and other schools of instruction by elastic conditions as to time and place, and by sufficient money allowances to cover all necessary expenses. An increase of the minimum number

of attendances other than those in camp required from each man as a condition of earning a capitation grant is desirable in the interest of efficiency. The present average is 19 in the Infantry and 34 in the Artillery, and the minimum should certainly be more than 10.

### III. Effectives and Distribution.

Establishment and Strength of the Army, Army Reserve, Militia, Imperial Yeomanry, and Volunteers on Oct. 1st, 1903 (all ranks).\*

	Normal Establishment	Actual Strength	Wanting to complete
Army, Regular Forces			
Regimental Establishments	285,925	292,411†	—
General and Departmental Staff and Miscellaneous Establishments	2,555	2,555	—
Army Reserve, Class I.	70,000	66,471	3,529
Militia	132,447	96,857	35,590
Militia Reserve (New)	50,000	5,052	44,948
Channel Islands and Colonial Militia	5,996	5,085	911
Imperial Yeomanry at Home	35,196	26,434	8,772
Volunteers	347,801	255,578	92,223
Bermuda Rifle Volunteers	319	225	94
General total	930,232	750,658	186,067

\* The General Annual Report on the British Army, 1903 (issued March 14th, 1904) was for the first nine months of 1903, it being intended henceforth to make it cover the period Oct. 1st—Sept. 30th.

† 6486 supernumeraries.

### Strength of the Regular Army by Arms.

Household Cavalry	1,425
Cavalry of the Line	23,084
Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery	32,511
Royal Garrison Artillery	23,067
Royal Engineers	11,480
Foot Guards	7,847
Infantry of the Line	157,669
Colonial Corps and Indian Infantry borrowed for garrison and expeditionary purposes	19,609
Army Service Corps	6,028
Royal Army Medical Corps	5,346
Army Ordnance Corps	2,542
Army Pay Corps	900

It appears from the General Annual Return of the Army that in the year ending Dec. 31st, 1902, 51,677 recruits joined (2317 for long service, 49,360 for short service), and, in the first nine months of 1903, 31,026 (1551 for long service and 29,475 for short service). There was a large diminution compared with previous years, largely accounted for by the fact that the mounted corps were closed for recruiting, owing to the special enlistments for them which had been made during the war.

**Distribution of the Regular Army,**  
all ranks, Oct. 1st, 1903.

At home—	
England and Wales . . . . .	96,856
Jersey . . . . .	971
Guernsey and Alderney . . . . .	1,193
Scotland . . . . .	5,668
Ireland . . . . .	26,277
Total . . . . .	130,965

In the Colonies, Egypt, China, and Crete 85,066

East Indies—	
Punjab . . . . .	19,302
Bengal . . . . .	24,686
Madras . . . . .	9,660
Bombay . . . . .	17,651
Burma . . . . .	4,190
Royal Artillery Staff unposted, etc. . . . .	891
Total . . . . .	76,380

General Total at Home and Abroad . . . . . 292,411

**The Strength of the Army Reserve**

from '98 to 1903 has been as follows:—'98, 82,063; '99, 78,839; 1900, 24,388; 1901, 5434; 1902, 2573; 1903, 32,872; Oct. 1st, 1903, 66,475. The reduced numbers after 1901 were due to Reservists being embodied with the Regulars for the war. The establishment is 70,000, but is intended to be increased to at least 90,000 under the new Army scheme. The General Service men, after serving nine years with the colours, will be three years in the reserve, with an estimated Reserve strength of 20,300; and the Home Service men, after two years with the colours, will be six years in the Reserve, with an estimated strength of 63,600. To these must be added Reservists of the Foot Guards (6100), making a total of 90,000. In this estimate the 2nd-class Reserve, corresponding to Section D, has been disregarded.

**Changes in Establishment and Effective of the Militia**

during the last seven years, exclusive of the permanent staff:—

Date.	Enrolled strength.	Estab-lishment.	Wanting to com-plete.
1st Jan., 1896	108,350	126,723	18,373
" 1897	107,878	126,609	18,731
" 1898	105,531	125,435	19,904
" 1899	103,647	124,481	20,834
" 1900	98,130	123,137	25,007
" 1901	92,741	124,252	31,511
" 1902	102,845	123,993	21,148
" 1903	102,420	133,351	30,931
1st Oct., 1903	100,503	126,942	26,439

The figures from 1900 onwards do not include Militia Reservists called out on permanent service with the Line. Recruiting in 1902 showed a material increase—41,486, as compared with 37,644 in the previous year. The recruits enrolled in the first nine months of 1903 were 25,688.

The new Militia Reserve has an established strength of 50,000. Its formation began in 1903, and on Oct. 1st the strength was 5052.

**Enrolled Strength of the Imperial Yeomanry** in 1902, 21,840, and the number present at the inspection 19,570; 1903, enrolled 26,372, at inspection 23,779. The establishment being 34,594, the number wanting to complete was 8222. On Jan. 1st, 1903, the enrolled strength had increased to 22,942, the net increase up to Sept. 30th being 3482.

**Strength of the Volunteers.**

The conditions affecting unfavourably the strength of the Volunteers and the changes suggested or impending have been given above. The establishment is 346,450, and the actual strength by the latest return (Jan. 1, 1903) 250,990, leaving 95,460 wanting to complete. The enrolled strength has been as follows since the establishment of the force: '60, 119,146; '61, 161,239; '62, 157,818; '63, 162,935; '64, 170,544; '65, 178,484; '66, 181,565; '67, 187,864; '68, 199,194; '69, 195,287; '70, 193,893; '71, 169,608; '72, 178,279; '73, 171,937; '74, 175,387; '75, 181,080; '76, 185,501; '77, 193,026; '78, 203,213; '79, 206,265; '80, 206,537; '81, 208,308; '82, 207,336; '83, 209,365; '84, 215,015; '85, 224,012; '86, 226,752; '87, 228,038; '88, 226,469; '89, 224,021; '90, 221,048; '91, 222,046; '92, 225,423; '93, 227,741; '94, 231,328; '95, 231,704; '96, 236,059; '97, 231,796; '98, 230,678; '99, 229,854; 1900, 277,628; 1901, 288,476; 1902, 268,550; 1903, 253,281. The net decrease between Nov. 1st, 1902, and the same date in 1903 was 15,269. It has since been reported that there is a further considerable diminution.

**IV. Maintenance.**

The table opposite shows the total net estimate of expenditure on the Home and Colonial establishments exclusive of India, and for the sake of comparison the net expenditure of 1902-3 and the net estimate of 1903-4 are given:—

The Army Estimates (including the Ordnance Factories Vote) for 1904-5 amounted to £28,900,000, as compared with £34,500,000, the total of the original estimate for 1903-4—a decrease of £5,600,000, or of £8,300,000 if the Army Supplementary Estimate of Feb. 11th for £2,700,000 was taken into account. Limiting the comparison to original estimates, the main reductions for extraordinary services were:—(a) Mowatt reserves of stores, £1,750,000; (b) South Africa—including compensation claims and other charges, £3,070,000; (c) China and Somaliland, £500,000; total, £5,320,000. Against these reductions were set various increases: viz. (a) The grant of "Service" pay, £750,000; (b) Growth of Army Reserve, £210,000; (c) Military Works Acts annuities, £98,000; (d) Militia—full number of battalions training, £70,000; total, £1,128,000. These increases had been met, and a further saving of £280,000, effected as follows: (1) Reduction of establishment of Foot Guards by 94 men per battalion, £50,000; (2) reduction of establishment of infantry of line at home by 50 men per battalion, £175,000; (3) discontinuance of enlistment into the Militia Reserve, £100,000; (4) reduction of vote for Ordnance factories, £185,000; (5) reduction in vote for stores and clothing owing to surplus stocks available after the war, £750,000; (6) Miscellaneous, including deferred pay, etc., £148,000; total, £1,408,000.

	Net Expenditure, 1902-3.	Net Estimate, 1903-4.	Net Estimate, 1904-5.
	Total Numbers.	Total Numbers.	Total Numbers.
<b>I. Numbers.</b>			
Number of Men on the Home and Colonial Establishments of the Army, exclusive of India . . . . .	420,000	235,761	227,000
<b>II. Effective Services.</b>	£	£	£
Pay, etc., of Army (General Staff, Regiments, Reserve, and Departments) . . . . .	23,404,350	9,647,000	9,746,000
Medical Establishments: Pay, etc. . . . .	982,523	530,000	484,000
Militia: Pay, Bounty, etc. . . . .	1,705,624	907,000	817,000
Imperial Yeomanry: Pay and Allowances . . . . .	338,681	480,000	468,000
Volunteer Corps: Pay and Allowances . . . . .	1,308,720	1,280,000	1,220,000
Transport and Remounts . . . . .	3,713,213	1,838,000	1,519,000
Provisions, forage, and other supplies (including South African Compensation claims) . . . . .	14,273,793	6,895,000	4,582,000
Clothing establishments and services . . . . .	3,360,093	1,822,000	1,156,000
Warlike and other stores: Supply and repair . . . . .	7,577,094	4,820,000	2,839,000
Works, buildings, and repairs: Cost, including staff for engineer services . . . . .	2,674,684	1,920,000	1,918,000
Establishments for military education . . . . .	120,070	134,500	146,000
Miscellaneous effective services . . . . .	*116,614	62,000	73,000
War Office: Salaries and miscellaneous charges . . . . .	366,544	331,500	331,500
<b>Total Effective Services . . . . .</b>	<b>£ 64,706,775</b>	<b>30,667,000</b>	<b>25,290,000</b>
<b>III. Non-effective Services.</b>			
Non-effective charges for officers, etc. . . . .	2,107,765	1,638,000	1,666,000
Non-effective charges for men, etc. . . . .	1,846,933	1,745,000	1,676,000
Civil superannuation, compensation, and compassionate Allowances . . . . .	193,421	195,000	189,000
<b>Total non-effective service . . . . .</b>	<b>£ 4,148,119</b>	<b>3,578,000</b>	<b>3,531,000</b>
Balances irrecoverable and claims abandoned . . . . .	8,633	—	—
<b>Total effective and non-effective Services . . . . .</b>	<b>£ 68,863,527</b>	<b>34,245,000</b>	<b>28,830,000</b>

\* Excess of Receipts over Expenditure.

	1904-5.
Repayments by Government of India, included as appropriations in aid of Army estimates; other than stores, etc., issued on repayment . . . . .	£ 1,570,589
Deduct,—Contribution from Army funds towards cost of garrison of Aden and sea transport . . . . .	230,000
	<b>£ 1,340,589</b>

**Further Particulars of Expenditure.**

The following are details of the total normal military expenditure of this country in each of the undermentioned financial years '95 '96 to 1904-5, including supplementary votes and expenditure under Military Works Acts:—

Year.	Estimates apart from War.	Under Military Loans.	Total (apart from War), including Loans.
	£	£	£
1895-6	18,470,535	619,579	19,090,114
1898-9	20,096,373	947,423	21,043,796
1901-2	25,528,574	1,749,487	30,278,061
1902-3	28,716,627	1,622,294	30,378,921
1903-4	29,800,000	3,600,000	33,400,000
1904-5	28,830,000		28,830,000

**Cost of Imperial Defence.**

The following table gives particulars of the total cost of Imperial Defence, including India and the Crown Colonies, but excluding self-governing colonies:—

**1. United Kingdom (1904-5 Estimates):—**

Net total of Army Estimates and Ordnance Factories . . . . .	£28,900,000
Net total of Navy . . . . .	36,889,300
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>£65,789,300</b>

**2. India (1903-4 Estimates):—**

The total net Military Expenditure . . . . .	17,782,000
The total net Naval Expenditure . . . . .	393,200

Total . . . . . £18,175,200



3. Crown Colonies :—	£
The Crown Colonies pay the following contributions in aid of Army Votes, viz. :	
Ceylon . . .	£130,000
Mauritius . . .	26,200
Hong-Kong . . .	76,400
Straits Settlements . . .	117,500
Malta . . .	5,000
	355,100
Total of 1, 2, and 3 . . .	£84,319,600

### Military Expenditure of Foreign Powers.

It is impossible to give the actual expenditure in all cases, as in some instances it has not been published. Moreover, in some cases the Naval Budgets make provision for certain items, such as coast fortifications, which are of a military nature. The following is the information available :—

	France.	Russia.	Germany.	Austria.
	£	£	£	£
1900	29,369,500	36,837,833*	33,426,500	16,664,772
1901	31,845,833	36,067,333*	34,005,129	17,096,368
1902	32,711,512	35,848,726	32,686,340	16,842,608*
1903	32,188,816	36,647,089	31,880,455	17,183,022*

\* These figures show expenditure, according to published accounts. The figures not marked show sums voted in the estimates.

The German Estimates made no provision for pensions, which are included in a separate Budget, and amount to about £5,000,000 a year.

### V. Terms of Service.

In view of the great demand for men, very important inducements for enlistment have been made. The requirements as to age and height are varied from time to time, and may be obtained at any recruiting station. The standards have been improved, and the particulars are given in the Annual Report on Recruiting. In practice, for "growing youths," they are slightly modified. From April 1st, 1903, a most important change was made, both as regards the terms of service and pay of the soldier. With very few exceptions, the terms of service were altered to three years' colour service and nine years in the reserve for all branches. This arrangement has now been done away with entirely under the new Army Scheme. It was expected that at the end of their three years' service men would extend their service in large numbers, but this was not the case, and it became exceedingly difficult to provide the necessary drafts for India. On Oct. 20th, 1904, it was ordered that all enlistments until further notice were to be for a period of 9 years with the colours and 3 in the reserve, according to the new Army Scheme as it applies to General Service soldiers; service pay, messing allowance, etc., being under existing regulations. Under the reorganisation scheme the General Service private would receive 1s. a day from date of enlistment as regimental pay; with 5d. a day for messing and kit allowance, the sum rising after 6 months, including service pay, to 1s. 11d. for a first-class

shot, followed by army reserve pay of 6d. The Home Service Army, no special enlistments for which have yet been made, would give pay and allowances rising from 1s. to 1s. 3d., with reserve pay of 4d. a day. The Foot Guards would receive pay and allowances rising from 1s. 3d. to 2s., with 8 years' colour service.

### Service in Army Reserve.

The Army Reserve is that force to which men are transferred on expiration of their period of service with the colours, as indicated above. They may be called up annually for training for a period not exceeding 12 days or 20 drills. While in the Reserve they are liable to be recalled to the colours in case of national danger or great emergency, and if so recalled are treated in every respect as soldiers, and are allowed to regain the rank they held on transfer to the Reserve. Prior to the war the men in Section D could not be called up for service until the whole of the First-class Reserve had been embodied; but the Reserve Forces Act has been altered, abolishing this restriction, and the rate of pay for the section was raised to that for Sections B and C—viz., from 4d. to 6d. a day. Under the new scheme the period of reserve service will be 3 years for the General Service establishment and 6 years for the Home Service establishment.

### VI. The Indian Army.

The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is responsible for the superintendence, direction, and control of the whole Military Government of India. Two military authorities are responsible for the state of the Army—the Commander-in-Chief, who directs the Army, supervises its preparation for war, and is responsible for its efficiency; and the Military Member of Council, who is responsible for supply, transport, remounts, ordnance, military works, and finance. Both of these high officers have a seat on the India Council, and there is a Military Department, through which military business is submitted to the Viceroy, and, if necessary, to the Council. Under the Commander-in-Chief are three Lieutenant-Generals commanding the Northern, Western and Eastern Army Corps, in addition to which are the troops of the late Madras command and those of the Burma command. The Commander-in-Chief's executive officers are the Military Secretary, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, and the Principal Medical Officer. The departments of the Military Member of Council deal with supply, transport, etc.

The Army in India consists of British Regular Forces, Indian Regular Forces, the various local corps, British volunteers, Indian Army Reserves, Imperial Service Troops, and Military Police. The establishment of the British regiments serving in India in 1904-5 is 74,657, including the following units and branches: 9 regiments of cavalry, 11 horse artillery batteries, 42 field batteries, 3 howitzer batteries, 8 mountain batteries, 22 garrison artillery companies, 6 heavy batteries, 52 battalions of infantry, details of Royal Engineers, R.A. Medical Corps, etc.

Considerable changes have recently been made in the Indian Army, but in order to understand the present organisation, a brief retrospect is necessary. That army emanated originally from the three great commercial centres.

Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and thus the "Presidential Armies" came into existence. Under the system that existed, only the Bengal Army was under the direct control of the Commander-in-Chief in India, the armies of Madras and Bombay being under their own Presidential commanders-in-chief. The system was recognised to be faulty and dangerous, and it was decided to concentrate the control of the three armies under one leadership—an arrangement which was completed in 1895, when the Presidential Armies were converted into army corps, each with its district, a fourth army corps being formed out of the Punjab Frontier Force, under a separate control known as the Punjab command.

Lord Kitchener has entered upon a vigorous policy tending towards greater efficiency and greater preparedness for war in the distribution of the troops. He does not think the number sufficient, and it is his purpose to make officers responsible for their commands, from the general down to the company commander. He looks forward to a redistribution of troops and commands to meet the necessities of the country. Recently the regiments of the Native Army have been renumbered, and the names of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, as distinguishing parts of the Army, have been abolished; while separate forces and corps—such as the Punjab Frontier Force, the Hyderabad Contingent, and the local corps—have been absorbed into the line, and, at the same time, the Indian Staff Corps, instituted in 1861, has changed its title to that of Indian Army. An Army Order issued by Lord Kitchener in Oct. 1904 gives effect to the scheme for redistribution, the units being grouped in the formation in which they can best train in peace for the operations of war. One object is to enable all three arms to be trained together at the various centres. Southern India is not denuded of troops, though the post of Lieutenant-General of the Madras Army has been abolished, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Egerton commands the G Division at Secunderabad instead. No change has been made in Burma, where Lieut.-Gen. D. J. S. McLeod is in command.

The three great commands are—

**Northern Army Corps** (Lieut.-Gen. Sir Bindon Blood), with divisions at Peshawur, Rawal Pindi and Lahore, and independent brigades at Kohat and Bannu.

**Western Army Corps** (Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Hunter, D.S.O.), with divisions at Quetta, Mhow and Poona; and

**Eastern Army Corps** (Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Gaselee), with divisions at Meerut and Lucknow. These three important commands will retain the staffs of the late Punjab, Bombay and Bengal armies which they replace, with some modification of boundaries; but ultimately, when proper barracks have been provided, the arrangement will permit the distribution of troops upon the frontier and upon the lines of approach. Increased powers are given to officers of divisions, giving the lieutenant-generals more leisure for the training of their commands for war. The great commands are divided into districts under major-generals or brigadiers. The great departments of the Army are upon an extensive scale.

When the reorganisation of the Native Army took place, in 1895, one great object was to divide the unwieldy Bengal Army into its two parts, drawing the Punjab troops to the Punjab

and placing the Hindustani troops in the Bengal area. The forces of the Punjab consist of Sikhs, Dogras, Gurkhas, Punjabi Mohammedans, and Pathans. In Bengal are Hindustanis, both Brahmans and Rajputs, Jats, Gurkhas, and others. In the Bombay area are many differing elements. The Madras Army has been reconstituted, as indicated above. The regiments of the Native Army are organised in class regiments and class squadron and company regiments. Recruiting is for both long and short service, and the whole country is divided into recruiting districts. India has also as a second line the **Volunteers**, about 32,000 strong; the **Imperial Service Troops**, about 19,000 men in all, maintained by the Native States; the **Frontier Militia** on the north-west frontier; and the **Military Police** on that frontier and in Assam and Burma. The Militia and Police are under the civil power.

The **units of the Native Army** are as follows: 3 regiments of Body-guards, 39 regiments of Cavalry and the Aden troop, 10 Mountain Batteries, 1 Frontier Garrison company, 78 guns, 28 companies of Sappers and Miners, 139 Infantry battalions, and some others. The Auxiliary Forces, which have been alluded to, consist of 66 Volunteer corps, 33 Imperial Service corps, 6 Militia corps, and 21 Militia Police corps.

The **Imperial Service Troops**, under the superintendence of British officers, are trained for service by certain feudatory princes. The plan of embodying "**Imperial Service troops**," under agreement with the feudatory states, was adopted during Lord Dufferin's viceroyalty. The result has been admirable, and the native Princes have been enthusiastic in their prosecution of the plan. A splendid reserve has been created, numbering at least 19,000 well-trained men, located thus: Kashmir, 4350; Punjab, 4950; Rajputana, 4000; other states of Central and Western India, 4500; Southern India, 1400. Some of these troops have displayed the utmost hardihood and courage in the Frontier operations. Outside these are the large armies of the Native States, which may be described as irregulars, and are of uncertain value. The local corps of Central India and Rajputana are really police under military supervision, while the **Military Police** are under civil control.

In the following table of the aggregate strength of military forces available in India, the figures must be considered as approximate to some extent, since there may have been some alteration in authorised establishments since the figures were made up:—

British Regular Forces . . . . .	74,450
Indian Regular Forces . . . . .	154,110
British Volunteers . . . . .	31,500
Indian Army Reserves . . . . .	22,000
Imperial Service Troops . . . . .	19,000
Local Corps . . . . .	5,250
Military Police . . . . .	28,340
Total . . . . .	324,650

## VII. Colonial Forces.

British Colonial forces are those raised and maintained by the Colonies for local purposes, or as a contribution towards Imperial defence. In the self-governing colonies the forces are administered by defence departments, variously



organised, and in Canada and certain of the Australasian colonies the forces are commanded by Imperial officers lent to the Colonial Governments. In the South African colonies the command in war devolves upon the general in command of the Imperial troops.

The permanent troops of Canada consist of two squadrons of cavalry, two field batteries, two garrison companies of artillery and four companies of infantry; and the North-West Mounted Police are practically a fine military force. The Permanent Militia numbers 1066, and the Active Militia 40,730. Under the Militia law all British subjects in the Dominion between 18 and 60 may be called out to serve in four classes of the Militia Reserve. This force includes 7 regiments and 6 independent squadrons of cavalry, 17 batteries of field artillery, 6 regiments of garrison artillery, 11 squadrons of mounted rifles, 4 companies of engineers, 4 companies of army service corps, 86 regiments and 6 companies of infantry. There is a Royal Military College at Kingston, and the Dominion is divided into twelve military districts. The new scheme for reorganising the Militia upon a strong military basis provides for a permanent military establishment of 100,000 men, with complete auxiliaries, including medical corps, army service corps, intelligence department, and transport; 50,000 on a peace footing, one-half of the force to drill every year, and another 50,000 to be held as a reserve, the annual drill being optional, but the men being supplied with rifles and ammunition and encouraged to make themselves proficient in the use of firearms. All officers and non-commissioned officers needed for the entire force of 100,000 would be trained and required to drill every year, and it is proposed to institute a more thorough system of military instruction, with branch establishments throughout the Dominion. Provision is intended to be made for a great central camp, where all officers, together with the regular force and contingents from every corps in the Dominion, may be assembled every year for instruction and manœuvres. In addition, district camps would be established in the various provinces, where such of the reserves as desire to drill may assemble. The plans provide for a large increase in the number of mounted men, particularly on the frontier of the province of Ontario and in the North-west, as well as for the development of a large artillery force.

The various defence forces in the Australian States have been transferred to the control of the Federal Government. Major-Gen. E. T. H. Hutton was appointed to the command in 1901. The total number of men sent from Australia to South Africa during the war was 16,763. The following table shows the strength of each state and the numbers available, including the nucleus of paid troops, the force partially paid, the volunteers, rifle clubs (total of these 31,318), and cadets.

The new Army Organisation Scheme, adopted by the Commonwealth Government in July 1903, on the recommendation of Major-General Hutton, was given in the ANNUAL, 1903, p. 92. The scheme was developed in General Hutton's second annual report, 1903-4. Much has been done towards giving effect to it, but most attention is directed to the need of providing modern and adequate equipment, increasing the Royal Australian Artillery, and completing the scheme of organisation in all its details.

The following table is from the appendix to the Report, showing the strength on May 1st, 1904:—

	Officers.	Others.*
Headquarters . .	10	16
New South Wales . .	733	14,308
Victoria . .	768	28,225
Queensland . .	357	6,795
South Australia . .	192	5,287
West Australia . .	133	2,571
Tasmania . .	178	1,945
Commonwealth } Military Forces }	2,371	59,147

\* In this total are included 28,721 members of rifle clubs.

The only permanent forces of Cape Colony are the Cape Mounted Rifles (912) and Cape Police (3246). There are also 49 volunteer corps, numbering 6835, with 12 guns. In Natal are mounted rifles (1000), a field battery (100 men), a composite regiment of 200 men, and an infantry battalion of 500, besides about 1700 Europeans as an armed and mounted police. The naval corps numbers 140. There are armed police organised on a military basis in Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Rhodesia.

In New Zealand (*q.v.*) the regular troops consist of forces of artillery and engineers, and there is a large force of volunteers.

In the West Indies the permanent forces are armed native police for local defence, and in Bermuda and Jamaica they are auxiliary to Imperial garrisons.

In West Africa considerable forces of armed natives are maintained in the Nigerian regiments of the West African Frontier Force.

In British East and Central Africa the King's African Rifles have been organised under the Foreign Office. There are two battalions of Central African Rifles, two of Uganda Rifles, and East African and Somaliland battalions.

Armed forces are in the Straits Settlements, Labuan, Hong Kong, Fiji, and British New Guinea, while the Malay States Guides are permanent troops. It is not possible to give statistics of the whole force of permanent and volunteer organisations throughout the Colonies, but the establishments of permanent troops are approximately as follows:—North America, 1700; South Africa, 4500; Australasia, 2000; Cyprus, 700; West Indies, 2800; West Africa, 8000; Eastern Colonies, 3400; total, 21,800.

#### ART, 1904.

The attack on the administration of the Chantrey Fund commenced in 1903 by Mr. D. S. McColl, was renewed, and after much newspaper skirmishing the Earl of Lytton brought the matter before the House of Lords, and on June 21st, 1904, moved that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the administration of the Trust. This was agreed to, and the Committee, composed of Lord Carlisle, Lord Lytton, Lord Crewe (chairman), Lord Windsor, Lord Ribblesdale, Lord Newton, and Lord Killanin, held its sittings in July. Among the witnesses were Sir Edward J. Poynter, P.R.A., Sir William Richmond, R.A., Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, R.A., Mr. Marcus Stone, R.A., Mr. Thomas Brock, R.A., Mr. Val Prinsep, R.A., Mr. Seymour Lucas, R.A., Mr. John S.



Sargent, R.A., Mr. Harry Quilter, Professor Frederick Brown, Sir W. Martin Conway, Sir Walter Armstrong, Lord Davey, Sir James Guthrie, P.R.S.A., Mr. H. Spielman, Count Kessler, and Mr. Briton Riviere. On Aug. 4th the report of the committee was presented to the House of Lords. The Committee gave details of the bequest of Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A., under which the first purchases were made in 1875. The total capital available amounted to £105,000 invested in 3 per cent. Consols, since reduced to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., the available income having varied from about £2500 to about £2100. From '77 to '97 the collection was temporarily deposited at the South Kensington Museum and at various provincial galleries, but in the latter year a permanent home for it was found in the Tate Gallery, and in accordance with the terms of the bequest, the 85 works purchased up to that date, and all future purchases were handed over to the Government, who directed the Trustees of the National Gallery to house the collection, which now numbers 109 works. The Committee explained the procedure by which the works of art are chosen, and went on to say that the collection, in their opinion, contains too many pictures of a purely popular character, and too few which reach the dignity of artistic distinction evidently aimed at by Sir Francis Chantrey. Less criticism has been directed against the collection of sculpture, which seems on the whole to be more adequately representative. While the collection might, to some extent, be improved by a system of purchase founded on a wider interpretation of the terms of the will, the Committee were strongly of opinion that the constitution of the purchasing body, as appointed by the Testator, was inherently defective. While desiring "distinctly to record" that there were no grounds for any imputation of corrupt or interested motives against the Royal Academy, the committee found that in choosing works for purchase too exclusive a preference had been given to pictures shown at the Royal Academy and that insufficient attention had been paid to other exhibitions. They suggested that pictures might with advantage be bought sometimes from studios, from private owners, and even in the auction-room. As to the purchase of works by deceased artists, the propriety of which had been urged by many of the Academy's critics, the committee thought that it should only be done in exceptional cases, and that no work should be purchased by any artist who was not living when the bequest came into operation in 1877. The Committee recommended the appointment of a committee of three, for the purchase of works of art in painting and sculpture, composed of the President, *ex officio*, of a Royal Academician appointed by the Council, and of an Associate of the Royal Academy nominated by the body of Associates. The elected members should be appointed to hold office for five years, and should not be eligible for immediate re-election. Regulations should be made by which the principal artistic societies in England and Scotland should be invited regularly to report to this committee, to whom the final powers of selection and purchase should be entrusted; the existence of important works of art. The Committee recommended that some modification should be effected in the provision of the will which forbids the purchase of incomplete works of

sculpture. The Committee in conclusion recommended that effect should be given to the provisions they suggest either under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, on the application of the Trustees, or if not, by Act of Parliament.

The Winter Exhibition of the Royal Academy, which opened on Jan. 4th, contained about thirty-five portraits in oil by Sir Thomas Lawrence, among them many of his best known works, and a few drawings, besides works by earlier masters; a remarkable collection of Italian bronzes, chiefly of the 15th and 16th centuries, and examples of the work of the sculptors E. Onslow Ford and Harry Bates.

The Hanging Committee of the Summer Exhibition of the Royal Academy, which opened on May 2nd, was composed of Messrs. Marcus Stone, Luke Fildes, W. F. Yeames, R. W. Macbeth, G. Frampton, Aston Webb, and Sir E. Waterlow. The new rule prohibiting outsiders from submitting more than three works to the Selecting Committee for the Summer Exhibition came into force, but had comparatively little effect in checking the flow of pictures to Burlington House in March. No fewer than 11,162 works were sent in, a decrease of only 2491 on the number submitted in 1903. The sales were poor, although the exhibition was generally regarded as above the average in quality, and the number of visitors was abnormally large. The Chantrey Trustees bought Mr. Napier Hemy's "London River" (£1000), and Mr. Arthur Wardle's "Fate" (£315), and the sculpture Mr. H. A. Pegram's "Sibylla Fatidica" (unpriced). Other pictures sold were "An Allegory" (£1500), by Mr. S. J. Solomon, A.R.A.; "Pro Patria" (£250), by Mr. Herbert Gandy; "Gleams of Light on Troubled Water" (£300), by Mr. E. G. Fuller; "Twins" (£220), by Mr. Walter Hunt; "An Autumn Morning" (£210), by Mr. Ernest Panton; "A Critical Moment" (£300), by Mr. G. E. Robertson; "The Birch, the Rowan, and the Pine, Aviemore" (£650), by Mr. J. McWhirter, R.A.; "The Destroyers" (£350), by Mr. Herbert Dicksee; "Vox Populi" (£600), by Mr. E. Blair Leighton; "The Dancing Lesson" (£250), by Mr. A. C. Cooke; "A Sunny Shore" (£400), by Mr. Lionel P. Smythe, A.R.A.; "To Gallant Speech and Bearing a Fair Ear Bendeth Low" (£275), by Mr. J. H. F. Bacon, A.R.A.; "The Greeting" (£420), by Mr. Walter Langley; and "Pluto's Messenger" (£420), by Mr. G. A. Storey, A.R.A.

At the New Gallery the International Society of Sculptors, Painters and Gravers held its fourth exhibition in January, February, and March. The exhibition, which attracted about 21,000 visitors, contained Whistler's "Symphony in White" and "Valparaiso," and some striking examples of the art of the society's new president, the sculptor, M. Rodin. At the summer exhibition of the New Gallery the great feature was a group of some half-dozen paintings by Mr. Watts, one of which, "Progress," was sold for £1732 10s. The Guildhall Galleries were filled for about two months in the summer with a collection of pictures and drawings by Irish artists, living and deceased, brought together by Mr. Hugh P. Lane. At the Portrait Painters' Exhibition, held at the New Gallery in the late autumn, the work of Lenbach was conspicuous among the paintings, and the central hall was filled with the works of four sculptors—Messrs. John Tweed, A. G. Walker, F. Derwent Wood, and Basil Gotto. At Messrs. Obach's gallery,

in June, Whistler's famous *Peacock Room* was shown before it was sent to America; and in the autumn a group of draughtsmen and engravers held their first exhibition as "*The Society of Twelve*." The official picture of the Coronation, by Mr. E. A. Abbey, R.A., was shown at the Old Hanover Gallery by Messrs. Agnew. At Dublin, in November, the pictures that it is hoped will form the nucleus of the proposed *Irish Gallery of Modern Art* were shown at the rooms of the Royal Hibernian Academy. At the New English Art Club Mr. Sargent re-appeared as an exhibitor after an absence of several years.

Artistic honours of the year included a knighthood for Mr. Aston Webb, R.A., the architect of the National Memorial to Queen Victoria. At the Royal Academy Mr. Frank Brangwyn, Mr. C. W. Furse, and Mr. H. A. Pegram were elected Associates. Mr. J. Walter West and Mr. R. Anning Bell were elected members of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours; and Mr. J. S. Sargent, R.A., Mr. H. S. Tuke, A.R.A., Mr. D. Y. Cameron and Mr. F. Cadogan Cowper Associates. Mr. Frank Brangwyn was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers; and Mr. Robert Brough, Mr. D. Y. Cameron and Mr. Campbell Mitchell were elected Associates of the Royal Scottish Academy.

In June artists heard with regret of the suspension of the issue of the *Magazine of Art*. In the same month Prof. von Herkomer announced that he could no longer spare the time to direct the famous art school at Bushey, which he founded more than twenty years ago. Mr. W. A. Sandby, who died in May, bequeathed £1000 to the Royal Academy, the interest of which is to provide funds for an annual "Sandby" gift, to be awarded alternately to a landscape painter and an architect, or to their families if in distress. At the Royal Exchange another fresco, by Mr. George Harcourt was added to those that already decorate the walls of the ambulatory.

The National Gallery received a notable addition in the shape of Titian's well-known portrait of *Ariosto*, for which the immense price of £30,000 was paid—£18,500 by Mr. W. W. Astor, Mr. Alfred Beit, Lord Burton, Lord Iveagh, Mr. Pierpont Morgan, and Lady Wange, and the remainder by the Treasury. The National Gallery also acquired, among other works, Millais' portrait of Sir Henry Thompson, by whom it was bequeathed; a portrait of the artist's father, by Albert Dürer, who until last year was unrepresented in the national collection; Hogarth's portrait of Quin, the actor; and a portrait of a woman by Van Der Helst. At the Victoria and Albert Museum great progress was made with the new buildings that are being erected from the designs of Sir Aston Webb. The large collection of pictures and drawings bequeathed to the Museum three years ago by Mr. Constantine Ionides was at length exhibited; and early in the year a Morland exhibition was held, to commemorate the centenary of that artist. The National Arts Collection Fund, which was formed in 1903 for the purpose of adding works of value and interest to our national museums and galleries, made several presentations to the British Museum, where, in the summer, a number of water colours and drawings from the recently-acquired Reeve collection were shown for the first time.

In the sale-rooms one of the features of the year was the dispersal of the great collection of snuffboxes, miniatures, and objects of art formed by the late Mr. Hawkins, of Portland Place. The sale—or sales, for there were several of them—occupied many days at Christie's, and astonishing prices were paid for snuffboxes and miniatures. One Louis XV. gold and enamelled snuffbox realised £6400, and others of about the same period went for £1900, £1550, and £1460 respectively. One of the miniatures in the Hawkins collection, a portrait of a Duchess of Norfolk, by Holbein, was sold for £2750. It was a great season for snuffboxes, as another example from a private collection, a gold box enamelled with scenes from *Gil Blas*, was sold early in the year for £1942. In June a pair of miniatures of John Croker and his wife, by Nicholas Hilliard, were sold for £2250; and in the following month another miniature, of Mary Queen of Scots, painted by the same artist on a playing card, went for £816. A sale of great interest was that of the pictures, jewels, plate and objects of art of the late Duke of Cambridge, which realised altogether £89,738. Here, too, were some fine snuffboxes—a Louis XV. example selling for £2000, and one of Louis XVI. for £1600. One of the Duke's jewels, the Lesser George of the Garter, went for £1790. Most of the Cambridge pictures were of personal and historic rather than artistic interest, but the collection contained several portraits by Reynolds and Gainsborough. One of the Gainsboroughs, a portrait of the beautiful Duchess of Gloucester, was a work of surpassing charm, and no surprise was felt when the bidding for it was run up to £12,700, a record price for a picture at Christie's. In the Orrock sale the sum total was £65,946, and among the most notable items were Turner's "Walton Bridges" (7000 gns.), a water colour by the same artist, "Lancaster" (1500 gns.), and a Reynolds, "Lady Anne Fitzpatrick" (4000 gns.). The collection of Townshend heirlooms from Raynham Hall, which included a vast number of family portraits from the time of the Tudors to the early nineteenth century, realised £41,017. Sales of individual canvases of importance included Reynolds' "Portrait of a Lady" (£3255), Lawrence's "Miss Juliana Copley" (£2520), Gainsborough's "Pastoral Landscape" (£3045), and two portraits by the same master—"Frederick, Duke of York" (£2625), and "Pitt" (£2415). A portrait of a lady by Romney was brought to London last year from Tasmania, where it had been for sixty years, and it was sold at Christie's for £3405. A more important and sensational sale of a Romney took place in December. Three pictures were sent up to Christie's from Whitehaven, where they had been in the hands of a private collector for forty years. One of them, a painting of two children—a boy and a girl—was ascribed to Romney by the London experts, and for this canvas—dirty, damaged, and unframed—6500 gns. was bid by Messrs. Agnew, to whom it was knocked down. One of the best of the studies of children by Millais, the "Caller Herrin," was sold for £1680, and the price paid for a Crome, "Norwich above the New Mills" (£1995), is the highest on record for a work by that artist. The sales of engravings were not remarkable, but in February a proof of W. Ward's mezzotint of "The Daughters of Sir Thomas Frankland," after Hoppner, was knocked down for £693.



## ARTILLERY.

**Military.**—The re-armament of the field artillery may be described as a burning question in the British army. There have been great delays, but it is understood that an 18½-pounder quick-firing gun has been adopted, weighing, with its limber, about 1½ ton, which many think too heavy for mobility. It is, however, stated that the weight behind the teams is lighter than is the case with the old 15-pounder. The main points in view in re-armament are rate of fire, power, mobility, and the question of providing by shields for the protection of the gunners. During the South African war a German gun, manufactured by Messrs. Erhardt, of Düsseldorf, was introduced for certain batteries of the British army, causing a good deal of discussion. Mr. Brodrick, introducing the Army Estimates, 1902, said they had given good results. The leading features are that the gun recoils in a cradle, and that the carriage has a tubular telescopic trail. In all the chief armies of Europe a quick-firing field gun has now been adopted. The Germans have provisionally adopted a Krupp quick-firing field gun ("C. 96") which is said to answer all expectations, but trials are still going on. The French led the way with a very remarkable gun. The system resembles that of the Erhardt gun, and Col. Deport, the inventor, provided an arrangement for the gun to run back axially on its carriage, which is practically immovable in horizontal fire, and the gun will fire 20 rounds a minute. A hydro-pneumatic brake controls the gun and carriage, and there is a spade under each wheel and one at the trail. The gun only runs back. The breech action of the French gun is a marvel of simplicity. The breech opens with a single action, the whole of the block revolving from left to right. The reverse action loads the piece. The motion of opening extracts the case and throws it clear. Once laid, any alteration in range is made by turning a hand-screw, to which is fitted an indicator and dial. The gun is provided with a light bullet-proof shield, so that when in action the four men working it are under cover. Norway has adopted the Erhardt system, and Sweden and Denmark the well-known Krupp pattern with sliding breech. Eight other Powers appear to have concluded their trials within the past twelve months. Switzerland and the Netherlands have given the preference, after comparative trials, to the Krupp gun, and Turkey and Roumania have followed suit. Portugal, after testing the Creusot and Krupp patterns, has signed a contract with the former firm for the supply of all the field guns she requires. Mexico has ordered her guns partly at St. Chamond and

partly at Le Creusot. The new American gun is to be provided mostly in the United States, but fifty guns have been ordered from the Erhardt firm at Düsseldorf. After long-continued trials the Austrians appear at length to have almost decided upon their gun. Russia and Italy have partly renewed their field artillery armament, but seem to be still continuing trials before proceeding further with the work. Belgium hesitates between St. Chamond and Krupp; and Spain, Serbia, and Bulgaria are expected to select guns of a French pattern. It was assumed that the new Japanese Arisaka gun, which is of a very light character, was giving excellent results; but recent accounts seem to show that it is not equal to the new Russian gun, with which, however, it is believed, the whole of the Russian artillery are not yet armed. The Arisaka gun is an 11-pounder, the Russian (Engelhardt) gun a 13½-pounder, firing 16 rounds a minute. When limbered up the latter weighs 34 cwt. for the horse artillery, and 37½ cwt. for the field artillery.

**Naval.**—Development in naval guns consists chiefly in increased length. Fifteen years ago the standard length was 30 calibres, but the French introduced guns of from 42 to 45 calibres. Our new guns of the latter length are only just being introduced into the newest ships, but the Americans are now manufacturing guns of 50 calibres, and it seems to be agreed that from 40 calibres to 45 calibres is the best length for a heavy gun, and from 45 calibres to 50 calibres for a lighter one. The new Vickers 9·2-in. is of the latter length, and will be mounted in some of the new battleships and armoured cruisers. Although longer than the Mark IX. gun of the same calibre (of which particulars are given below), it has a larger nitro-cellulose charge (192 lb.), the muzzle velocity being increased to 3209 foot-seconds, and the muzzle energy to 26,754 foot-seconds. A new Vickers 6-in. has been brought forward for the new battleships and cruisers, of which some particulars are given in the table. A more powerful 50-calibre 7·5-in. gun than is shown in the table is mounted in the *Triumph* and *Swiftsure*, bought from Chili. There have been great improvements in the systems of mounting guns, combined with new arrangements for ammunition supply in any position of the gun. The hand elevating and training arrangements are admirable pieces of mechanism, giving surprising facility. The new breech mechanisms, as in the 12-in. Vickers guns in the service, have the advantage of presenting a larger locking area in the breech screw. All the new guns are vastly more powerful than their predecessors. The following table will illustrate their character and capabilities:—

	12-in.	9·2-in.	7·5-in. Q.F.	6-in. Q.F.	4·7 Q.F.	12-pr. Q.F.	3-pr. Q.F.
Calibre . . . . . in.	12	9·2	7·5	6	4·7	3·0	1·85
Weight . . . . .	50 tons	27 tons	14 tons	7 to 8 cwt.	41 cwt.	8 cwt.	5 cwt.
Length of bore . . . . . calibres	40	46·74	45	50	40	28	40
Weight, projectile . . . . . lb.	850	380	200	100	45	12·5	3·3
" charge . . . . . lb., oz.	201 8	103	47	25	5 7	0 13½	0 6½
Muzzle velocity . . . . . ft.-secs.	2750	2700	2700	3000	2188	1585	1873
" energy . . . . . ft.-tons	44,643	18,400	9340	—	1494	223	80·3
Perforation, wrought iron at muzzle . . . . . in.	46	33·3	26	—	62·4	4·9	4·1



**Authorities.**—Lloyd & Hadock, "Artillery: its Progress and Present Position"; "Naval Annual," gunnery tables; Garbett; "Naval Ordnance" (Royal Navy Handbooks); Dredge, "Modern French Artillery," reprinted from *Engineering*, '91; Longridge, "The Application of Wire to the Construction of Ordnance," '89, "Interior Ballistics," '89, "Smokeless Powder and Gun Construction," '90, "The Artillery of the Future," '91, and "The Field Gun of the Future," '92; Wille, "Das Feldgeschütz der Zukunft"; "Modern Naval Artillery" (Griffith). There is a large literature concerning the tactical employment of guns. Consult Pratt, "Field Artillery"; May, "Guns and Cavalry"; Rouquerol, "Tactical Employment of Field Artillery," translated by Capt. Radcliffe, R.F.A., 1903.

**Auctioneers' Institute of the United Kingdom (Incorporated)** The, has for its objects the provision of a central organisation for auctioneers, valuers, and land, estate, and house agents, and the promotion of the efficiency and usefulness of the profession. There are ten provincial branches. Membership may be obtained by examination annually in March or April, or under the "Practice" qualification. **President**, Mr. D. T. Alexander (Stephenson & Alexander) Cardiff. **Secretary**, Mr. Charles Harris. **Offices**, 57 and 58, Chancery Lane, W.C.

**Austin, Alfred**, appointed Poet Laureate (*q.v.*) on New Year's Day '96, was b. 1835 at Headingley, near Leeds. He was ed. at Stonyhurst College and St. Mary's College, Oscott, and took his degree at the London University in '53. He was called to the bar of the Inner Temple, '57. His bent, however, was always towards literature, and he published his first acknowledged poem, entitled "The Season," in '61, having already published, anonymously, a poem called "Randolph," in his nineteenth year. His best-known works are "The Human Tragedy," "Savonarola," "The Tower of Babel," "Prince Lucifer," "Fortunatus the Pessimist" ('92), "The Garden that I Love," ('94), "In Veronica's Garden," and "Lamia's Winter Quarters" ('95), "Alfred the Great, England's Darling" ('96), "The Conversion of Winklemann" ('97), and "The Poet's Diary" (1904). For many years he was a writer in the *Standard* and the *Quarterly Review*. He was also one of the founders of the *National Review*, which he edited, in conjunction with Mr. W. J. Courthope, during the first years of its existence. A collected edition of his Poems was issued by Messrs. Macmillan in six volumes in '92, to which two more have since been added. Address: Swinford Old Manor, Ashford, Kent.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Austria-Hungary is a monarchy composed of a Cisleithan portion, officially known as Austria, and a Transleithan portion known as Hungary. The reigning dynasty is the Hapsburg-Lorraine dynasty, and the law of succession is that the Crown passes by right of primogeniture and lineal succession to males, or, in default of males, to females. Each country has, according to the *Ausgleich*, or Compromise made in 1867, its own constitution, a limited monarchy, and each possesses a separate parliament, but they have united under a common sovereign in the establishment of a common

army, navy, financial, diplomatic, postal, and telegraphic services. The control in regard to common affairs and the voting of money for common purposes are entrusted to a supreme body known as the *Delegations*. Of these there are two, each composed of 60 members, representing the legislative bodies of Austria and Hungary, the upper houses returning 20 and the lower houses 40 delegates. The members of the *Delegations* are appointed for one year, and are summoned annually by the Emperor alternately at Vienna and at Budapest. Subject to the *Delegations* are the three executive departments for Foreign Affairs, War, and Finance, and the Common Court of Public Accounts. The agreement between the two countries, termed the *Ausgleich*, is expressly subject to periodical revision, so far as it affects the regulation of their fiscal and commercial affairs, the quota paid by them to the common expenses of the Empire, and the privileges of the Austro-Hungarian Bank. The customs and commercial treaty agreed to in 1867 is renewable every ten years, and was denounced in Dec. '96 by the Hungarian Government in order to secure, if possible, more favourable terms for the future. The treaty expired Dec. 31st, '97, but was prolonged for one year provisionally, and afterwards till Dec. 31st, '99. During '99 it was agreed, by the Hungarian Reichstag and by the Austrian Ministry under Article XIV., the emergency clause of the constitution, that the existing Customs Union should be maintained till 1907, and that the charter of the Bank should terminate then if the customs and commercial treaty were not renewed beyond that date. The contributions to the common expenditure were fixed thus: Austria, 65·6 per cent.; Hungary, 34·4 per cent. An agreement was arrived at, however, on Dec. 31st, 1902, between the two Governments, though it still lacks the formal approval of the legislatures. Austria-Hungary is one of the three Powers which make up the *Triple Alliance* (*q.v.*).

## The Army.

The Active Army of the Dual Monarchy is an organisation common to both kingdoms, and has its *Ersatz*, or supplementary, Reserve, with local forces for Bosnia and Herzegovina attached. There are fifteen army corps, and certain troops in the military districts of Zara in Dalmatia. In addition are the *Austrian Landwehr* and *Landsturm* and the *Hungarian* (or *Transleithan*) *Landwehr* and *Landsturm*, known as the *Honved*.

During 1903 the army question rose to great prominence between the national parties in Austria and Hungary, and certain concessions were made to the latter in regard to the language of command, regimental colours, and other matters, but these do not affect the unity of the army.

The fifteen army corps comprise 5 cavalry divisions and 39 infantry divisions of the active army, and on mobilisation a *Landwehr* division would be attached to each. There are 466 battalions of *Infantry* (102 regiments of the line, 4 of Tyrolese Rifles and 4 Bosnian, and 26 battalions Regular Rifles). The *Cavalry* on a peace footing comprises 252 squadrons (15 regiments of Dragoons, 11 of Uhlans, and 16 of Hussars), and the *Artillery* 251 batteries, exclusive of 18 battalions of *Fortress Artillery* and 15 of *Pioneers*. The *Field Artillery* is formed in 14

brigades, and a group of 3 mountain batteries in the Tyrol. On a peace footing there are 224 field batteries, 16 horse batteries, 11 mountain batteries, 56 ammunition columns (in skeleton), and 56 depots. The war strength would give a total of 328 batteries (exclusive of fortress units), with a total of 2464 guns. The Austrian and Hungarian cavalry have won the admiration of European soldiers, and the empire unquestionably possesses a thoroughly practical mounted arm fit for service at a moment's notice.

The following table shows the total strength of the forces in 1904; but it is believed that by embodying all classes of the Landsturm the dual monarchy could put 3,000,000 men in the field.

	Peace.	War.
Field Army . . . . .	266,000	687,000
Landwehr and Honved . . . . .	51,000	237,000
Reserve Troops . . . . .	6,000	192,000
Fortress Troops . . . . .	7,000	31,000
Transport Staff, etc. . . . .	16,000	—
Landsturm . . . . .	—	393,000
	346,000	1,540,000

The Honved (national Hungarian army) is subject in war time only to the Commander-in-Chief, and in peace time only to the Royal Hungarian jurisdiction.

### The Navy.

1. Finance.—The Estimates for 1904 came to a total of £2,084,434 (50,026,410 kr.), an increase of £43,150 (1,035,590 kr.) over the sum voted for the previous year. The sum proposed for new construction was £683,770 (16,410,480 kr.)

2. Personnel.—The numbers of all ranks in the Austrian Navy, including reserves, total 11,000. The executive officers are distributed as follows: 1 admiral, 3 vice-admirals, 10 rear-admirals, 20 captains, 30 commanders, 140 lieutenants, 75 sub-lieutenants, 205 midshipmen, and 175 cadets.

3. Matériel.—The strength of the Austrian Navy in ships built and building on Nov. 30th was:—

#### Built.

Battleships, 1st class . . . . .	3
"    3rd class . . . . .	5
Coast defence ships . . . . .	3
River monitors . . . . .	6
Armoured cruisers . . . . .	1
Protected cruisers, 2nd class . . . . .	2
"    3rd class . . . . .	4
Torpedo vessels . . . . .	15
Torpedo boats . . . . .	37

#### Building.

Battleships, 1st class . . . . .	3
Armoured cruisers . . . . .	1
Torpedo vessels . . . . .	5

4. Dockyard.—The principal Government dockyard of Austria-Hungary is situated at Pola. There are three small docks there.

5. Progress.—The battleships *Hapsburg*, *Arpad*, and *Babenburg* have all been completed and passed into service, and two river monitors, the *Bodrog* and *Temes*, which were launched in March, were completed for service in November. The launches of the year in-

clude the battleship *Erzherzog Friederich* at Trieste on April 30th.

Austria has an area of 115,993 sq. m.; estimated population in 1902, 26,150,708. The variety of races and languages included in the empire is great. There are about 9,000,000 Germans, 6,000,000 Bohemians, Moravians, etc.; 4,250,000 Poles, 3,380,000 Ruthenians, 1,200,000 Slovenes, besides smaller numbers of Servians, Croats, Italians, etc. The empire is governed by an Emperor and by the Reichsrath, or Council of the Empire, consisting of an Upper House and a Lower House. The Reichsrath has its own ministers and government, and exercises full parliamentary functions on all matters within its competence—from which, however, Foreign Affairs and War are excluded. The present Upper House contains 239 members. It is composed of the Princes of the Imperial family who are of age, of whom there are 17, of 68 hereditary nobles, of 18 archbishops and bishops, and of 157 (in 1903) life-members nominated by the Emperor for distinguished services in science or art, or to the Church or State. The Lower House contains 425 members, who are the popular representatives of the seventeen provinces which comprise the Austrian Empire: viz., Lower Austria, 46 members; Upper Austria, 20; Salzburg, 6; Styria, 27; Carinthia, 10; Carniola, 11; Trieste, 5; Görz and Gradiska, 5; Istria, 5; Tyrol, 21; Vorarlberg, 4; Bohemia, 110; Moravia, 43; Silesia, 12; Galicia, 78; Bukowina, 11; Dalmatia, 11. According to the present system they are elected for six years by five groups: the large landed proprietors, who choose 85 members; the Chambers of Commerce, who choose 21; the inhabitants of towns, 118; the inhabitants of country districts, 129; and the general body of electors, including roughly all male citizens over twenty-four with a residential qualification of six months, who choose 72. In these four groups there are comprised about 1,700,000 voters. Members of the Lower House receive 16s. 8d. per day while in attendance, with travelling expenses. Purely provincial matters, and matters not expressly reserved to the Reichsrath, are administered by the seventeen provincial diets, or Landtage, the members of which are elected for six years, and meet in session annually, while local matters are dealt with by communal councils, or by corporations in towns. The chief towns are Vienna, pop. 1,674,957; Prague, 201,589; Lemberg, 159,877; Gratz, 138,080; and Trieste, 134,143. About a dozen dailies are published in Vienna, of which the principal are the following: The *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, has the largest circulation in Austria and Hungary, and prints from 65,000 to 100,000 a day. Editor, Mr. Wilhelm Singer. London correspondent, Dr. Maurice Ernst, who at the beginning of the Japanese war received a letter from King Edward in which His Majesty expressed the wish that the press should do its utmost towards promoting a spirit of international friendliness. The *Neue Freie Presse* which possesses a world-wide reputation, especially for its financial column. Present editors and part proprietors: Mr. Maurice Benedikt and Dr. E. Bacher. London correspondent, Mr. E. Lunge. The *Fremdenblatt* is accredited as also being a Foreign Office organ; while the newly-founded *Zeit* professes to be wholly independent. The best-known illustrated comic papers in Vienna are *Der Floh* and the *Figaro*.



Hungary has an area of 125,430 sq. m.; population, 1902, 19,254,559. The various races include about 7,500,000 Magyars, 2,130,000 Germans, 2,000,000 Slovaks, 2,600,000 Roumanians, 1,565,000 Croats, 1,062,000 Servians, and others. The kingdom includes Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, and Transylvania, and is governed by a King (the Emperor of Austria), and a Reichstag, consisting of a House of Magnates and a House of Representatives. The former comprises 241 hereditary peers, paying land tax of at least 3000 fl. a year, some 55 high ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Protestant Churches, 74 life-peers, all the archdukes who have attained their majority, 3 delegates from the Diet of Croatia-Slavonia, and 10 state dignitaries and judges. The House of Representatives contains 453 members, elected for five years by male citizens over 20, with a low property qualification. Of these 413 represent Hungary, and 40 Croatia and Slavonia. Members of the Lower House receive £200 a year with £66 13s. for house rent. For local government there are municipalities and rural communes with representative bodies. Transylvania is in full legislative and administrative union with Hungary, but Croatia-Slavonia has its own Ban, or governor, and its own provincial diet, consisting of 90 members, for the transaction of provincial matters. The population of Transylvania is largely Roumanian, and much discontent exists amongst them on account of the persecution and injustice which they allege they suffer at the hands of the Magyar rulers of Hungary. The capital is Budapest (pop. 505,763). Budapest possesses more daily papers than Vienna. Amongst the best known in England is the *Pester Lloyd*. Editor, Dr. Max Falk. Amongst the Budapest dailies published in Hungarian should be mentioned the *Budapesti Hirlap* and the *Pesti Hirlap*.

Bosnia-Herzegovina, though in strictness still a province of the Porte, has since the Treaty of Berlin in '78 been occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary, and may fairly be considered as belonging to that empire. Its area is 19,702 sq. miles, and the population is about 1,737,000. It is placed under the Austria-Hungarian Finance Minister, Baron Stephan Burian of Rajecz, and the Provincial Government is located at the capital, Sarajevo (pop. 38,000).

Liechtenstein is a principality under Prince John II., lying between Austrian Tyrol and the Rhine, which practically is included in the Empire. Area, 65 sq. miles; population, 9500; capital, Vaduz. The administration is directed from Vienna by a Court of Chancellery.

The chief religious bodies in Austria, where religious liberty is the ruling principle, are Roman Catholics, Greek Catholics, Lutheran and Reformed Evangelicals, Armenians and Jews. In Hungary much the same divisions exist, and full liberty and equality prevail. Roman Catholics form about 80 per cent. of the population in Austria, and about 50 per cent. in Hungary. Attendance in the elementary schools is compulsory in both countries, although the period of attendance varies in different districts, and the educational fabric includes also gymnasia and other preparatory schools, universities and colleges, and technical schools. The larger half of the population in both countries are engaged in and dependent upon

agriculture, cereals, beet, wine and silk being produced. There are extensive and valuable forests, and mining for coal and iron is also carried on very largely. The chief exports are sugar, grain, cattle, horses, eggs, and other agricultural produce, timber, woollen and leather goods, glass and glassware, and fancy fancy goods. There are 29,378 miles of railways.

The estimated revenue and expenditure for common affairs for 1903 amounted to £16,165,000. For Austria alone the revenue in 1903 was £73,380,000, and the expenditure £73,365,000; for Hungary alone the revenue was £40,365,000, and the expenditure £46,345,000; for Croatia and Slavonia the revenue was £815,000, and the expenditure £810,000; for Bosnia-Herzegovina the revenue was £1,060,000, and the expenditure £1,945,000. The public debt of Austria was in 1902 £384,865,000, with annual interest charges of £15,725,000, towards which Hungary's contribution was £2,565,000; the public debt of Hungary in 1902 was £220,415,000.

	1902.	1903.
Imports .	£78,598,711	£82,711,425
Exports .	83,150,191	90,708,232

including in both cases precious metals and coin. The total trade for the year 1903 was by far the largest yet recorded. The United Kingdom sent £6,088,142 of the imports, and took £9,212,224 of the exports.

**Ministries for Common Affairs:** *Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Count Agenor Goluchowski.—*Minister of Finance*, Baron Stephan Burian von Rajecz.—*Minister of War*, Lieut.-General von Pitreich.

**Ministerial Council for Austria:** *Premier and Minister of Interior and Justice*, Dr. von Körber; *National Defence*, Count Zeno Welsersheimb.—*Public Worship and Education*, Dr. Wilhelm von Hartel.—*Commerce*, Baron von Call zu Rosenberg u. Culmbach.—*Finance*, Dr. Mansuetus Kosel.—*Agriculture*, Count Ferdinand Buquoy.—*Railways*, Dr. von Wittek.—*Ministers without portfolio*, Leonhard Pietak and Dr. Antonin Randa.

**Ministerial Council for Hungary:** *President of the Council and Minister for Home Affairs*, Count Stephan Tisza.—*Public Worship and Instruction*, Albert von Berzeviczy.—*Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia*, E. de Cseh.—*Justice*, Dr. Alexander von Plösz.—*Finance*, L. Lukacs.—*Minister at H. M. Court*, ad interim: Count St. Tisza.—*Minister of National Defence*, Major-General Alex. Nyiry.—*Commerce*, Karl von Hieronymi.—*Agriculture*, Bela von Talian.

**Ambassador in London**, Count Albert Mensdorff.—*Secretary*, Count Theobald Westphalen.—*Attaché*, Prince Emil Fürstenberg.—*Chancellor*, Bruno Steiner.—*Military Attaché*, Prince Frederick von und zu Liechtenstein. *Embassy*, 18, Belgrave Square, S.W.

**Consulate-General in London**, 22 and 23, Laurence-Pountney Lane, E.C.—*Hon. Consul-General*, Baron Alfred de Rothschild.—*Acting Consul-General*, F. Stockinger.—*Vice-Consul*, Count Gustav Sizzo Norris.

**British Ambassador at Vienna**, The Rt. Hon. Sir Francis R. Plunkett, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; *Secretary*, Hon. Alan Johnstone, C.V.O.; *Commercial Attaché* (for Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Greece), Andrew P. Bennett, Esq., British Embassy, Vienna.

**Consular Service:** *Consuls-General*, at Vienna, Chevalier Paul von Schoeller, C.M.G. (hon.); at Budapest, F. W. Stronge; at Sarajevo, E. B.



Freeman, I.S.O. *Consuls*, at *Vienna*, M. Feldscharek; at *Prague*, Capt. A. W. W. Forbes; at *Budapest*, Dr. Brüll, C.M.G.; at *Trieste*, H. L. Churchill; at *Fiume*, G. Faber.

### **Sovereign.**

The Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary and Bohemia is Francis Joseph I., b. Aug. 18th, 1830. His father was the late Archduke Francis Charles. Succeeded his uncle, Ferdinand I., as Emperor of Austria, Dec. 2nd, '48. Crowned King of Hungary June 8th, '67. The beginning of his reign was marked by important events. Hungary was in a state of rebellion, which was quelled by the help of Russia. His Italian dominions were saved by the genius of General Radetzky. The Emperor made strenuous efforts to prevent the Crimean war, and refused to join France and England. After the Austro-French war ('59), he was compelled to sign the treaty of peace of *Villafranca*, by which Lombardy was ceded to Italy. In '66 he lost the duchy of *Holstein*, obtained by the convention of *Gastein*, and in the same year, as the result of the war with Prussia, *Venetia* also. That year was fatal to the supremacy of Austria in Germany, the contest being decided in favour of Prussia by the treaties of *Nikolsburg* and *Prague* respectively. The Turkish provinces of *Bosnia* and *Herzegovina* were, by decision of the *Berlin Congress* ('78), placed under the administration of Austria-Hungary. In '54 the Emperor Francis Joseph married the Princess Elizabeth Amalie Eugenie, (daughter of the Duke Maximilian Joseph of *Bavaria*), who was murdered by an Italian anarchist at *Geneva* in '98. The death of the Crown Prince *Rudolph* made the Archduke Francis Ferdinand (q.v.), a nephew of the Emperor's, the heir to the throne. The Emperor received King *Edward VII.* at *Vienna* in Aug. 1903, and was by him appointed a Fieldmarshal of the British Army. He returned the compliment in 1904 by appointing King *Edward* a Fieldmarshal in the Austro-Hungarian army, and visiting him during his stay at *Marienbad*.

### **Political Parties.**

**Austria.** The Lower House of the *Reichsrath* includes members of widely varying race and creed: for instance German Liberals, National Germans, Anti-Semites, Poles, Ruthenians, Young Czechs, Old Czechs, Independent Czechs, Left Centre, Clericals, Slavonians and Serbo-Croats, Bohemian Feudal Conservatives, Moravian Central Party, Italians, Roumanians, and German Conservatives. Count *Taaffe*, long the Prime Minister, in Oct. '93 lost the support of the German Liberals, the Poles, and the Conservatives, because of his Electoral Reform measure, which practically amounted to a measure of universal suffrage; and he finally had to resign. He was succeeded by Prince *Windischgrätz*, who, with the help of the Poles, the German Liberals, and the Conservatives, managed to form a Coalition Cabinet, which held office till June '95, when it was succeeded first by a provisional administration under Count *Kielmansegg*, and then by a non-party Cabinet under Count *Badeni*. The Poles, the Moderate German Liberals, and the Young Czechs formed the majority upon which Count *Badeni* relied during '97. His famous language ordinance, allowing the official use of the Czech language in Bohemia and

Moravia, alienated the Germans, and provoked a racial conflict of a most bitter character between the Germans and the Czechs. The Czechs laid stress on the language question, because their aim is to obtain for Bohemia a semi-independent status such as Hungary enjoys; whereas the Germans desire to maintain the existing centralised form of government with their own supremacy under it. The Germans, with the exception of the German Nationalist group, consolidated themselves in '99. There was also a steady and significant revolt against the political influence of the Roman Church during the year, and it was seen to be intimately associated with the German Nationalist agitation. Finally Count *Thun* resigned, the language ordinances were repealed, and a Ministry under Count *Clary* was formed, relying mainly upon the Germans for a majority in the *Reichsrath*. He had to resign (Dec. 21st, '99), and eventually Dr. von *Körber* formed a Ministry composed largely of permanent officials, and relying upon no party for support. Attempts were made to effect a compromise between the Czechs and Germans, but failed, and the Lower House was dissolved (Sept. 7th, 1900). The elections followed in December and Jan. 1901; and the Clericals, both the Ultramontanes in the Alpine provinces and the Anti-Semites in the urban districts, lost heavily, the Social Democrats being responsible for their downfall in *Vienna*. The Poles more than held their own, but the young Czechs lost ground slightly. The German Nationalists, led by Herr *Schönerer*, returned 21 strong as against 5 in the last House, and the extreme Germans generally strengthened their position at the expense of the more moderate Germans. In 1902 the German People's Party separated from the more moderate German sections, and drew closer to the German Nationalists. At the provincial elections in Lower Austria, held in Nov. 1902, the Clericals gained heavily. (See *History* below.)

**Hungary.** Parties here are distinguished as Liberals, Independents, the Croatian delegates, who usually vote with the Liberals, and the Nationalists, who vote now with one party and now with another. At the general election in Oct. '96 the Liberals gained a decisive victory. There were then returned 282 Liberals, 37 Nationalists, 48 Kossuthists, 7 Ugronists, 20 of the People's Party, and 10 owing allegiance to no party. The net Liberal gain was estimated to be 65 seats, while all the other parties except the Kossuthists, led by M. Franz *Kossuth*, lost ground. The Ugronists afterwards joined the Kossuthists, and passed under Clerical influence. At the end of '98, and early in '99, there was a serious split in the Liberal party, and the dissentients, with the aid of the Opposition, mainly controlled by the Clerical party, succeeded in driving Baron *Banffy* from office in Feb. '99. He was succeeded by M. *Koloman Szell*, but the Liberals remained in power. The National Party afterwards fell asunder, the members mostly joining the Liberals, and the Kossuthists showed symptoms of breaking up; but see *History* below.

### **History, 1904.**

In his opening address to the reassembled *Reichsrath* (March 8th), Dr. von *Körber* said that, besides a large number of bills, no fewer than sixty important Imperial Ordinances

awaited Parliamentary sanction owing to the deplorable condition of Parliamentary business caused by the constant obstruction. The antagonism between the Czechs and Germans was as great as ever, and manifested itself in dangerous riots at Prague and even in Vienna, where the University had to be prematurely closed (10th) owing to the friction between German and Slav students. In Parliament the old obstructive tactics were resumed in a very violent and virulent fashion, and ultimately the Reichsrath was adjourned without having even elected the Austrian Delegations (22nd). There was at this time some evidence of an understanding having been arrived at between the Young Czechs and the Poles, and the Germans were correspondingly alarmed. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Vienna on a visit to the Emperor (April 10th). The Reichsrath again adjourned (May 10th), this time *sine die*, the Czech obstruction having again prevented any legislation from being carried. When the Delegations assembled during this month they found themselves confronted by very heavy extraordinary estimates for naval and military expenditure for 1905; and the War Minister, Lieut.-General von Pitreich, explained (18th) that they were absolutely necessary to bring the armaments of the country up to the level of modern requirements, and to make good existing deficiencies. The political situation did not affect the matter, though it was stated that the need for more expenditure was in part deduced from the lessons afforded by the Russo-Japanese War, and in part a precaution against trouble in the Balkans. The Emperor went to Marienbad as the guest of King Edward VII., who was taking the waters there (Aug. 16th), and left on the following day, after a most cordial visit.

After protracted negotiations a provisional agreement with Italy was signed at Rome (Sept. 22nd), covering the period from Oct. 15th, 1904, to Dec. 31st, 1905, when the new commercial treaty between Austria-Hungary and Italy, the draft of which was also agreed upon, is to come into force. The old treaty lapsed on Dec. 31st, 1903, and was provisionally continued, minus the wine clause, to Sept. 30th, and afterwards to Oct. 14th, 1904. The new provisional agreement provided for the admission into Austria-Hungary of 450,000 hectolitres of foreign white wine of specified strength and quality at a special rate between Oct. 15th and Dec. 31st, 1904, thus really giving a concession to Italy; but placed all foreign wines on a higher scale of duty for 1905, and applied a still higher scale under the new treaty for 1906.

The Premier reconstructed his Cabinet (Oct. 26th), the Finance Minister, Dr. von Böhm Bawerk, being succeeded by Dr. Mansuetus Kosel, and the Minister of Agriculture, Baron von Giovanelli, by Count Ferdinand Buquoy; while Dr. Antonin Randa, of the Czech party, was also given a seat. A serious riot occurred at Innsbruck (Nov. 3rd). There had been a long-standing feud between the German and Italian students there; and to avoid trouble the Government had instituted a new and separate law faculty for Italian students. To celebrate its inauguration the students met at a hotel. An affray rose between them and the Germans outside, shots were fired, the hotel was demolished, the police were overpowered, the troops (the Italian Imperial Light Infantry) were called out, and charged, and more life was lost.

The Reichsrath reassembled (17th) under better auspices than usual, so far as obstruction was concerned. There were signs of a better understanding between the Government and the Czechs, owing to proposals for important public works in Bohemia. The Poles had also been conciliated in August by the institution of parallel classes for Czech and Polish teachers in the German teachers' training colleges of Austrian Silesia, and other conciliatory acts. On the other hand, the Pan-German party was pretty generally discredited.

The negotiations with Germany for a new commercial treaty were broken off (30th), but resumed during December. An ultimatum to the Porte was presented by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador (Dec. 5th) demanding the dismissal and punishment of Turkish officials at Skutari, in Albania, who had prevented by force the despatch of Austro-Hungarian mails, and threatening in default of compliance a naval demonstration against Turkey. The demands were complied with.

In the Hungarian Chamber bills were introduced by the Government (March 2nd) to sanction negotiations for new commercial treaties with Germany and Italy, to found a large number of Hungarian scholarships in various military educational institutes, and to organise a Royal Marshal's Court for Hungary. Later in the year an ordinance was issued by the Austro-Hungarian War Minister establishing the rights of the Hungarian language in military correspondence, as promised in 1903. In consequence of continued obstruction on the part of a small body in the Reichstag, the Premier proposed (5th) various amendments of the standing orders. He asked that the President, after hearing two speakers, should for one year, and in regard to stated business, have the power to call upon the House to vote by show of hands; that, on receipt of a motion signed by 50 Deputies, he should have power to fix the maximum duration of any debate; and that he should be empowered to prohibit speeches made for the purpose of wasting time and to punish disobedient or uproarious Deputies by having them excluded from the sitting. These strong measures and the evident determination of the Premier, backed by the Liberal party, to carry them out, brought about a compromise. The Clerical Independents, the Clerical People's party, and the Liberal dissentients undertook to cease their obstruction to the Recruits Bill for 1903; whereupon Count Tisza withdrew his proposals (10th). The Recruits Bill was duly passed, a vote on account of the first six months of the current year was granted, and a bill of indemnity for the period May to December 1903, during which the Government was carried on without Supply (18th). The Recruits Bill for 1904 was carried (21st).

A general strike on the State railways broke out (April 20th), isolating Hungary from railway communication with the rest of Europe, since 70,000 men were involved, the cause of the dispute being a demand of the railway men and officials for higher pay, which the Government proposals did not meet to the men's satisfaction. Hundreds of arrests were made, but the men were afterwards set at liberty and sent to their homes. The Government, however, ordered the militarisation of all railway employees liable to military service in the reserve, and took severe measures, which practically crushed the strike. The Parliamentary session was closed



by Royal decree (25th), and the Opposition were thus robbed of a chance of making capital out of the strike. When Parliament had re-assembled, the Premier laid before the Lower House the terms of a convention made with the Cunard Co., by which the company undertook to organise a line for passenger, mail, and freight traffic between Fiume and New York, with fortnightly sailings (July 25th).

The Premier, just before Parliament met (Oct. 10th), announced his determination to deal with Parliamentary obstruction, and carried (12th) the appointment of a Special Committee to revise the Standing Orders. He was at once met by vehement opposition on the part of the Independent, Clerical, and Nationalist parties; and the discussion on his motion raged for some time. At the critical moment, in answer to a timely interpellation, he announced that the new Army Bills would be framed on the basis of the two years' service system, and that the Hungarian Honved or Landwehr would be supplied with the artillery formations which

the nation had long desired (Nov. 12th). His "guillotine" motion, creating new provisional standing orders, was carried by a large majority (18th) after violent scenes, and he at once produced a Royal decree closing the session. The Opposition groups at once united under M. Francis Kossuth and Count Apponyi to fight the Ministry on what they declared to be the Premier's breach of the Constitution, and drew up an address to the Crown, which was signed by the two leaders named and by Baron Banffy, M. Szederkenyi, M. Thaly, M. Ugron, Count Zichy, and others. This address declared the provisional standing orders null and void, and every subsequent decision of Parliament taken with the aid of the guillotine invalid. Such decisions, it continued, could not receive the Royal sanction without provoking incalculable conflicts and disturbances. When the Chamber was to be met (Dec. 13th) the Opposition secured possession, wrecked the President's chair and Ministerial benches, and prevented any legal sitting from taking place.

## B

**Ball, Sir Robert Stawell, LL.D., F.R.S.,** was b. at Dublin July 1st, 1840, and was ed. at Chester and Trin. Coll. Dublin. Formerly Andrews Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin, and Royal Astronomer of Ireland ('74), now Lowndean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry in the University of Cambridge and Director of the Cambridge Observatory ('92). He is the author of several works on the mathematical doctrine known as the Theory of Screws, besides many papers on mathematics, astronomy, and physical science in various publications. Knighted '86. "The Story of the Heavens," "Starland," "In Starry Realms," "The Story of the Sun," "In the High Heavens," "Great Astronomers," and "The Earth's Beginning" are amongst his chief works. He is also widely known as a lecturer on astronomical subjects. Address: Observatory, Cambridge; Athenæum Club.

### BANKING.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
BANK NOTES AND CIRCULATION.  
CLEARING HOUSE SYSTEM.  
BANKING CAPITAL.  
INSTITUTE OF BANKERS.  
PEOPLE'S BANKS.

#### *The Bank of England.*

Governor, Mr. S. Hope Morley, 1904-5;  
Mr. A. F. Wallace, 1905-6.  
Deputy-Governor, Mr. A. F. Wallace, 1904-5;  
Mr. W. M. Campbell, 1905-6.  
Chief Accountant, G. F. Stutchbury.  
Chief Cashier, J. G. Nairne.  
Secretary, K. Grahame.

This is the most important bank in the world. It was established in 1694 with a capital of £1,200,000, which has been increased from time to time until it reached £14,553,000 in 1816, at which amount it now stands. It has also a rest, or reserve, of about £3,000,000. Under the Bank Charter Act of '44, the Bank is divided into the Issue and Banking Depart-

ments. From the former the Bank is permitted to issue £14,000,000 of notes of its own upon certain securities, of which the debt owing to it by the Government, amounting to £11,015,100, formed part. Every note issued in excess of £14,000,000 was ordered to be represented by gold coin or bullion, silver bullion to a limited extent being permissible. In practice silver bullion is not now held in the Issue Department. It is also provided that, if any of the note issuing banks discontinue issuing their own notes, His Majesty in Council may authorise the Bank of England to increase its securities in the Issue Department by an amount not exceeding two-thirds of these lapsed issues. The fiduciary issue of the Bank has so risen at different periods from '44 that it now stands at £18,450,000. The annual sum payable by the Bank for its exclusive privileges has been increased from £120,000, as settled in '33, to £180,000, and all profit from the increase of the issue of their notes beyond £14,000,000 is directed to go to the public. The profit on this amount was, up to '92, the interest at 3 per cent. after deductions for stamp duties and expenses. As regards what are called dead bank notes it is enacted that, when Bank of England notes issued more than forty years have not been presented for payment, the Bank may write off the amount, or any portion of the amount, of these notes from the amount of such issued from the Issue Department, and the Bank Charter Act of '44 is to apply as if the amount of notes thus written off had not been issued. The Bank will, however, be liable to pay any note so written off if it is presented for payment. Another source of profit to the Department is the gain made in the purchase of foreign coin and bullion brought to it, for which under the Act of '44 the Bank pays at the rate of £3 17s. 9d. per oz., being 1½d. per oz. under Mint price.

In the Banking Department the Bank of England, in addition to transacting business as other large English banks do, acts as the banker of the Government in the management and



payment of dividends on the National Debt, the issue and withdrawal of Exchequer bills and bonds, the issue of Government loans, and the banking operations connected with the Government offices, the Indian Government, and much of the financial business of Colonial Governments. By the Bank Act of '92 the remuneration to be paid to the Bank of England for the management of the National Debt is to be a yearly sum at the rate of £325 per million pounds of such debt up to £500,000,000, and at the rate of £100 for every million above this amount up to and including the year ending March 31st, 1912, and thereafter from year to year until Parliament otherwise directs. During such period this annual sum is not to be less than £160,000. For the management of Exchequer bonds and Exchequer bills the Bank is to receive £100 per million, and for the management of Treasury bills £200 per million outstanding on the last day of the previous financial year. The Bank also takes charge of the reserves of other bankers in connection with clearing-house transfers, and in consequence of this the reserves of the Bank are generally the only unused money in the country that can be had on a sudden demand. This institution also derives much profit from the employment of its deposits, on which it allows no interest. It is the ultimate resort of all large merchants and traders and others who wish to borrow and cannot get accommodated at other banks.

The Bank Charter Act of '44 requires a weekly account to be published of certain particulars of the Issue and Banking Department. The one for the week ending Dec. 7th, 1904, is as follows, viz. :—

DR.	Issue Department.	£
Notes issued . . . . .		48,524,190
CR.		£
Government Debt . . . . .		11,015,100
Other securities . . . . .		7,434,900
Gold coin and bullion . . . . .		30,074,190
		£48,524,190

DR.	Banking Department.	£
Proprietors' Capital . . . . .		14,553,000
Rest . . . . .		3,177,145
Public deposits, including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and dividend accounts . . . . .		7,632,085
Other deposits . . . . .		41,145,452
Seven-day and other bills . . . . .		130,661
		£66,638,343

CR.		£
Government Securities . . . . .		15,609,872
Other Securities . . . . .		28,562,003
Notes . . . . .		20,654,945
Gold and silver coin . . . . .		1,811,523
		£66,638,343

Besides the head office and two branch offices in London, the Bank of England has branches at Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Hull, Bristol, Newcastle, Plymouth, and Portsmouth. The management of the Bank is in the hands of a governor, deputy-governor,

and 24 directors, elected by stockholders who have held £500 worth of stock for at least six months previous to the election. In future, it is provided by a supplemental charter, where stock stands in the joint names of two or more members, the first name in a joint account will be able to vote, unless the other or other members nominate one of such to do so. The supplemental charter also provides for the abolition of the "shuttings" of the transfer books of bank stock, and henceforth the stock may be transferred "ex div." the day after the balance for the dividend has been struck. A director is required to hold £2000, a deputy-governor £3000, and a governor £4000 of the stock. Custom has excluded English bankers from this body, but members of leading firms negotiating foreign loans and engaged in foreign bill broking appear to be eligible. The Court, or Board of Directors, meet every Thursday, when the weekly account is presented. The two governors have the chief administration of the institution, and attend daily at the Bank.

At the half-yearly general Court of the Directors and Company of the Bank of England held on Sept. 22nd, 1904, the net profits of the half-year ended Aug. 31st were £651,750, as against £715,767 for the corresponding period of 1903, and a half-year's dividend of interest and profits was made of £4 10s. per cent.

#### Fixed Issues and Circulation of Notes.

The fixed issues of bank notes by the banks of Great Britain and Ireland are, according to the *Bankers' Magazine* for Dec. 1904, as follows, viz. :—

England : Bank of England . . . . .	£18,450,000
" 17 Private Banks . . . . .	684,201
" 19 Joint Stock Banks . . . . .	1,135,283
Scotland : 10 Joint Stock Banks . . . . .	2,676,350
Ireland : 6 Joint Stock Banks . . . . .	6,354,494
	£29,300,328

This periodical for the same date also stated that the average weekly circulation of the banks of the United Kingdom to Nov. 9th, 1904, is as follows :—

	£
Bank of England, for month ending Nov. 9th . . . . .	27,934,205
Private Banks . . . . .	171,288
Joint Stock Banks . . . . .	489,051
Total in England . . . . .	28,594,544
Scotland . . . . .	7,508,282
Ireland . . . . .	6,957,209
United Kingdom . . . . .	43,060,035

In comparison with the corresponding period of 1903 the returns show a decrease in the Bank of England circulation of £629,440, a decrease in private banks of £28,407, and a decrease in joint stock banks of £52,643; in Scotland a decrease of £227,049, and in Ireland a decrease of £604,780; showing that the month ending Nov. 9th, as compared with the corresponding period of 1903, presents a decrease of £710,490 in England, and a decrease of £1,542,319 in the United Kingdom.

### The Clearing-house System.

A clearing house is an establishment in large cities in which the business of banks with other banks is adjusted. Each bank which deals with the London Clearing House sends clerks daily, who take with them the various bills and cheques in possession of their bank or drawn on other bankers. This adjustment establishment, and the bankers connected with it, have accounts at the Bank of England, and the balances, which were formerly settled by cash or notes of this bank, are now settled by transfers from one account to another. The arrangements for clearing are directed by a committee appointed by the banks. There are two paid managers or inspectors to better carry out these arrangements. Accounts are closed at four o'clock. Three-quarters of an hour is allowed for the banks to consider drafts upon them, and to determine whether they are to be honoured. In the meantime the bills and cheques have been classified at the Clearing House, and by 5.30 accounts are adjusted, each bank paying or receiving the balance due to it. The notification of the total amount of bills, cheques, and drafts, passing through the Clearing House is an indication of the state of trade, and as the Metropolis is the main cosmopolitan centre of commerce, this record has a world-wide range. The sums passed through the London Clearing House for 1903 reached the enormous total of £10,119,825,000, as against £10,028,742,000 in 1902. In the provincial clearing houses cheques are drawn not only on the members' banks actually presenting, but also on their branches within a specified distance of the centre. There are clearing houses at Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Leicester; and in Scotland at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Greenock, Leith, Paisley, and Inverness. In Ireland the only clearing house is in Dublin. Chief Inspector, Philip W. Matthews; Deputy Inspector, M. E. Scott, Lombard Street, E.C.

### Capital and Reserve Funds.

The total amount of the paid-up capital of all the joint-stock banks of the kingdom and the Bank of England on Oct. 1st, 1904, was £86,828,900. Beyond their capital these banks hold reserves to about £48,575,200, which amounts are held in the following proportions by these institutions in different divisions of the country, viz.:

	Capital.	Reserve Funds.
	£	£
Bank of England . .	14,553,000	3,000,000
Other Banks, England	55,620,100	34,231,700
Banks, Isle of Man .	30,000	40,000
„ Scotland . .	9,316,600	7,353,700
„ Ireland . .	7,309,200	3,949,800
	<b>£86,828,900</b>	<b>£48,575,200</b>
	<b>£135,404,100</b>	

The 16 private banks which publish accounts have capital and reserves to the amount of about £4,592,955, and the remainder about £2,000,000, so that the total paid-up capital and reserves for all home banks is about £142,000,000.

### Institute of Bankers.

This Institute was founded in '79, and is an association of gentlemen connected with the various branches of banking. Its objects are to facilitate the consideration and discussion of matters of interest to members of this branch of commerce, and to afford opportunities for the acquisition of a knowledge of the theory of banking. It has at present in London, the provinces, in India, and the Colonies about 5000 adherents: viz., 420 Fellows, who are partners, directors, or managers of banks, 1122 Associates, consisting of officials of over 10 years' standing, and those who have passed the final examination, and about 3500 ordinary members drawn from the juniors on bank staffs. These different classes subscribe £2 2s., £1 1s., and 10s. 6d. per annum respectively. Papers on banking and financial subjects are read and discussed before the Institute from time to time and published in the official *Journal of the Institute of Bankers*, which also contains matter of interest to bankers generally. The annual examinations for the certificate of the Institute are held in the spring in London and numerous provincial centres. The Offices are at 34, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, President, J. Spencer Phillips, Esq.; Secretary, Mr. W. Talbot Agar; Assistant Secretary, Mr. Ernest Sykes.

### People's Banks.

The movement usually designated "People's Banks" had its origin about the year 1849 in the north of Germany, where, almost simultaneously, although working quite independently of one another, systems of popular banking were established by Schulze-Delitzsche and Raiffeisen, in two districts, the Winterwald of Prussia and Flammersfeld, where the people were the poorest and most in the hands of the usurers, agriculture the most neglected, and manufactures in an almost primitive condition. In both instances the original capital was exceedingly limited—£336 in the one case and £300 in the other—obtained by the subscriptions of men well known to one another and to the founders. The peasants and small craftsmen became gradually encouraged to deposit their savings in these banks, which undertook the granting of small loans at a fair commercial rate of interest, 5% or 6% to poor but industrious and honest workers, to assist in the cultivation of their holdings and pursuit of their avocations. Despite many obstacles, including official disapproval, these banks have played an exceedingly important part in the agricultural progress and the remarkable commercial development of Germany during the last three decades. How important may be gathered from the fact that there are now more than 8000 of these institutions in Germany and Austria-Hungary, with a total membership of over 2,000,000, disposing of over £20,000,000 sterling, and doing business to the amount of over £400,000,000 yearly. The names under which these organisations go and their methods of working are not always identical, but their essential principles are the same—viz., that the industrious and honest poor shall be able to have the same facilities for credit as their richer brethren, the security being their collective credit.

Next to Germany the greatest success of the movement has been attained in Italy. There



in 1866 Signor Luzzatti, since Finance Minister in more than one Cabinet, established the "People's Bank of Milan," with the trivial sum of £28 (the exact sum with which the "Rochdale Pioneers" commenced operations). From this humble beginning it has grown till it possesses a paid-up capital of £500,000, and during its existence has loaned out over £5,000,000 to the industrial classes, chiefly in very small sums, often but a few shillings. The present position of the movement in Italy generally will be best understood from the fact that one-third of the whole banking business of that country is transacted through the medium of the "People's Banks," of which there are now more than 1000 in operation.

From these centres it has spread in various directions: to Switzerland, Roumania, Bulgaria, Denmark, Belgium, and Holland, with beneficial effect to the small cultivators, so numerous in those countries; and in India, within the space of five years, 150 similar land banks have been established. Japan and China have also taken up the idea. France and Russia, too, have both witnessed several attempts to found the system, and not without some measure of success; but State interference has in each instance acted prejudicially upon a movement the central and essential feature of which is self-help.

People's Banks were first introduced to popular notice in the United Kingdom by Mr. H. W. Wolff in his book "People's Banks," which appeared in '93, and by the advocacy of Mr. R. A. Yerburgh, M.P., who became in '94 the founder of the "Agricultural Banks Association." During the same year the theory was first reduced to practice by the establishment of the first "Agricultural Credit Society" in England at Scawby in Lincolnshire, and the first town "Co-operative Bank" at Newport (Mon.). In '97 Mr. Yerburgh's Association became merged in the "Co-operative Banks Association," which in 1904 was amalgamated with the Agricultural Organisation Society (see pp. 10-11). In Ireland it has been found admirably adapted to the circumstances and needs of the country, and has developed in a more rapid ratio. The rural banks are registered under the Friendly Societies' Acts on the basis of mutual and unlimited liability (the principle of the majority of the German "People's Banks"); and the town banks under the Industrial and Provident Societies' Act (which is the system obtaining in Italy) on the limited liability principle.

The latest returns give the number of Agricultural Credit Societies in England and Wales as 7—viz., Scawby and Spalding in Lincolnshire, Castle Morton in Worcestershire, Wiggshall in Norfolk, Hedge End in Hampshire, Freeby in Leicestershire, and Far Forest, Rock, Worcestershire; and 9 town Co-operative Banks, at Bethnal Green, Stepney, Brondesbury, and King's Cross in the Metropolis, Newport (Mon.), Croydon, Hull, Yardley (a suburb of Birmingham), and Blackburn (Lancs.). In Ireland there are 226 Co-operative Credit Banks.

The propaganda for the formation of Agricultural Credit Societies is now carried on by a sub-committee of the Agricultural Organisation Society, presided over by Mr. R. A. Yerburgh, M.P., and the other members are Mr. V. V. Bramford, Mr. H. C. Fairfax-Cholmeley, Mr. W. Fitzherbert-Brockholes, Mr. V. A. Malcolmson, Mr. Henry Robson, Mr. John Ross, and Mr. R. N. Sutton-Nelthorpe.

## BANKRUPTCY.

This is mainly regulated in England and Wales by the Bankruptcy Act, '83, the Bankruptcy (Discharge and Closure) Act, '87, the Bankruptcy Act '90, and the rules made thereunder. In all its branches this system is subject to the control of the Board of Trade (*q.v.*). For the proper administration of the system there is the Bankruptcy Division of the High Court of Justice, which has jurisdiction in the City of London and its liberties, and also within the districts of the Metropolitan County Courts. Outside these boundaries the County Courts have bankruptcy jurisdiction. A great portion of this in both the High Court and County Courts is exercised by the Registrars, who hear petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy, hold public examinations of the debtors, approve of compositions, and grant discharges when these are unopposed. The Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade consists of Official Receivers, and a central staff under the Inspector-General, who audit trustees' accounts, and overlook the conduct and dealings of these persons, and the other local officials. There is an official receiver appointed to each district, but the same individual may be appointed to this position for two or more districts, or two or more of such receivers may be appointed to the one district. The official receiver is to investigate the conduct of the debtor, and to report to the Court respecting it, to take such part as the Board of Trade may order in his public examination, and to assist when required in his prosecution. It is also the duty of the official receiver to become interim receiver of the debtor's estate, pending the appointment of a trustee, and as manager when a special manager is not appointed, to summon and preside at the first meeting of creditors, to issue proxies, to report to the creditors on any offer by the debtor for a composition or scheme of arrangement, to advertise the proceedings, and to act as trustee during any vacancy in that appointment. In order to be made a bankrupt, it is essential that the debtor shall have committed one or more of the recognised acts of bankruptcy (see *ed.* '96). The act of bankruptcy on which the petition against the debtor is founded must have occurred within three months. An infant, though engaged in trade, cannot be made bankrupt, but a married woman can be, and in respect of her separate property if she carries on a trade distinct from her husband, or when he is a convict or in exile; as in such cases she is liable to be sued personally as a *femme sole*.

According to the report of the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1903, the number of receiving orders made in England and Wales was 4286, involving liabilities of £5,320,967, and the assets realised £2,535,432. The number of deeds of arrangement was 3622, the liabilities thereunder being £4,354,315, and the assets £2,505,669. The failures showed an increase of 401 as compared with 1902, but a decrease of £377,515 in the amount of liabilities in bankruptcy and under deeds of arrangement.

Barclay, Sir Thomas, P.C., is the eldest son of the late George Barclay, LL.D., of Bonvil, Cupar, Fife, and was b. at Dunfermline in 1853, and ed. at Univ. Coll. London, and at London, Paris, Bonn, and Jena Universities. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn '81, and for some time assisted M. de Blowitz as



*Times* correspondent in Paris, but resigned the post in order to take up French law practice. He is a great authority on International Law, a member of the Institute of International Law, a vice-president of the International Law Association, and a member of the Supreme Council, of the Congo Free State. He has done much to promote the cause of International Arbitration in France, America, and this country. Knight of the Legion of Honour, and knighted by the King June 24th, 1904. 13, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; 17, Rue Pasquier, Paris.

**Baring-Gould, Rev. Sabine, M.A.**, Rector of Lew-Trenchard, North Devon, since '81, and formerly Vicar of Dalton, Yorks, and Rector of East Mercia, Essex. He is the eldest son of the late Mr. E. Baring-Gould, of Lew-Trenchard, and was b. at Exeter, Jan. 28th, '34, and ed. at Clare Coll. Camb. His literary activity has been and still is phenomenal. Fiction, theology, history, mythology, archæology, folk-lore, art, music: in all these provinces he has won great triumphs, though perhaps he is best known by his novels. "Mehalah," first published in '80, achieved for him widespread fame, and more recently he has published "Mrs. Curgenvin," and "Cheap Jack Zita," '93, "Noëmi," '95, "The Broom Squire," '96, "Guavas the Tinner" and "Bladys," in '97. A charming "Garland of Country Song" appeared in '94, "Old English Fairy Tales" in '95, a life of "Napoleon" in '96, "A Study of St. Paul" in '97, "Domitia" in '98, "Pabo the Priest," "Furze-bloom," and "A Book of the West" in '99, "Winefred" and "A Book of Dartmoor" in 1900, "Royal Georgie" and "A Book of Brittany" in 1901, "Brittany" and "Miss Quillet" in 1902, "A Book of N. Wales" and "In Dewisland" in 1903, "Siegfried" and "A Book of Ghosts" in 1904. He is a J.P. for Devon.

**Barrie, J. M.**, also known as "Gavin Ogilvy," was b. at Kirriemuir, Forfarshire, in 1860. He was ed. at Dumfries Academy, and graduated M.A. at Edin. Univ. in '82. After holding a journalistic position in Nottingham he came to London. The introduction to the public of Mr. Barrie's peculiar genius for depicting Scotch village life was accomplished through the columns of the *British Weekly*, and he contributed also to the *St. James's Gazette*, the *Speaker*, and the *National Observer*. His first volume, "Better Dead," appeared in '87; "Auld Licht Idylls" and "When a Man's Single" were published in '88; "A Window in Thrums" and "An Edinburgh Eleven" in '89. In '90 Mr. Barrie issued "My Lady Nicotine," during '91 his first lengthy story, entitled "The Little Minister," was published, and a new story entitled "Sentimental Tommy," and "Margaret Ogilvy, a Memoir," in '96. In 1900 "Tommy and Grizel," a sequel to "Sentimental Tommy," appeared, and in 1902 "The Little White Bird." Mr. Barrie's work for the stage includes an amusing comedy entitled "Walker, London," which had a tremendous run at Toole's Theatre in '92; "Jane Annie," written with Mr. Conan Doyle, and brought out at the Savoy in '93; "The Professor's Love Story," first played in America, and afterwards brought to England by Mr. Willard; "The Little Minister," produced Nov. 6th, '97, at the Haymarket; "The Wedding Guest," at the Garrick (Sept. 27th, 1900); "Quality Street," at the Vaudeville, in Sept. 1902, "The Admirable Crichton" and

"Little Mary" in 1903. Mr. Barrie was, in '94, married to Miss Mary Ansell, who played charmingly in "Walker, London," when it was first produced. Address: Kirriemuir, N.B.

**Barton, The Right Hon. Sir Edmund**, G.C.M.G., K.C., was b. at Glebe, Sydney, N.S.W., Jan. 18th, 1849, and ed. at the Sydney Grammar School and University. He was called as a barrister in '71, and soon made himself a place in the public life of the colony. He was elected to represent his University in the Legislative Assembly '79, and became Speaker '83-7, afterwards entering the Legislative Council '87-9. In '89, and again in '91, he was Attorney-General, and in the latter year he was chosen as a member of the Federal Convention which met at Sydney. Thenceforward his connection with the cause of Australian Federation was close and constant. He was chosen as the senior representative of the colony at the '97 Federal Convention, and took the leading part in its proceedings in that year, and until the Federal Constitution Bill was adopted. For a time he led the Opposition in the New South Wales Parliament, but resigned that post in order to give himself more unreservedly to the promotion of the cause of Federation. He came to England in 1900 as the Federal delegate for N.S.W. in support of the Constitution Bill, and distinguished himself by his able advocacy of the measure as it stood. He was Premier of the first Commonwealth Ministry from Jan. 1901 till April 1903, when he became a Judge of the High Court. He was made a Privy Councillor on Jan. 1st, 1901, and on his visit to England for the Coronation and the Colonial Conference in 1902 was appointed G.C.M.G.

**Battenberg, Rear-Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis Alexander of**, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., is the eldest son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, was b. May 24th, 1854, and m. in '84 the Princess Victoria, daughter of the Grand Duke of Hesse and Princess Alice. He is a naturalised British subject. Entered the Navy '68, rose to the rank of captain '91, served in the Egyptian War '82, is an Elder Brother of Trinity House, A.D.C. to the King, was Director of Naval Intelligence 1902-4, and in Dec. 1904 was appointed to the command of the Second Cruiser Squadron.

**Beaumont, Vice-Admiral Sir Lewis Anthony**, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., was b. May 19th, 1847, and entered the Navy '60. He served in the Arctic Expedition '75-6, was Private Secretary to Lord Northbrook '83-5, Director of Naval Intelligence '94-9, and A.D.C. to Queen Victoria '95-7. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in '97, and commanded the Pacific fleet '99-1900 and the Australian fleet 1901-3. He is a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. In 1904 he was appointed to act as the Naval Representative of Great Britain on the International Commission of Inquiry into the North Sea Incident, and to succeed Admiral Sir E. Seymour as Commander-in-Chief at Devonport.

**Bebel, Ferdinand August**, chief of the German Socialists, was b. at Cologne, Feb. 22nd, 1840. He has risen from the working classes, and was first heard of as a master-turner at Leipzig, '64. In that year he was president of the Educational Union of Workmen, and member of the permanent Committee of German Workmen's Unions. A friend and confidant of Karl Marx and Friedr. Engels, he was

elected in '67 a member of the short-lived North German Parliament, and in '71 into the new German Reichstag. He was, at that period, not friendly to Prussian predominance, and was a member of the then famous "International." Accused in '72, together with his friend Liebknecht, of an "attempt at high treason," he was condemned to two years' imprisonment, and moreover to nine months for insult to the German Emperor. But he was re-elected to Parliament, where he has always maintained his position. His works include "Unsere Ziele," 10 eds., "Der Deutsche Bauernkrieg" ('76), "Christentum und Sozialismus," "Die Frau," 18 eds. ('93), "Die Mohamedanisch-Arabische Kulturperiode" ('89), "Sonntagsarbeit," "Charles Fourier," "Die Lage der Arbeiter in den Bäckereien," etc. Since Liebknecht's death he may be considered as the head of German Socialists. At the Congresses of Lübeck and Dresden in 1902 and 1903 he successfully opposed the tendency represented by Bernstein towards practical co-operation, on given points, with the old Liberal parties.

**Bedford, Admiral Sir Frederick George D., G.C.B.,** Governor of Western Australia, is a son of Vice-Admiral E. J. Bedford, was b. 1838, entered the Navy '52, saw service in the Crimean War in the Black Sea and Baltic, organised the Nile flotilla for the relief of Gordon in '84, took part in punitive expeditions in Gambia and the Benue river '94, and on the Niger '95, and has commanded at the Cape, West Africa, and North America and West Indies stations. He has also served at the Admiralty as Second Sea Lord, and is the author of the Sailors' Pocket and Hand Books. He was appointed Governor of West Australia in Jan. 1903.

### BELGIUM.

A kingdom under Leopold II. of Saxe-Coburg, and by the constitution of '31, following on the secession from the Netherlands in '30, declared to be a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy. Belgium is a neutral power, her neutrality being guaranteed under the Treaty of London, 1831, by Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia. The executive power is vested in the King and his Ministers, the legislative power jointly in King, Senate, and Chamber of Deputies. The principle of manhood suffrage with compulsory voting prevails tempered by the plural vote and proportional representation of minorities, based upon a somewhat intricate system. All citizens over 25, who have lived at least a year in the same commune, have a vote. An additional vote is accorded them if they are (1) either 35 years of age, married, with legitimate offspring, and pay a tax of at least 5 fr. to the State; or (2) are 25 years old and own immovable property to the value of at least 2000 fr., or have a corresponding income from such property, or for two years have received at least 100 fr. a year from Belgian funds. Two additional votes are given to citizens of 25 years of age who possess a diploma of higher education or have filled a public or private position implying the possession of such education. No citizen can have more than three votes. From this electorate both Houses of the Legislature are chosen, save for those senators who are elected indirectly. The Senate is elected for eight years. The number of members elected directly, 83, is equal to half the number of

deputies. The indirectly elected senators are chosen by the provincial councils, 2 for each province with less than 500,000 inhabitants; 3 for each with more than 500,000 and less than 1,000,000; and 4 for each with over 1,000,000. The Deputies are elected for four years, in the proportion of 1 to every 40,000 inhabitants, and number 166. One-half retire every two years. Senators must be 40, and deputies 25 years of age. Each deputy receives 4000 fr. yearly, and travels free.

The army was recently reorganised according to a scheme prepared by a mixed commission. The main feature was the adoption of volunteer enlistment, with the purpose of bringing about a progressive decrease in the annual levy by subscription. Special advantages were offered, but the result has been very disappointing. After a full trial the scheme has proved a complete failure. On Nov. 17th, 1904, the King addressed a letter to the War Minister, affirming his belief that personal service is essential, and questioning whether the reduction of the period of service was expedient.

The establishment on Oct. 1st, 1903, when the recruits were embodied, was 42,000 men, but it has never been possible to attain anything like the number, and regiments are in some places so weak that training is impossible. The nominal liability is 8 years with the colours and 5 in the reserve, and the recruit contingent is 13,300, the volunteers being in addition.

The composition is as follows: **Cavalry**—2 regiments of Chasseurs, 2 of Guides, and 4 of Lancers. Each regiment consists of 4 squadrons Active and 1 Reserve. To the above have to be added the Gendarmerie (over 1700 men). **Artillery**—4 field and 4 fortress regiments (in all 204 guns). **Engineers**—1 regiment of 3 battalions, a reserve battalion, and 5 special technical companies. **Infantry**—14 regiments of the line, of 4 battalions of 4 companies each, 3 Active and 1 Reserve battalion; 1 regiment of Grenadiers, similarly organised; 1 regiment of Carabiniers of 6 battalions (4 active and 2 reserve), and 3 regiments of *chasseurs-à-pied*.

The Civic or National Guard is under the Minister of the Interior in peace time, and numbers approximately 45,000 men reckoned as "active," and 100,000 "non-active." The effect of the new law cannot yet be estimated fully.

Local government is carried on by 9 provincial and 2618 communal councils. The country is divided by a difference of language, the Flemish inhabitants in the north using the Flemish tongue in all its varieties of local *patois*, while the Walloons of the southern provinces speak French. There are 2,822,005 who speak Flemish only, 2,574,805 who speak French only, and 801,587 who speak French and Flemish. The north, too, is chiefly agricultural, and the south industrial. Almost the entire population is of the Roman Catholic faith, but full religious liberty prevails, and grants are made from the national treasury to all denominations. There are 6897 primary, 2400 infant, and 3038 adult schools, attended by 809,525, 229,995, and 145,111 pupils respectively, and the higher branches of education are well provided for. The success of the manufacturing industries of the country is attributed, to a certain extent, to the high standard of technical education prevailing. Agriculture, mining, iron, sugar, and textile manufacturing are the chief occupations; and



textiles, sugar, machinery, and agricultural products are the chief exports. Raw materials are admitted free of duty, but there are small duties on manufactured goods imported. An Agricultural Commission exists in each province, and a special Council advises the Government as to the best means of promoting the various national industries. There are 2850 miles of railway in operation, of which 2516 are owned and worked by the State. The total length of the canals and navigable waterways of the country is 1360 miles, 85 per cent. of which are under the direct control of the State, and the cheap transport thus rendered possible gives to all industries an incalculable advantage. The population of the chief towns (with their suburbs) was given in a Foreign Office Report published in 1904 thus: Brussels, 377,231; Antwerp, 516,472; Liège, 485,235; Charleroi, 288,056; Verviers, 79,293.

The chief newspapers are the *Indépendance Belge*, the *Etoile Belge*, and the *Petit Bleu*. There are also three dailies: *Le Soir*, *La Reforme*, *Le National Bruxellois*, which only cost 2 centimes (less than one-fifth of a penny).

An International Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures will be held at Liège May—Oct. 1905, under the auspices of the Government.

Area, 11,373 sq. m.; pop., 1903, 6,896,079. Revenue, 1901, £20,031,620; expenditure, £19,901,412; estimated revenue, 1903, £19,561,602; 1904, £21,174,900; estimated expenditure, 1903, £19,654,741; 1904, £21,164,095; imports, 1902, £95,230,000; 1903, £106,256,000; exports, 1902, £75,255,440; 1903, £81,072,000; debt, 1903, £115,175,766 (consolidated), £85,560 (floating). For Workmen's Compensation Act see LABOUR MOVEMENT.

**Ministry.** *Premier and Minister of Finance and Public Works*, Comte de Smet de Naeyer.—*Foreign Affairs*, Baron de Favereau.—*Interior and Public Instruction*, M. de Trooz.—*Justice*, M. Van den Heuvel.—*Agriculture and Industry*, Baron Van der Bruggen.—*War*, Gen. Consebant d'Alkemade.—*Industry and Labour*, M. Francotte.—*Railways, Ports, and Telegraphs*, M. Liebaert.

**Minister in London**, Count de Lalaing, 15, West Halkin Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.

**Consul-General in London**, M. F. H. Lenders, 118, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

**British Minister at Brussels**, Sir Constantine Phipps, K.C.M.G., C.B.—*Secretary of Legation*, Sir Brooke Boothby.

**British Consul-General at Antwerp**, Mr. E. C. Hertslet. **Vice-Consuls**, W. Lydcotte and R. H. Cox, at Antwerp; T. E. Jeffes, at Brussels; O. FitzMaurice, at Charleroi and Mons; J. P. Bagge, at Ghent; E. A. O. Leeds, at Liège; N. G. E. Hervey, at Ostend and Bruges; H. Hayemal, at Spa.

### Sovereign.

**King Leopold II.** was b. at Brussels, April 9th, 1835, and is the son of King Leopold I., whom he succeeded, Dec. 10th, '65. He has travelled much in Europe, Asia Minor, and Egypt. He was practically the founder, and is now the ruling sovereign, of the Congo Free State (*q.v.*). He married, in '53, the Archduchess Maria of Austria, who died Sept. 19th, 1902, and by whom he has three daughters. The eldest, Princess Louise, married in '75 Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The second, Princess Stephanie, widow of the late Crown

Prince Rudolf of Austria, married Count Lonyay in '99. The third is Princess Clementine. The heir presumptive is Prince Albert, second son of the Count of Flanders, brother of the King. He was recognised as heir on the death of his elder brother, Prince Baldwin, his father having renounced his rights. He was born April 8th, '75, married (Oct. 2nd, 1900) the Duchess Elisabeth of Bavaria, and has two sons, Prince Leopold, b. Nov. 3rd, 1901, and Prince Charles Theodore.

### Political Parties.

Before '93 there were practically only two parties—the Clerics or Catholics, and the Anti-Catholics or Liberals. Gradually, however, after the amendment of the Constitution in '93, the Liberal party disappeared, so far as representation in the Chamber was concerned, and a strong and well-organised party of Socialists sprang up. As a general rule, the Socialists are stronger in the Walloon provinces, and the Catholics in the Flemish provinces. After the election of one-half of the Deputies (July 5th, '96) the distribution of parties in the Chamber was—111 Catholics, 12 Liberals, and 29 Socialists. After the May '98 elections the Chamber included 112 Catholics, 28 Socialists, 6 Liberals, and 6 Radicals. The principle of proportional representation was applied for the first time at the general election on May 27th, 1900, which resulted in the return of 85 Catholics, 33 Liberals and Radicals, 33 Socialists and 1 Christian Democrat. The Liberals, Radicals and Socialists combined on the question of electoral reform during 1901, and determined, to quote a declaration made by the Radical leader, M. Féron (July 11th) "to throw full light upon the fraud which enables the Clerical party to crush the *bourgeoisie* in towns and industrial centres, and place in an unfair minority the bulk of the working classes." The agreement between the Liberals of the Ligue Libérale and the Radicals of the Association Libérale was strengthened in 1902 in view of the May election on the basis of universal suffrage with proportional representation, this implying the abolition of plural voting. The election took place on May 25th in respect of half the Chamber—viz. 76 members plus the 14 new members added in 1902, making 90 in all. As a result of the election, the new Chamber consisted of 95 Catholics, 35 Liberals, 34 Socialists, and 2 Christian Democrats. The Catholic majority was therefore 24. In Feb. 1904 the various sections of the Liberal party drew closer together on the basis of a common programme, which included such reforms as the abolition of plural voting, the suppression of mortmain in respect of religious bodies, and army reorganisation.

### History, 1904.

After a debate extending over several weeks, the Liberal and Socialist demand for compulsory instruction and the abolition of subsidised schools was defeated, and the Budget of Public Instruction was voted by a large majority (Feb. 5th). Before the Probate Division of the Law Courts a lawsuit against the King was commenced (Feb. 20th) by the creditors of the King's daughter, Princess Louise of Coburg, who claimed that the Belgian law, setting up a joint partnership of property, applied to the estates of the King and the late Queen, whereas the King took the view that the diplomatic



settlement under which the marriage was arranged, setting up the principle of separate estates, governed the matter. In the result the decision pronounced by the Courts was in the King's favour (April 20th). The Radical leader, M. Féron, moved the abolition of plural voting in favour of **universal suffrage**, and was supported by his followers and the Socialists, but the motion was rejected by a majority of 15 (May 5th). The election of one-half of the members of the Chamber and the Senate took place (29th), and the Opposition gained 5 seats in the Chamber and 2 in the Senate. **Commercial treaties** with Holland and Germany were signed (June 23rd), and an **Arbitration Treaty** with Russia was concluded (Nov. 3rd).

**Benckendorff, The Count de**, who succeeded M. de Staal as **Russian Ambassador in London** in Nov. 1902, was born at Berlin in 1849. He entered the Russian Foreign Office in '68, was appointed Hon. Attaché to the Embassy at Rome in '71, and retired from the Diplomatic Service in '77. He was appointed First Secretary to the Embassy in Vienna '86, and afterwards Councillor there, Minister to Denmark '97, and Ambassador in London 1902. See **RUSSIA and RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR**. Address: Chesham House, Chesham Place, S.W.

**Beresford, Lord Charles**, son of the Rev. John, 4th Marquis of Waterford; b. '46; E. Bayford School, and Stubbington, Hants; entered as a cadet on the *Britannia* '59; obtained the rank of Commander '75, Captain '82, Rear-Admiral '97, and Vice-Admiral 1902; a Lord of the Admiralty '86-8 (resigned on question of strength of fleet), and A.D.C. to Queen Victoria in the Jubilee celebrations of '97; accompanied King Edward VII. as naval A.D.C. on his visit to India '75-6; commanded the royal yacht *Osborne*, and was in '82 in command of the gunboat *Condor* at the bombardment of Alexandria, afterwards landing and acting as chief of the police force organised by the British when in occupation; subsequently served with the Nile expedition which crossed a part of the Soudan in the ineffectual attempt to relieve Gordon, and commanded the *Safia*, whose action under repaired boiler saved the whole column. He went to China in '98 as a representative of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and upon his return published "The Break-up of China." The noble Lord was M.P. for Waterford '74-80, East Marylebone '85-90, and York '98-1900, resigning the seat to go on active service. On retiring in 1902 he resumed parliamentary life, being elected for Woolwich in succession to Col. Hughes. He made several speeches in Parliament on naval matters during the same session, but in 1903 resigned his seat on his appointment as Admiral of the Channel Fleet. He is to succeed Admiral Sir Compton Domville as Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean in 1905. Park Gate House, Ham Common, and 14, Wilton Crescent, S.W.

**Bernhardt [Bernard], Rosine Sarah**, French tragic actress, was b. at Paris, Oct. 22nd, 1846, of Jewish parents, but, by the will of her father, baptised, educated in a convent at Versailles, received ('58) at the Paris Conservatoire, appeared at the Théâtre Français in '62 as "Iphigénie," but without success; entered the Gymnase Theatre, and seemed to pass away into obscurity. But in '66 she reappeared at the Porte St. Martin, and in the following year

she achieved, at the Odéon, in the rôle of the Queen, in Victor Hugo's *Ruy Blas*, her first striking success. The war of '70-71 interrupted her career, and she became, for a while, a nurse. She then won a position in the Théâtre Français, the troupe of which she accompanied in '79 to London, where her triumphs have been repeated in succeeding years, and where she married a M. d'Amala. She was left a widow in '89. She broke her contract with the Français in '80, and has since been touring, with great *éclat*, in America, and in all the principal countries of Europe, excepting Germany. She now directs a theatre of her own in Paris. She is also a painter and sculptor.

**Bernstein, Eduard**, German author and politician, was b. Jan. 6th, 1850, at Berlin, and studied at the Werder public school Gymnasium. He became a bank clerk, but took to literature and Socialism, and was a pupil of Marx and Engels. To avoid prosecution he left Germany in '78, and lived in England from '88 to 1901. He became a member of the German Parliament in 1902, where he plays an important rôle as a moderate Socialist. He strongly opposed the new Protective Tariff, and has met with some opposition from the older Socialist leaders because of his desire to promote a working agreement with the Liberals, instead of holding aloof from all parties (see GERMANY). He was editor of or contributor to various Socialist periodicals, and founded the existing monthly "Documente des Socialismus," which he still directs.

**Berteaux, M. Henry Maurice**, appointed French Minister of War in succession to General André in Nov. 1904, was b. June 3rd, '52, at St. Maur-les-Fossés, in the department of the Seine. He was elected to the Chamber in '93 as Republican Deputy for Versailles (Seine et Oise), having previously been Mayor of Châton, and achieved a great professional success on the Paris Stock Exchange. He was a friend of M. Bourgeois, and his own abilities soon made him a conspicuous member of the Chamber. He was in time made Vice-President of the Army Committee, and eventually Reporter of the War Estimates, and the esteem in which his party held him was shown by his choice to continue General André's work of restoring the spirit of loyalty to the Republican régime to the Army.

**Bertie, The Right Hon. Sir Francis Leveson, G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.**, British Ambassador to France, is a son of the 6th Earl of Abingdon, and brother of the present Earl. He was b. 1844; ed. at Eton, and entered the Foreign Office in 1863. He was private secretary to Mr. R. Bourke when Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, '74 to '80, and was Second Secretary to Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury at the Berlin Congress in '78. In '92 he was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and in 1903 Ambassador to Italy. In August 1904 he was appointed to succeed Sir Edmund Monson at Paris at the end of the year. He married in '74 Lady Feodorowna Cecilia, daughter of the 1st Earl Cowley.

**Betting**. See Report of Select Committee on Betting under SESSION, sect. 123, ed. 1903; and Betting Bill under SESSION, sect. 55, ed. 1904.

**Bible Society, The British and Foreign**, was established in 1804, its object being the translation and circulation of the Scriptures. Up to 1904 186,680,101 Bibles and portions of

the Bible, in 370 languages and dialects, had been issued under its auspices. The expenditure of the Society in 1903-4 was over £250,000. Work abroad is carried on not only through the missionary societies, and Biblewomen supplied to them, but by some thirty agents in foreign countries, under whom a staff of 900 colporteurs is engaged in distributing the Scriptures. A Centenary Fund of 250,000 guineas is being raised to extend its work in all departments. Sunday, March 6th, 1904, was observed as Bible Sunday by Protestant Churches in all parts of the world. Bible House, 146, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Secretaries, Rev. A. Taylor, M.A., and Rev. J. H. Ritson, M.A.

**Bimetallicism** is the term currently used to denote a Joint Monetary Standard of Value. Mr. Balfour, who is a convinced bimetallicist, has defined the contention of the bimetallicists as being "that if they could by international arrangement fix some ratio of exchange between gold and silver coin they would create an automatic system by which the demand and supply for gold and silver respectively would maintain that ratio at the point they fixed it." Bimetallicists advocate an agreement on a broad international basis to reopen the mints of the leading nations of the world to the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver. They contend that not only is a stable par of exchange between all gold and silver moneys required in the interests of industry and trade, but that the growth of the world's trade and population requires that even the large and prospective output of gold should be supplemented by a greater monetary use of silver. Its supporters claim that bimetallicism is essentially a Free Trade movement, and repudiate the suggestion that it has anything to do with Protection. (A detailed discussion of the question appeared in the '87 edition.) A Royal Commission on currency appointed in '86 issued its report Nov. '88 (see ed. '89). An International Monetary Congress held at Paris in Sept. '89 discussed the subject academically, and an International Monetary Conference which was convened by the United States, "to consider by what means, if any, the use of silver can be increased in the currency system of the nations," and which met at Brussels in Nov. '92, separated without coming to any conclusion. On March 17th, '96, the House of Commons passed a resolution urging upon the Government the advisability of doing all in their power to secure by international agreement a stable monetary par of exchange between gold and silver. A Bimetallic Congress was held at Brussels in April '96, representatives from Great Britain, France, the United States, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Roumania, and Russia being present. An American Commission appointed by the United States Government to study, in co-operation with a Commission appointed by the Mexican Government, and with the European Governments, the means of establishing a stable ratio between gold and silver, visited Europe in 1903, and conferred privately with the British, French, German, and other Governments. The object was understood to be to endeavour to give stability to the silver currency of the different countries using such a currency by establishing a fixed relation between its value and a gold standard, as has been done in India. The Bimetallic League is a society which specially

devotes itself to the propagation of bimetallic principles. The President is Lord Aldenham, the General Secretary Mr. Henry McNiel, and the Offices are at 18, Exchange Street, Manchester.

**Biographies.** See Index at front of book for names of people of whom biographies are given separately. Biographies of all ruling sovereigns, etc., will be found in the articles on their countries. Under PARLIAMENT biographical notices of all Peers and M.P.s are given, and under PRIVY COUNCIL of Privy Councillors.

**Birds, Protection of.** The Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 to 1904, prohibit the shooting or snaring of all wild birds during close time, and grant special and fuller protection in the case of certain wild birds named in a schedule; prohibit the offering for sale after March 15th of any wild bird recently killed or taken; enable orders to be made, on the application of a county council, prohibiting the taking or destroying of the eggs of certain wild birds, and of the eggs of any wild bird in certain breeding areas, also prohibiting the taking or killing of any wild bird beyond the breeding period or close time, etc. Close time is fixed between March 1st and August 1st in each year, but the period may be extended or varied by any county council, and orders can be made on the application of a council giving protection to named birds during the remainder of the year. The close time for game birds is: partridges, Feb. 1st—Sept. 1st; pheasants, Feb. 1st—Oct. 1st; bustard, March 1st—Sept. 1st; grouse, Dec. 10th—Aug. 12th; blackgame, Dec. 10th—Aug. 20th; and no game can be taken on a Sunday or Christmas Day. Information as to the birds named in the schedule, and the duration of close time can be obtained of the clerks of county councils. The Society for the Protection of Birds discourages the wanton destruction of birds, interests itself in their protection, and requires of its members that they shall not wear the feathers of any bird not killed for the purpose of food, the ostrich only excepted. On the question of killing game birds the society is strictly neutral. It has over 5000 associates. Hon. Sec., F. E. Lemon; Sec., Miss L. Gardiner. Offices, 3, Hanover Square, W.

**Birkbeck College,** Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C., was founded by the late Dr. Birkbeck, Dec. 2nd, 1823, as a mechanics' literary and scientific institute. The foundation stone of the present building was laid by the Duke of Albany in '83, and the building was subsequently opened formally by the Prince of Wales. The Institution was incorporated during '91 as part of the City Polytechnic, under a scheme formulated by the Charity Commissioners, and in this way its building debt was removed and a substantial endowment secured. It is under the administration of a Council. Day and evening classes, open to both sexes, are held in English and commercial subjects, Modern Languages, Classics, Law, and Science. There are splendidly equipped Physical, Chemical, and Metallurgical Laboratories. Principal, G. Armitage-Smith, M.A. Secretary and Clerk to the Governing Body, W. H. Congreve.

## BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

### Registration.

The duty of registering the birth of all children who are born alive is by law imposed upon the parents, who must, within 42 days



after the birth, give information to the Registrar, and sign the register in his presence. Failing the parents, the law requires the occupier of the house where the birth took place, or some person present at the birth, or the person having charge of the child, to register the birth. The registration is free of charge, unless the registrar is requested to attend at the house where the birth took place, when the fee is 1s. A small fee is charged for a certified copy of the entry in the register. There are provisions by which, in case of failure of registration within 42 days, the registrar may require any of the above-named persons to register; but after twelve months the birth cannot be registered except with the written authority of the Registrar-General. Still-born children are not registered. Children born at sea, on board a British vessel, must be registered by the commanding officer sending the necessary particulars to the Registrar-General. The father of an illegitimate child can only have his name entered on the register at the joint request of himself and of the mother.

The duty of registering a death similarly rests upon the nearest relatives present at the death or during the last illness, or living in the same district; failing them, upon those present at the death, or the occupier of the house, or the person ordering the burial. Registration should be made within five days of the death, either personally or in writing; but in the latter case the written notice must be accompanied by a medical certificate of the cause of death, and the register must still be signed within fourteen days. The registration is free of charge, unless the registrar attend at the house where the death took place, when the fee is 1s. After fourteen days and within twelve months the registrar may, failing the receipt of the information as to the death, require any person who should have effected the registration to attend and give the information required. But after twelve months no death can be registered except with the written authority of the Registrar-General. A certificate of death in the ordinary course is given without fee, and this certificate must be delivered to the person who buries or performs any funeral service for the burial of the deceased.

As to Registration of Marriages, see article on MARRIAGE.

#### Statistics, 1894—1903.

	Births.		Deaths.	
	No. Registered.	Rate per 1000.	No. Registered.	Rate per 1000
1894 .	890,289	29.6	498,827	16.6
1895 .	922,291	30.3	568,997	18.7
1896 .	915,331	29.6	526,727	17.1
1897 .	921,683	29.6	541,487	17.4
1898 .	923,165	29.3	552,141	17.5
1899 .	928,646	29.1	581,799	18.2
1900 .	927,062	28.7	587,830	18.2
1901 .	929,807	28.5	551,585	16.9
1902 .	940,509	28.5	535,538	16.2
1903 .	947,949	28.4	514,450	15.4
Mean Rates } 1894—1903 .	29.2	—	17.2	

For statistics as to Marriages, see article on MARRIAGE.

**Björnson, Bjørnstjerne**, the Norwegian poet, dramatist, and novelist, was b. Dec. 8th, 1832, at Kvikne, in the heart of Norway, where his father was the clergyman. In '52 he entered the University of Christiania, but before his course of studies was completed he began to earn a scanty living as a journalist in '54. He was director of the National Theatre in Bergen '57-59, and then returned to Christiania, where he became co-editor of one of the leading papers. In '60 he went abroad, visiting Denmark, Italy, Germany, and France. In '63 he returned to Norway, and in '65 was appointed artistic director of the Christiania Theatre. During the two years he remained there he became editor of the illustrated *Norsk Folkeblad*, which he conducted for six years. In '72 he again went abroad, this time to Germany and Italy. Shortly before his return to Norway in '75 he bought the farm Aulestad, in the Gausdal Valley, where he has written many of his books. During the winter '80-81 he went on a lecturing tour to America. Since '82 he has lived abroad for many years, but of late has generally spent his summers on his farm in Norway. Björnson has taken an active part in the political life of his country, both as a speaker and a writer. Nearly all his stories and plays are translated into English and most European languages, but "Beyond Human Power" (Part I.) is the only play that has been performed on the English stage. It was produced by Mrs. P. Campbell in 1901 at the Royalty Theatre. His 70th birthday was celebrated on Dec. 8th 1902, by congratulations from far and near, a deputation from the Storting waiting on him, and the people of Denmark presenting an address containing 30,000 signatures.

**Blind, Karl**, b. at Mannheim, Sept. 4th, 1826, came forward, even during his studies at the University of Heidelberg, as an active agitator in the movements which led to the revolution of '48. Having participated in the rising led by Hecker, and been wounded, he fled to Strasburg; but returned and fought in the rising commanded by Struve in the autumn of that year, in the Black Forest. A prisoner and condemned to eight years' imprisonment after judicial proceedings which caused much emotion, he was forcibly set at liberty in '49 when the people and soldiers of Baden effected the downfall of the government of the Grand Duke. Sent by the newly constituted popular government with a diplomatic mission to Paris, he was arrested as a supposed participator in Ledru-Rollin's rising, June 13th, '49, in the interest of the then Roman Republic. Expelled from France, he lived first at Brussels, then chose London as his permanent residence. Here, or from here, he was in frequent active communication with Mazzini, Garibaldi, and Louis Blanc. His comments upon current political events were frequent, and many of them have appeared in English publications. Folklore and historical studies have also occupied him much.

**Blind Pensions.** The Royal Blind Pension Society grants pensions to indigent blind of good moral character, without regard to sect or creed. Assistance and inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, W. Elliott Terry, Office, 237, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.

**Blind, School for the,** Leatherhead. The largest training institution for the Blind in the world. The object of the Institution is "to



render the blind self-reliant by teaching them a trade." The **Principal** is the Rev. St. Clare Hill, M.A. West End depot, 491, Oxford Street, W.; factory, 246, 248, 250, Waterloo Road, S.E.; London Office, 1, St. George's Circus, S.E.; Chief Office, Highlands Road, Leatherhead.

## BOLIVIA.

Bolivia is bounded on the north by Peru and Brazil; on the east by Brazil and Paraguay; on the south by the Argentine Republic and Chili; on the west by Chili and the Pacific Ocean. Bolivia has no sea-coast, having lost her own to Chili during the war of 1875-80, which was terminated by a compact of peace, '80, under which Bolivia alleges that Chili is bound to procure her an outlet to the sea. In June 1903 a treaty was signed under which it is understood that Chili will grant a seaport on payment of an indemnity by Bolivia. The boundary between Bolivia and Brazil has recently been in dispute, but in March 1903 a *modus vivendi* was arranged, and a treaty transferring the territories of Upper Acre, Upper Purus and Upper Jurua to Brazil as far as the 11° S. long. in exchange for the concession to Bolivia of territory on the frontier of Matto Grosso and the River Madeira, plus £2,000,000 and various commercial facilities, was signed Nov. 21st, 1903.

A treaty with Chile was signed on Oct. 17th, 1904, establishing the definite sovereignty of the latter country over the province of Antofagasta, Chile, undertaking the payment of the '79 war claims. An arrangement as to railway construction, and the concession of the most-favoured-nation treatment to Chile, were included in the treaty, together with a clause appointing Germany as arbitrator in any difficulties arising between the two countries.

The executive power is in the hands of a President, elected for four years, with a Congress of two Chambers, a Senate of 16 members, elected for six years, and a Chamber of 69 Deputies, elected for four years by universal suffrage, as is also the President. Prefects administer the 9 Departments into which the country is divided, and subordinate officers the 57 provinces and 595 cantons making up the Departments. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians. The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but liberty prevails. Education is free and obligatory, though the law is not strictly enforced. The standing army is fixed at 2500, but reserves and a territorial guard bring up the possible fighting strength to over 82,000. It is a very rich country, abounding in minerals, especially copper, tin, and silver. It produces potatoes, barley, grapes, coffee, cacao, etc.; and exports wool, rubber, coffee, and minerals. But industry is wanting in the country, which offers a wide field to European labourers.

The capital of Bolivia is **La Paz**, pop. 62,500; and other chief towns are Sucre, pop. 27,500, Cochabamba, pop. 30,000, and Oruro, pop. 16,000.

**Area**, 567,360 sq. m.; **pop.** about 2,500,000. **Revenue**, 1904, £855,510: 1905 (estimated), £651,256; **expenditure**, 1904, £855,510: 1905 (estimated), £642,861; **Imports**, 1903, £1,362,024; **exports**, £2,159,121. **Internal debt**, £300,000.

**President**, Colonel Ismael Montes. — **Vice-President**, Dr. Eliodoro Villazon.

**Ministry: Foreign Affairs**, Dr. Claudio Pinilla. — **Interior**, Dr. Anibal Capriles. — **Finance**, Don Daniel del Castillo. — **Justice and**

**Public Instruction**, Dr. Juan Saracho. — **War**, General Clodomiro Montes.

**Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General**, Colonel Don Pedro Suárez, 12, Fenchurch Street, E.C. — **Legation**: 74, Compayne Gardens, N.W. — **Consulate**: 12, Fenchurch Street, E.C. — **Military Attaché**, Colonel Don Pedro Suárez.

**British Minister and Consul-General**, W. N. Beauclerk, Esq. (resides at Lima).

**Consul at La Paz**, G. Harrison.

**Vice-Consuls**: At **Oruro**, Dr. J. R. Smith; at **Sucre**, E. F. Moore.

**Booth, Charles**, F.R.S., P.C., was b. at Liverpool on March 30th, 1800, and ed. at the Royal Institute School there. He has been a partner in the firm of Alfred Booth & Co., Liverpool, since 1862, but the study of social problems has been his life-work. He has published "Life and Labour of the People in London," "Pauperism," "Condition of the Aged Poor," and "Old Age Pensions." He is an ex-President of the Royal Statistical Society. On June 24th, 1904, he was made a Privy Councillor. D.C.L. Oxon. 1904. 24, Great Cumberland Place, W.

**Booth, Rev. William**, better known as General Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army, was b. at Nottingham, 1829. Entered the Methodist New Connexion Ministry '50. He resigned, however, in '61, preferring to work as an evangelist amongst those who never attended a place of worship at all. In '65 he established in the East End of London the Christian Mission, out of which grew the world-wide organisation known as the Salvation Army, which has invaded almost every town of England and Wales, and sent missionary contingents into various foreign countries, including France, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Scandinavia, Finland, Italy, India, Australasia, U.S.A., Canada, S. America, W. Indies, Java, and Japan. His eldest son is the Chief of the Staff, and other members of his family have also co-operated with him in his missionary enterprise. There are in all over 16,000 officers employed in the work. He has of late years given much time to the development of the scheme of social amelioration initiated in Nov. '90 on the lines of his famous book "In Darkest England and the Way out." He accomplished a remarkable motor tour through the country in 1904. Address: 101, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

**Borneo**. A large island of the Malay archipelago, divided into various states. Estimated total area 300,000 sq. m.; estimated pop. 1,846,000. Holland claims as a possession 212,737 sq. m. of territory on the south, east, and west of the island, with a population of about 1,250,000. In reality this immense tract is parcelled out into various native states. Those on the coast are more or less under Dutch influence. Of the interior little is even known. The principal Dutch settlements are at Sambas, Pontiana, Banjarmassin, and Koti. At Martapura are the diamond fields of the Borneo Mining Co., which, for a time, by agreement with the De Beers Co., are now again being worked. There are also coal mines in operation. On the north-west coast is Sarawak, to the north-east of that Brunei, and beyond that British North Borneo, which are all protectorates of Great Britain, and for details of which consult the Index.

Between British North Borneo and the Dutch territories on the east is the native state of **Sulu**. The whole island is rich in valuable timber, woods, fruits, spices, drugs and gums, and has a varied fauna. **Minerals**: coal, iron, gold, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, etc. Soil exceedingly fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of all tropical products. **Principal exports**: sago, beeswax, edible birds'-nests, camphor, rattans, gold, pepper, caoutchouc, gutta percha, spices, drugs and dyes, etc. The people belong to various races—Malays, Dyaks, Kyans, Negritos, Bugis, and Chinese. Tattooed races, Kanowits, Pakatans and others, inhabit the interior.

**Botha, Louis**, the Commandant-General of the Boer forces after the death of Joubert, was b. at Greytown, in Natal, in '64. He had his share of fighting as a young man with the native tribes in that district, and after serving under the Zulu chief Dinizulu he settled on a farm near Vryheid in what was then called the New Republic. This was afterwards incorporated with the Transvaal, and Botha then represented Vryheid in the Volksraad. He consistently took the more liberal view in all political matters during the years that followed, but when war broke out he led the Vryheid commando and was in the first fighting round Dundee, with his friend Lucas Meyer. His influence grew rapidly, and he was ever urging bolder counsels upon the more cautious and hesitating General Joubert. In particular he is credited with having counselled an attack upon Ladysmith on the night of the Nicholson's Nek disaster. But when Joubert fell ill he had his chance, and directed the Boers with conspicuous success at Colenso and Spion Kop. When General Joubert left Natal he was put in command of the Boers there, and after Joubert's death he succeeded him by his express desire as Commandant-General. His capacity was abundantly proved in the fighting that followed. After the conclusion of peace in 1902 he visited England and Europe.

**Bougereau, Adolphe William**, French painter, was b. at La Rochelle, Nov. 30th, 1825. A pupil of Picot, he returned, after five years of study at Rome, to Paris, where he showed in his works a marked tendency of uniting to the idealism of Ingres, a greater natural warmth. Critics reproach him with plying, by elegance and refined expression, the way to sensual conceptions. In this field his "Triumph of Venus" (79) is considered his master-work. He made a name first by decorating a country house in Pompeian style; he painted portraits, and many ecclesiastical frescoes, e.g., at the churches of St. Clotilde and St. Augustin in Paris. He received in '85 the Medal of Honour of the Salon, and was made Knight Commander of the Legion of Honour. He played a marked part in the refusal of French artists to comply with the personal invitation of the late Empress Frederic to exhibit at Berlin.

**Bourgeois, Léon**, French statesman, was b. at Paris in 1851. He read for the Bar, and entered the Chamber of Deputies in '88, becoming Under-Secretary of State for the Interior in that year, and afterwards Minister of Education in the Cabinets of M. Freycinet and M. Loubet, and Minister of Justice under M. Ribot. In '05 he formed a ministry himself, consisting entirely of Radicals, but friction with the Senate led to his resignation. In

'98 he became once more Minister of Education, and in '99 was one of the French delegates at the Hague Peace Conference, where he greatly distinguished himself. He strongly supported M. Waldeck-Rousseau's administration, and his personal ability and Parliamentary influence were recognised in 1902 and 1903 by his election as President of the Chamber of Deputies. Family bereavements kept him aloof from politics in 1904, when an attempt was made to represent him as hostile to the Government majority, an attempt which drew from him a strong denial and an assurance of his warm support of the Government.

**Bourget, Paul**, French writer; b. at Amiens in 1851. He appeared first in verse in "Vie inquiète" (74), followed by "Edel" (78) and "Les Aveux" (82), in which he was supposed to be first an admirer of and successor to Baudelaire, with tendencies in the direction of Shelley, Keats, and even Tennyson. His novels are numerous, beginning with "L'Irréparable" (84). His "Essays de Psychologie Contemporaine" (84) and "Etudes et Portraits" (88) met with a friendly reception, and he has gradually become a favourite writer in the circles of fashionable ladies, though not in those alone. More than most French writers, he has travelled and tried to familiarise himself with other countries—not Italy alone, but also England and the United States. His recent "Etapas" has passed rapidly through eight editions.

**Bourne, The Most Rev. Francis**, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, and successor of Cardinal Vaughan as head of the Roman Catholic Church in England, was b. at Clapham, March 23rd, 1861, and is thus the youngest member of the Catholic Episcopate in England. His father, the late Mr. Henry Bourne, was Principal Clerk in the Receiver-General's Branch in the Post Office, and died in '70. Archbishop Bourne was ed. at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, at St. Edmund's College, Old Hall, St. Thomas' Seminary, Hammersmith, and the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, where he received the diaconate in '83. After a year at Louvain University he was made priest in '84, and for five years officiated as assistant priest at Blackheath, Mortlake, and West Grinstead. In '89 he founded and was made rector of an ecclesiastical seminary for the education of the clergy of the diocese of Southwark, acting also as Professor of Moral Theology and Holy Scripture. In '95 he went to Rome, and was named Domestic Prelate to the Pope; in '96 he was appointed Bishop of Epiphania and Coadjutor with the right of succession to the see of Southwark, of which he became Bishop in '97 on Bishop Butt's resignation. During the long period of ill-health which Cardinal Vaughan endured he was often called upon to act as his substitute, and upon his death he was appointed, Aug. 28th, 1903, by Pope Pius X. to succeed him. He is a good preacher, has a great reputation as an administrator, and he has wide and enlightened views as to the training of students for the priesthood.

**Boys' Brigade, The**. A movement set on foot twenty-one years ago by Mr. W. A. Smith of Glasgow. The aim of the promoters is "the advancement of Christ's Kingdom among boys, and the promotion of habits of obedience, reverence, discipline, self-respect, and all that



tends towards a true Christian manliness." Companies are formed in connection with Churches, missions, and Sunday-schools in all parts of the United Kingdom, and the boys are trained largely by means of military drill and discipline. They wear, with their ordinary clothes, a simple uniform of cap, belt, and haversack. The total number of boys enrolled in the United Kingdom is 52,000, and their ages vary from 12 to 17. The officers number 4800. The movement has spread to America and the Colonies. The total strength of the Brigade throughout the world is 94,000. **Brigade Secretary**, Mr. W. A. Smith, 162, Buchanan Street, Glasgow. **London Secretary**, Mr. Roger S. Peacock, 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.

BRAZIL.

A republic on the east coast of Central South America, which, until 1889, was an empire under Emperor Pedro II., of the house of Braganza. A revolution then, however, broke out, a National Congress was assembled by the Provisional Government, and a new Constitution was drafted, and finally adopted in Feb. '91. The chief feature of this was the establishment of the old provinces as twenty-one separate states, self-governed except for federal purposes, but with all fiscal matters, the maintenance of order, the defence of the country, the currency, reserved to the Federal Government. Legislative authority is exercised by the National Congress, composed of a Senate of 63 members, and a Chamber of Deputies of 212 members. Congress meets annually on May 3rd for a four months' session. Deputies and senators are paid. The former must have been citizens for four and the latter for six years. Deputies are elected directly, with provision for minority representation, for three years, one member being chosen for every 70,000 of the population. The Senators are directly elected, three for each state, for nine years (one-third retiring every three years). The executive authority is in the hands of the President, elected for four years only by the people directly.

Gradual progress is being made in the reorganisation of the army, but much remains yet to be done. The strength and organisation is as follows: staff, 28; engineer corps, 66; general staff corps, 124; medical staff, 163; artillery staff, 62; 6 regiments of artillery (24 batteries), 2,412; 6 battalions of fortress artillery (24 batteries), 1984; 2 battalions of engineers, 862; 14 cavalry regiments, 5670; 1 transport corps, 278; 40 infantry battalions, 17,840; total, 29,489. The troops are divided into seven military districts, the most important being Rio Grande do Sul (11,226 men).

The navy numbers about 8500 of all ranks. The executive officers are distributed as follows: 1 admiral, 2 vice-admirals, 10 rear-admirals, 18 captains, 30 commanders, 60 lieutenant-commanders, 175 lieutenants, and 160 sub-lieutenants. The ships built number in all 63. There are no vessels under construction, but a new naval programme has been drawn up by Congress. Particulars are given below:—

Built.	
Coast defence ships . . . . .	9
Protected cruisers . . . . .	6
Torpedo vessels . . . . .	18
Torpedo boats . . . . .	28
Submarines . . . . .	2

Projected.

Battleships . . . . .	3
Armoured cruisers . . . . .	3
Torpedo-boat destroyers . . . . .	6
Torpedo boats . . . . .	12
Submarines . . . . .	3

The battleships are to be of about 13,000 tons displacement, and the armoured cruisers of from 9200 to 9700 tons. The contracts for the vessels of the programme shall, wherever possible, be awarded to English firms.

The only important dockyard is situated at Rio de Janeiro, where there are three docks to take cruisers, and two smaller ones. Besides this there are naval bases at Para, Bahia, Pernambuco, and Ladario de Matto Grosso.

There is no connection between Church and State, and all religions are tolerated, but the Roman Catholic prevails. Education is free, but not compulsory, and illiteracy is very prevalent. The chief products are coffee, rubber, tobacco, sugar, maté, cocoa and cotton. Diamonds, gold, manganese and iron are found, and mining is being more actively carried on than formerly. There are several flourishing German and Italian colonies in the southern states. There are over 9400 miles of railway open for traffic. In 1902 the United Kingdom sent 28 per cent. of the total imports, the United States 12 per cent., Germany 11.4 per cent., and France 8.8 per cent.

The award of the Swiss Government, to whom the matter was referred for arbitration, settled the boundary dispute between Brazil and French Guiana on Dec. 1st, 1900. Part of the disputed territory is known as the **Counani territory**, and during 1904 there were rumours that the inhabitants were seeking recognition as an independent State. On the other hand, it seems that the Brazilian Government, after the award mentioned above, organised an administration for the territory, and that it is indisputably Brazilian territory (see BOLIVIA, p. . .), as to the settlement in 1903 of the **Acre territory** boundary dispute.

**Area**, 3,218,082 sq. m.; **pop.** 18,595,642. The population consists of whites, negroes, and Indians. **Capital**, Rio Janeiro, **pop.** 750,000. It is, however, an article of the Constitution that the capital of the Republic shall at some future time be built on the central plateau of Brazil; and a lofty plateau in the state of Gorgaz has been suggested for the purpose.

The **Revenue**, 1903, was Rs. 44,300,908 gold and Rs. 264,133,004 paper; **expenditure**, Rs. 42,981,127 gold, and Rs. 281,198,959 paper; **imports**, 1902, £23,361,950; **exports**, £36,805,000; **external funded debt**, £42,915,000; **internal funded debt**, £81,437,500.

**President**, Dr. F. de P. Rodrigues Alves (took office Nov. 15th, 1902).—**Vice-President**, Dr. Affonso Penna.

**Ministry**: **Foreign Affairs**, Baron do Rio Branco.—**Home Affairs**, Dr. J. J. Seabra.—**Finance**, Dr. Leopoldo de Bulhões.—**Industry and Public Works**, Dr. L. Müller.—**Marine**, Rear-Admiral J. de Noronha.—**War**, Marshal Argollo-Ferrão.

**Minister in London**, Senhor Joaquim Nabuco, 11, Southwell Gardens, S.W.—**First Secretary**, J. M. Cardoso de Oliveira.—**Second Secretaries**, E. L. Chermont and R. do Rio Branco.—**Delegate of the Brazilian Treasury** Dr. J. A. de Azevedo Castro, 53, New Broad St., E.C.





Consul in London, F. A. Vieira, Coventry House, South Place, Finsbury, E.C.

**British Minister to Brazil,** Sir Henry Neville Dering, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.B.—*Secretary*, H. C. Lowther.—*Consul-General*, A. Chapman, Rio de Janeiro.—*Consuls:* at Bahia, —; at Para, W. A. Churchill; at Rio Grande do Sul, P. Staniforth; at Santos, F. W. Mark; at Porto Alegre, A. Archer.

### History, 1904.

In his Message to Congress at its opening (May 3rd) the President (Dr. Rodrigues Alves) said public opinion had approved the Treaty with Bolivia regarding the disputed territory of Acre. Brazil was drawing up her case against Peru, but the Government would not open negotiations until the Peruvian troops were withdrawn from the disputed zone, and pending the settlement of the question would not permit the Peruvian authorities to control the Brazilian population established there. A note had been sent to the Peruvian Government demanding the evacuation of the Alto Purus and Alto Juruá territories occupied by the Peruvians, and an order for the mobilisation of Brazilian forces was issued (4th), but a conciliatory reply from the Peruvian Government (8th) relieved the situation. It proposed that the territories should be evacuated and declared neutral pending an amicable settlement of the question by mutual agreement or arbitration, and an agreement to this effect was afterwards arrived at. The King of Italy signed his award as to the boundary between Brazil and British Guiana (June 14th), which had been submitted for his arbitration. The award stated that "the documents which have been submitted to us, and which we have duly appreciated and weighed, furnish historical and judicial claims on which very precise and clearly defined rights of sovereignty in favour of the one or the other of the two Powers concerned can be founded only as regards some portions of the territory in dispute and not as regards the entirety of the said territory." Therefore the limit of the zone of territory over which the rights of sovereignty of one or the other of the two parties must be regarded as established could not be fixed precisely, and it could not be decided with certainty whether the preponderating right rested with Brazil or with Great Britain. Under the circumstances it was not possible to divide the disputed territory into equal parts either as regards superficial area or value, and so the lines drawn by nature were adopted, the actual decision being: "The frontier between British Guiana and Brazil remains fixed by the line which starts from Mount Yakontipu, continues in an easterly direction along the watershed to the source of the Ireng (Mahu), proceeds down the course of that river to its confluence with the Tacutu, follows the course of the Tacutu to its source, where it joins the line of frontier established by the declaration annexed to the treaty of arbitration concluded in London by the high contracting Powers concerned on Nov. 6th, 1901. In virtue of that declaration, all that part of the zone in dispute lying to the east of the line of frontier will belong to Great Britain, and all that part which is to the west will belong to Brazil. The frontier along the rivers Ireng (Mahu) and Tacutu remains fixed by the *Thalweg*, and the

said rivers will be open to free navigation of the two States bordering on them. When the rivers divide into several branches, the frontier will follow the *Thalweg* of the most easterly branch."

**Bridge, Sir Frederick,** M.V.O., Mus. Doc., organist of Westminster Abbey, was b. at Oldbury 1844. Ed. at the Cathedral School, Rochester, he subsequently became a pupil of the late Sir John Goss. In '69 he was appointed organist of the Manchester Cathedral, and in '71 Professor of Harmony at Owens College. He has been connected with Westminster Abbey since '75, and was appointed in '90 Professor of Music at Gresham College, in '96 Conductor of the Royal Choral Society, and in 1902 King Edward Professor of Music in the University of London. His compositions, mainly produced at the great provincial festivals, include the "Hymn to the Creator," "Rock of Ages," "Calirhoe," "The Repentance of Nineveh," and "The Cradle of Christ." He was entrusted with the duty of setting to music Tennyson's poem "Crossing the Bar," which was sung at the funeral in Westminster Abbey (Oct. '92). His most successful work is a setting of Rudyard Kipling's "Flag of England" for chorus and orchestra, performed at the Albert Hall in the Diamond Jubilee year with remarkable success. In addition to the above compositions, Prof. Bridge has written many anthems and services, carols, etc., and is the author of four of Novello's Primers on the subject of Counterpoint, Organ Accompaniment, and "Musical Gestures." The latter is a novel system of teaching the rudiments of music by physical exercises. He published in 1903 a book on "Samuel Pepys—Lover of Music" (Smith Elder & Co.). He was knighted in '97, and received the Royal Victorian Order (4th Class) for his services as director of the music at the Coronation of King Edward VII. in 1902. Address: The Cloisters, Westminster Abbey; Cairnbarrow, Huntly, N.B.

**Bridge, Admiral Sir Cyprian A. G., G.C.B.,** was b. March 15th, 1839, and entered the Navy in '53. He served in the Russian war in '54, and during the Indian Mutiny fought with the Naval Brigade on the Burmese frontier. He has had a long and active career, was Director of Naval Intelligence '89-94, and Commander-in-Chief on the Australian station '95-8. In Feb. 1901 he was chosen by the Admiralty to succeed Sir E. H. Seymour as Commander-in-Chief on the China station on his retirement from that post in June 1901, and he held that command till 1903. He was appointed in 1904 by the Board of Trade to report on the North Sea outrage. 1, Eaton Terrace, S.W.

**British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.** Founded 1839, its first President being Thomas Clarkson. The objects of the Society, which carries on the work of previous anti-slavery societies, the need for which had ended in the emancipation of slaves in British colonies, are: "The universal extinction of slavery and the slave trade; and the protection of the rights and interests of the enfranchised population in the British possessions, and of all persons captured as slaves." Patron, H.M. the King; Journal, *The Anti-Slavery Reporter*; President, Sir T. F. Buxton, Bart., G.C.M.G.; Secretary, Travers Buxton. Office, 55, New Broad Street, E.C.

## THE BRITISH

- The British Empire consists of  
 (1) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,  
 (2) The Empire of India, and  
 (3) The British Dominions beyond the seas, including all Colonies, Protectorates, and Dependencies,

the whole forming one empire under Edward VII. (*q.v.*), King and Emperor, whose title rests upon the Act of Settlement, 1701, which settled the succession to the throne on the Princess Sophia of Hanover and the "heirs of her body being Protestants." The supreme executive authority is vested nominally in the Crown, but really in the Cabinet, or Ministry; and the supreme legislative authority in Parliament.

We furnish below a table showing the geographical distribution of the various parts of the Empire, their capitals, area, population, public revenue and expenditure, imports and exports, the dates at which they were acquired, and their political status and government. The dependencies are classified thus:—(a) Colonies possessing a full constitution, with responsible government; (b) colonies in which the legislature is partly elective and partly controlled by the governor, styled representative government; (c) Crown colonies, which are ruled directly by the Imperial Government, through their respective governors and local officials; (d) dependencies subordinate to the government of others, provinces and parts of colonies, administered by functionaries appointed by the governments on which they are dependent; (e) protectorates, internally in-

dependent, but more or less subject to British control, by treaty and otherwise; (f) places nominally belonging to Great Britain, but either unoccupied or not under authority. Territories occupied by troops, but not declared to be actually British possessions (*e.g.*, Egypt, Soudan), have not been included in this table, and many small possessions, like the numerous islands in the Pacific, are not given a place.

Following the table will be found fully descriptive articles upon India and the Colonies and Dependencies. The figures given in the table are as far as possible the latest received in England.

The area of the British Empire was estimated in the General Report on the 1901 Census (*Cd.* 2174,—1904) at 11,876,745 sq. m., and the population at 400,543,713, made up thus—

	Area in sq. m.	Estimated or enumerated pop. 1901.	Natives of U.K.
United Kingdom	121,089	41,458,721	
Isle of Man and Channel Isles	303	150,370	
Colonies, Dependencies, Protectorates, etc. . . . .	11,755,353	358,934,622	1,652,050
	11,876,745	400,543,713	1,652,050

	Name and Date of Acquisition.	Capital.	Area, Square Miles.	Population.
	<b>The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.</b>	<b>London</b>	<b>121,115</b>	<b>42,786,466</b>
	England . . . . .	....	59,939	31,976,794
	Wales . . . . .	....	7,376	1,786,640
	Scotland . . . . .	....	29,785	4,627,656
	Ireland . . . . .	....	32,583	4,395,376
In the Irish Channel .	(b) Isle of Man, or Mona (1765) .	Douglas . .	227	54,752
In the English } Channel . . . . .	(b) Jersey I. (1066) . . . . .	St. Heliers . .	45	52,796
In the Mediterranean.	(b) Guernsey, etc., Is. (1066) . .	St. Pierre . .	31	43,045
	(c) Gibraltar (1704) . . . . .	Gibraltar . .	1½	25,692
	(b) Maltese Is. (1800) . . . . .	Valetta . . .	117	184,742
	(b) Cyprus I. (1878) . . . . .	Nikosia . . .	3,584	237,022
In the Gulf of Aden .	(d) Aden (1839), Perim I. (1855), Kuria-Muria Is. (1854) . . . .	Aden . . . .	101	41,406
	(d) Socotra I. (1886) . . . . .	Tamarida . .	1,382	12,000
In the Indian Ocean .	(c) Mauritius I. (1810) . . . . .	Port Louis . .	705	377,364
	(c) Seychelles and Amirante Is. (1810) . . . . .	Victoria . . .	148	20,275
	(d) Rodrigues I. (1810). Oil Is. and St. Brandon Group (1810)	Port Victoria	172	25,119
	(c) Ceylon (1795) . . . . .	Colombo . . .	25,333	3,740,562
In Asia . . . . .	(c) Empire of India. (Empire, 77)	Calcutta . . .	1,766,642 ( <i>total</i> )	294,361,056
	(e) Native States . . . . .	....	679,393	62,760,705
	(c) Straits Settlements . . . . .	Singapore . .	1,542	581,219
	(e) The Protected Malay States	....	24,051	678,595
	(c) Wei-hai-wei (1898) . . . . .	Wei-hai-wei .	1785	150,000
	(c) Labuan I. (1847) . . . . .	Victoria Harb.	31	8,411
In Asiatic Archipelago.	(c) North Borneo (1877) . . . .	Sandakan . . .	31,000	200,000
	(e) Sarawak (1888) . . . . .	Kuching . . .	41,000	500,000
	(c) Hong-Kong I., with Kowloon and Lema Is. (1841) . . . .	Victoria . . .	22	445,000

\* Exclusive of coin and bullion.

† London sterling and local silver debts.



# EMPIRE.

The Colonies, Dependencies, Protectorates, etc., were thus distributed—

	Area in sq. m.	Estimated or enumerated pop. 1901.	Natives of U.K.
In Europe . . .	3,703	472,502	31,854
In Asia . . .	1,849,259	300,604,864	117,669
In Africa . . .	2,689,297	45,146,972	222,118
In America . . .	4,036,871	7,525,815	395,113
In Australasia .	3,176,223	5,184,469	885,296

In '37 the area of the British Empire was estimated at 8,329,000 sq. m., and in '61 it was about the same figure; so that, in the last forty years, it has increased by nearly 50 per cent. Of the total 9,115,000 sq. m. are under settled government, the self-governing colonies alone covering about 7,000,000 sq. m.

In '37 the population of the British Empire was 168,000,000; in '61 it was estimated at 175,000,000; in '71 at 235,000,000; in '81 over 254,000,000; in '91 nearly 372,000,000; and in 1901 it had reached over 400,000,000.

In '37 there were about 25,750,000 British in the United Kingdom and about 1,500,000 in the Colonies, making a total of 27,250,000. In 1902 there were 41,950,000 British in Great Britain and 10,500,000 in the Colonies, giving a total of 52,500,000.

The total revenues of the Empire amounted

to about £75,000,000 in 1837, the United Kingdom having a revenue of £50,000,000, and India and the Colonies about £25,000,000. In 1903 the revenue of the United Kingdom was, roughly, £141,000,000; India, £83,000,000; Australasia, £47,000,000; Canada, £13,500,000; Cape Colony and Natal, £15,000,000; other Colonies, £17,500,000; making a total of £317,000,000.

Sir Robert Giffen, at the meeting of the British Association in Sept. 1903, put forward the following estimates as to the aggregate income and wealth of the people of the British Empire:—

## Aggregate Income. £

United Kingdom . . .	1,750,000,000
Canada . . .	270,000,000
Australasia . . .	210,000,000
India . . .	600,000,000
South Africa . . .	100,000,000
Remainder of Empire . . .	200,000,000

Total . . . £3,130,000,000

## Capital or Wealth. £

United Kingdom . . .	15,000,000,000
Canada . . .	1,350,000,000
Australasia . . .	1,100,000,000
India . . .	3,000,000,000
South Africa . . .	600,000,000
Remainder of Empire . . .	1,200,000,000

Total . . . £22,250,000,000

Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.	Public Debt.	Government.
£	£	£	£	£	
141,545,578	146,981,036 (including war charges)	542,906,325	360,447,316 (including £200,890,281 British Produce and £69,557,035 Foreign and Colonial Produce)	794,498,099 (See article FINANCE NATIONAL)	Constitutional Monarchy.
88,535	74,187	....	....	259,952	Lt.-Governor. Tynwald.
....	....	....	....	....	{ Lt.-Governor. Court. States.
77,065	65,469	....	....	....	{ Lt.-Governor. Court. States.
445,056	439,562	1,261,650	120,233	79,168	Military Governor.
160,112	139,714	434,458	327,756	....	Governor. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	High Commr. Councils.
20,929	24,347	....	....	....	Resident. (Sub. Govt. Bombay.)
614,770	638,345	2,680,656	2,407,700	1,379,784	Military Officer. (Sub. Aden.)
31,178	34,422	68,309	64,555	20,000	Governor. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	{ Governors and Magistrates.
1,961,554	1,780,988	6,820,000*	6,726,700*	5,391,299†	{ (Sub. Mauritius.)
83,068,000	80,357,000	88,470,500	113,325,000	↓	Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.
678,531	665,112	28,209,678*	25,020,954	....	Viceroy. Council. Departments.
\$1,983,849	1,419,238	3,625,894	6,867,000	283,520	Native Princes. Various systems.
14,836	16,643	....	....	....	Governor. Councils.
4,440	5,445	154,275	94,915	....	Resident. Sub. Straits Settlements.
75,954	52,215	305,884	317,099	....	Governor.
94,370	90,193	392,645	617,229	....	Governor. Council.
523,885	539,666	....	....	341,799	Governor. (Brit. North Borneo Co.)

Governor. Councils.

† £79,949,000 in India, £133,046,000 in England; other obligations £16,073,000. \$ \$ @ 1s. 9d.

Table of the British Empire

	Name and Date of Acquisition.	Capital.	Area, Square Miles.	Population.
In Australasia . . .	The Commonwealth of Australia	....	2,972,918	3,925,000
Commonwealth of Australia	(a) New South Wales (1788) . .	Sydney . . .	310,700	1,417,870
	(a) Victoria (1851) . . . . .	Melbourne . .	87,884	1,205,513
	(a) South Australia (1836) . . .	Adelaide . . .	903,600	389,727
	(a) Queensland (1859) . . . . .	Brisbane . . .	668,497	523,266
	(a) Western Australia (1829) . .	Perth . . . . .	975,920	224,311
	(a) Tasmania (1825) . . . . .	Hobart . . . .	26,215	174,233
In the Pacific Ocean .	(d) New Guinea (part) and Isles (1888) . . . . .	Port Moresby	90,540	350,000
	(a) New Zealand (1840) . . . . .	Wellington . .	104,471	851,063
	(c) Fiji Isles (1874) . . . . .	Suva . . . . .	7,435	121,074
	(d)&(e) Western Pacific Islands, including the Tonga, Solom- on(part of), Gilbert, Ellice, New Hebrides (part of), Union, Cook and Monahiki Islands, and smaller groups	....	....	....
In America . . . . .	(a) The Dominion of Canada (1763)	Ottawa . . . .	3,653,946	5,371,315
Prov. of Canada.	Ontario (1763) . . . . .	Toronto . . . .	222,000	2,182,947
	Quebec (1763) . . . . .	Quebec . . . .	347,350	1,648,898
	Nova Scotia and Cape Breton I. (1714) . . . . .	Halifax . . . .	20,550	459,574
	New Brunswick (1761) . . . . .	Fredericton . .	27,700	331,120
	Prince Edward I. (1798) . . . .	Charlottetown .	2,133	103,259
	Manitoba (1870) . . . . .	Winnipeg . . .	73,956	255,211
	North-West Territories (1870)	Regina . . . .	2,371,481	211,649
	British Columbia and Van- couver I. (1859) . . . . .	Victoria . . . .	383,000	178,657
	(a) Newfoundland (1497) and Labrador . . . . .	St. John's . . .	42,200	216,615
	(b) British Guiana (1814) . . . .	Battle Harbour	120,000	4,000
In the North Atlantic	(c) British Honduras (1786) . . .	Georgetown . .	104,000	302,172
	(c) Bermuda Is. (1609) . . . . .	Belize . . . . .	7,562	38,981
	(b) Bahama Is. (1783) . . . . .	Hamilton . . .	18	23,317
	(b) Leeward Is. (Fed. 1871) . . .	Nassau . . . .	4,466	53,735
	(b) Windward Is. (Fed. 1871) . .	St. John . . . .	704	127,434
	(c) Jamaica (1655), Turk's and Caicos Is. (1783) . . . . .	St. George . . .	524	163,000
	(b) Barbados (1625) . . . . .	Kingston and Grand Turk . .	4,431	785,434
	(c) Trinidad (1797) and Tobago (1763) . . . . .	Bridgetown . .	166	198,792
	(c) Ascension I. (1815) . . . . .	Port of Spain .	1,754	255,148
	(c) St. Helena (1673) . . . . .	and Scarbro' .	114	18,751
In the South Atlantic.	(f) Tristan D'Acunha (1815) . . .	Georgetown . .	35	266
	(c) Falkland Is. (1771) and South Georgia (1833) . . . . .	Jamestown . . .	47	3,914
	(c) Cape Colony (1815) . . . . .	New Edinburgh	18	100
	(c) Basutoland (1868) . . . . .	Stanley . . . .	7,500	2,044
In Africa . . . . .	(a) Natal (1856) . . . . .	Capetown . . .	276,995	2,409,804
	(c) Bechuanaland Protectorate . .	....	10,293	348,348
	(c) Orange River Colony (1900) .	Pietermaritzburg	29,434	1,108,754
	(c) Transvaal (1900) . . . . .	....	386,200	120,776
	(b) Rhodesia — British South Africa Co.'s Territory . . . . .	Bloemfontein .	48,326	385,045
	(c) British Central Africa Pro- tectorate (1889) . . . . .	Pretoria . . . .	113,642	1,354,200
	(c) East Africa Protectorate ('88)	Salisbury . . .	750,000	575,894*
	(c) Uganda Protectorate (1894) .	Blantyre . . . .	42,217	3,000,500
	(d) Somali Coast Protec. ('85)	Mombasa . . .	200,000	2,500,000
	(e) Zanzibar and Pemba (1888) .	Entebbe . . . .	86,000	4,000,000
	(c) Nigeria, Northern . . . . .	Berbera . . . .	68,000	153,000
	(c) Nigeria, Southern . . . . .	Zanzibar . . . .	640 & 380	200,000
	(c) Gold Coast Colony (1868) . .	Zungeru . . . .	320,000 }	35,000,000
	(c) Lagos (1861) . . . . .	Old Calabar . .	48,000 }	
	(c) The Gambia (1664) . . . . .	....	74,500	1,500,000
	(c) Sierra Leone (1791) . . . . .	Lagos . . . . .	26,700	1,500,000
		....	3,061	163,718
		....	34,000	1,100,000

\* Mashonaland and Matabeleland only.

and its Dependencies (continued).

Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.	Public Debt.	Government.
£ 11,631,056	£ 4,252,562	£ 67,468,533	£ 77,618,363	£ 228,775,395	
11,453,744	11,535,947	26,770,169	26,738,111	80,033,580	Governor-General and Federal Parliament, each State having also its own Governor and Parliament.
7,508,250	6,914,993	17,859,171	19,707,068	52,424,600	
2,510,955	2,543,185	6,073,782	7,698,514	28,547,995	
4,242,295	3,907,001	7,352,538	9,171,023	38,318,627	
3,550,016	3,698,312	6,769,922	10,324,732	15,225,536	
861,990	849,434	2,593,810	2,843,108	9,318,400	
39,107†	38,041	62,367	62,891	....	Sub. Governor Australia.
7,021,385	6,434,281	12,788,675	15,010,378	57,522,215	Governor. Parliament.
138,166	124,948	489,095	554,707	186,515	Governor. Officials.
13,481,940	10,556,850	45,690,563	46,110,985	54,155,000 (net)	
(Included in general figures.)					[Pacific. High Commissioner of Western Governor-General. Parliament. Lt.-Governor. Legis. Assembly. Lt.-Governor. 2 Houses of Legis. Lt.-Governor. 2 Houses of Legis. Lt.-Governor. Legis. Assembly. Lt.-Governor. 2 Houses of Legis. Lt.-Governor. Legis. Assembly. Lt.-Governor. Legis. Assembly. Lt.-Governor. Legis. Assembly. Lt.-Governor. Assembly. Governor. Parliament. Governor. Court of Policy. Com-Governor. Councils. (bined Court. Governor. Council. Assembly. Governor. Council. Assembly. Governor. Council. Assembly. Governor-in-Chief. Council. Assembly.
506,537	497,150	1,929,175	2,119,650	4,083,000	
557,351	501,704	1,444,084	1,829,749	991,320	Governor. Court of Policy. Com-Governor. Councils. (bined Court.
60,660	59,335	364,800	381,310	34,735	Governor. Council. Assembly.
57,169	55,503	539,688	125,343	46,500	Governor. Council. Assembly.
72,442	74,613	294,590	210,493	104,226	Governor. Council. Assembly.
128,354	134,895	874,527	317,835	285,021	Governor. Council. Assembly.
173,079	158,589	732,573	638,886	330,560	Governor-in-Chief. Council. Assembly.
926,163	822,875	2,000,095	1,543,267	3,446,574	Governor. Councils.
180,831	176,309	821,618	552,891	425,600	Governor. Council. Assembly.
788,404	737,045	2,672,087	2,472,181	1,104,032	Governor. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	Administrator.
13,132	21,382	60,459	12,235	....	Naval Governor. (Admiralty.)
....	....	....	....	....	Governor.
17,393	14,346	66,416	115,915	....	No recognised authority.
10,849,904	9,910,141	27,658,832†	27,019,913†	36,469,249	Governor. Councils.
101,399	76,271	191,019	258,927	....	Governor. Parliament. Magistrates.
4,334,175	5,039,003	15,274,096	10,454,229	14,019,143	Resid. Com. under High Com. S. A.
22,656	104,180	....	....	....	Governor. Parliament.
875,137	807,300	3,841,421	1,405,530	....	Resid. Com. under High Com. S. A.
4,465,000	4,358,000	19,451,048	12,969,912	....	Governor and Legis. Council.
434,550*	738,632*	1,858,569	26,739	....	Governor and Legis. Council.
62,100	117,518	207,686	27,409	....	Administered by Brit. S. A. Co.
108,857	350,958	604,500	160,000	....	Commissr. under Imperial Govt.
51,474	186,881	123,198	52,848	....	Admiral under Impl. Govt.
39,888	35,836	360,587	185,521	....	Commissr. under Impl. Govt.
....	....	1,131,760	1,171,240	....	Commissioner. (Sub. Foreign Office.)
....	....	1,492,748	1,431,984	....	Sultan and Brit. Consul-General.
440,809	455,293	2,082,544	980,942	....	High Commissioners and Residents
554,552	593,956	864,147	1,146,323	2,252,975	Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.
359,960	254,331	341,063	334,017	1,261,000	Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.
55,564	67,504	700,827	418,631	none.	Administrator. Ex. and L. Councils.
237,730	206,464	....	....	589,447	Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.

† Exclusive of specie and Government stores.

† Includes grant of £20,000.



## I. THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The plan of the ANNUAL is such that it has been found advisable to place under separate headings the articles which describe the parliamentary, local government, military, naval, educational, financial, legal, mercantile and commercial, religious, industrial and general constitution and activities of the United Kingdom, and a reference to the Index will enable these articles to be consulted with ease.

**Isle of Man.** Lies in the Irish Channel, equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. **Area**, 220 sq. m.; **pop.** 54,752. **Divisions** are 6 sheadings (or counties) and 17 civil parishes. The principal towns are Douglas, Castletown, Ramsey, and Peel. **Castletown** is the ancient capital, but **Douglas** (pop. 10,149) is the chief town and the seat of government. **Physical aspect** mountainous, well watered, and exhibiting lovely scenery. There are peculiar breeds of ponies, cattle, cats, etc. **Government** is "home rule" under a Governor, who, with Council and House of Keys of 24 members, makes up the Tynwald Court. Acts, after assent of the Crown, must be proclaimed on Tynwald Hill. The **Deemsters** are Judges of the Common Law Division of the High Court. **Industries** are farming, fishing, mining of lead, copper, iron, zinc, and reception of tourists. The land is in a high state of cultivation. Railways exist between the various towns. The **Manx people** are mostly of Celtic nationality. Their language and old customs are gradually disappearing.

**Lieutenant-Governor**, Lord Raglan.—*Clerk of the Rolls and Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice*, Sir James Gell, Kt., C.V.O.—*First Deemster*, Thomas Kneen.—*Second Deemster*, Stewart Stevenson Moore.—*Attorney-General*, George Alfred Ring.—*Receiver-General*, Col. Anderson.

The **Channel Islands** lie in the southern part of the English Channel, 10 to 30 miles from the French coast. Anciently an appanage of the Duchy of Normandy, they have belonged to England since the Conquest. Total **area** about 76 sq. m.; **pop.** 95,841. Divided into two separate governments, called **Bailiwicks**, that of **Jersey** (area 45 sq. m., pop. 52,796), and that of **Guernsey** (area, with Alderney, Sark, Herm, Jethou, etc., 31 sq. m., pop. 43,045). The capitals are respectively St. Heliers and St. Pierre. Each Bailiwick enjoys a kind of autonomy. The Crown appoints a Lieutenant-Governor and a Bailiff to each, and each has its representative legislature called the **States**. The English Church is the established religion, and the islands are included in the see of Winchester. Relics of Norman customs survive in the administration. The people are an intermixture of French and English. Granitic rock is the foundation of the islands. They are extremely fertile and picturesque. Agriculture is largely carried on, fruit and vegetables being raised for export. Industries are farming, market gardening, and fishing. The fisheries are important, embracing lobster, oysters and cod.

**JERSEY:** *Lieutenant-Governor*, Major-Gen. Hugh S. Gough, C.B., C.M.G.—*Bailiff*, Sir William H. Venables Vernon, Kt.—*Dean*, Very Rev. Geo. Orange Balleine, M.A.—*Attorney-General*, A. Hilgrove Turner, Esq.—*Vicomte*, R. R. Lemprière, Esq.—*Solicitor-General*, H.

Le V. dit Durell, Esq.—*Government Secretary* (vacant).—*H.M. Receiver-General*, Capt. C. E. Malet-de-Carteret.—*Greffier*, E. Le Sueur, Esq.

**GUERNSEY, SARK, ALDERNEY, ETC.:** *Lieutenant-Governor and Commanding Troops*, Maj.-Gen. B. B. D. Campbell, C.V.O., C.B.—*Bailiff*, Sir Henry Giffard, K.C.—*Dean*, Very Rev. Thos. Bell, M.A., Hon. Canon of Winchester.—*H.M. Procureur*, E. C. Ozanne.—*H.M. Comptroller*, A. Wm. Bell.—*Gov. Secretary*, Col. Wm. Bell, C.B.—*Receiver-General*, Col. A. H. Collings.—*H.M.'s Greffier*, Q. le Pelley, Esq.

## II. THE EMPIRE OF INDIA.

India is a dependency of Great Britain, consisting partly of territory under the direct administration of British officials, and partly of native states, all subordinate, in varying degrees of relationship, to the suzerain power. The nine great provinces are Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, Assam, the Central Provinces, and the North-Western Frontier Province. The British territory in India was acquired by the **East India Company**, by conquest or treaty, in the course of one hundred years, dating from the battle of Plassey (1757). As a result of the mutiny of the Sepoy army (1857-8), the East India Company ceased to exist; and the direct sovereignty was vested by the Government of India Act, '58, in the Crown. In accordance with the Royal Titles Act of '76, the King of Great Britain and Ireland assumes the additional title of Emperor of India. The Parliament of the United Kingdom is, of course, supreme over India; but this supremacy is enforced rather by means of Ministerial responsibility than by direct legislation. Practically, all the statutes relating to India are in the nature of either constitutional enactments or financial provisions.

The Act of Parliament that abolished the Company also created a **Secretary of State for India**, together with a Council of twelve members, selected for a period of ten years from among Indian ex-officials for the most part, whose names are given on p. 58. The main duty of the Council is to control the expenditure of the Indian revenues, both in India and elsewhere, and generally to conduct the business done in England in regard to the government of India. In England every measure concerning India runs in the name of the Secretary of State; and he alone is responsible to Parliament. In practice he is always a Cabinet minister of the first rank.

In India the supreme authority, both executive and legislative, is vested in the **Governor-General in Council**. The Governor-General, or **Viceroy**, who is generally appointed for five years, and receives a salary of £16,720 a year, has power to overrule his Council in cases of emergency. For ordinary purposes the Council is composed of seven members, all appointed, like the Governor-General himself, by the Crown for a period of five years. These members preside over the departments of Finance, Commerce, Home Affairs, Revenue and Agriculture, Military Administration, Legislation, and Public Works. The Foreign Department is under the special care of the Viceroy. For *personnel* of Governor-General's Council see p. 59. For purposes of legislation this Council is augmented by sixteen additional members, nominated by the Governor-General,

of whom one-half must be non-official persons, and of whom some are always natives. The four provincial legislative councils and the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce have each the right to recommend one member. The seat of the Supreme Government is Calcutta, with an annual migration to the hill station of Simla for the hot season.

As regards the work of administration, Madras and Bombay, which boast a historic existence for two centuries, are styled Presidencies, and enjoy a certain precedence, are each ruled by a Governor, appointed by the Crown, with legislative and executive councils modelled on those of the Governor-General. They each possess an army and a civil service of their own. Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, and Burma are each under a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Viceroy with the approval of the Crown, and have each a legislative council. The Central Provinces and Assam are under Chief Commissioners appointed by the Viceroy in Council. A Chief Commissioner presides over each of the following: Coorg, Ajmere-Merwara, British Baluchistan, the Andaman Islands, and the North-Western Frontier Province. In addition, there are some smaller tracts under the direct administration of the Governor-General. Within the provinces, and under the control of the secretariat, or central provincial bureau, the actual unit of administration is the District, which forms the charge of an officer, usually styled Collector or Deputy-Commissioner. His principal duties are executive, magisterial, and fiscal; but he also exercises supervision over police, jails, schools, public works, forests, etc. The Districts, of which there are 250 in British India, are combined into Divisions under Commissioners. As to justice, the Collector in each District is usually judge both of first instance and appeal. Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces have each a High Court, from which there is an ultimate appeal to the Privy Council in England. The Punjab has a Chief Court, and Burma, the Central Provinces, Oudh and Sind have each a Judicial Commissioner, Burma having also a Chief Court. For local government purposes there are the municipal bodies, numbering about 764, in all towns of sufficient size, appointed on the elective principle as to the majority, but with some Government members in all cases, and having charge of municipal business generally, including the care of roads, fairs and markets, open spaces, water supply, drainage, education, hospitals, etc. In the rural districts there are about 700 district and local boards, having charge of local roads, sanitation, education, hospitals, etc. Port Trustees have charge of harbour works, pilotage, etc.

The staff of administration consists of: (1) the covenanted civil service, appointed after competitive examination in England; (2) the statutory civil service, selected from among natives; (3) military officers of the staff corps in civil employ; (4) a miscellaneous class of uncovenanted civil servants of different grades, who may be either Europeans or natives.

The Indian Civil Service, besides the ordinary departments of civil administration, includes judicial posts, the medical service, the forest department, and officers of the staff corps in civil employ. Candidates are required to pass a competitive examination in England—which

examinations are as a rule held annually during August in London. Candidates must be above 21 and under 23 on the 1st of January preceding the date of the examination; but in and after 1906 candidates must be above 22 and under 24 on Aug. 1st of the year in which the examination is held. Application for admission to the examination must be made on or before July 1st in each year to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W. The Public Works Department is recruited from the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill (which, however, is now to be discontinued), from the corps of Royal Engineers, and, as regards Indians, from the Civil Engineering Colleges in India. The Telegraph Department is recruited much in the same manner. Examinations for the Forest Department and the Medical Service are also held in England.

**Religion.** The Hindu religion is professed by over 207,000,000, or nearly three-fourths of the whole population. The Mohammedans number about 62,500,000 adherents, the Buddhists about 9,500,000 (chiefly in Burma), and Christians (in 1901) 2,923,349. The number of Christians in '91 was 2,284,380, and the increase in the ten years amounted to 28 per cent., a much greater rate than that shown by the general population. The majority of the native Christians are to be found in the Madras Presidency. The Parsis numbered 94,200 in 1901.

Educational institutions are of two kinds—public, which are under the Department of Public Instruction, and private, which are not. There are five universities, with 191 affiliated colleges for arts, Oriental learning, and professional courses; 5,493 secondary schools, with 558,000 scholars; and of 8,538 primary schools, with 3,260,000 pupils. Including the private institutions, the number of scholars is about 4,500,000, of whom less than 450,000 are girls.

The large majority of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits, nearly 200,000,000 being either engaged in tilling the soil or dependent upon those so engaged; and the land-tax is, next to the income from railways, the chief source of Indian revenue. There is an Agricultural Department in every large province, for the purpose of improving agricultural methods and disseminating information, with an Inspector-General of Agriculture appointed by the Supreme Government. Metal and textile workers, glass and pottery workers, with their dependants, number close on 20,000,000, and there are large numbers employed in service. Great irrigation works have been carried out, the capital outlay up to the end of 1903 in this respect amounting to £20,648,303, and the area irrigated being over 14,000,000 acres. The principal crops cultivated are rice, wheat, millet, pulse, and other food grains, oil-seeds, tea, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and indigo. The cultivation of opium is a Government monopoly, and is restricted to Bengal and the United Provinces, with a small cultivation for local use in the Punjab and Ajmere-Merwara and on the frontier of Upper Burma. The Government receive the crop and manufacture it at the factories at Patna and Ghazipur for the foreign market. Malwa opium is grown in Baroda and in some of the Native States, and heavy duties are levied on the exports of this opium, a duty being also paid to the Indian Treasury. All salt imported into or manufactured in India has



to pay duty. There are 15,756,000 acres under cotton, and the export of raw cotton in 1902-3 was 6,045,000 cwts., valued at £9,838,000. See article on **TEXTILE INDUSTRIES**.

There are two kinds of tenure under which the land is held. The first, the **Zamindari tenure**, prevails principally in Bengal, the Punjab, and the United Provinces, while it also exists in the Central Provinces, Madras, and Assam. Under this system the land is held in large estates, averaging about 800 acres, by zamindari and by village communities, and the state revenue is assessed and paid on each estate as a whole for stated periods. About 318,000,000 acres are held under this system. The **raiyatwari system** prevails in Bombay, Madras, Sind, Burma, Assam, and to some extent in the Central Provinces. Under this system the land is held by petty proprietors direct from the Government, and the revenue is assessed with each holding, and is paid directly to the State. About 278,000,000 acres are held under this system. The land revenue in recent years has amounted to about £18,500,000.

Special attention is paid to afforestation, and huge forest tracts have been demarcated and reserved in recent years, while the Forest Department has a less complete control over the "protected" and "unclassed" forests. The country is rich in coal, though little mining has as yet been done. The production in 1901 was 6,635,727 tons, of which more than four-fifths came from Bengal. The railways of India have been constructed either by private companies to which the State guarantees interest, or directly by the State. The total number of miles open for traffic on Dec. 31st, 1903, was 26,952, and the total capital outlay up to the same date was £221,696,464. The chief exports are wheat, rice, jute, cotton, hides and skins, opium, indigo, tea, and oil-seeds.

The principal Indian journals are largely the organs representative of the services or the English trading classes living at the centres of government. In Calcutta, the leading dailies are the **Englishman**, which claims to be the oldest English paper in India, the **Indian Daily News**, and the **Statesman**, which advocates a Liberal policy. In Madras there are the **Mail**, **Times**, and **Standard**; at Bombay the **Times of India** and the **Gazette**; at Allahabad the **Pioneer**; at Lucknow the **Daily Telegraph**; at Lahore the **Civil and Military Gazette**, and at Delhi the **Morning Post**. There are a large number of vernacular papers published in India.

**Indian National Association.** Established in 1870 (by Miss Mary Carpenter) for the purpose of promoting social progress and education in India, and extending friendly intercourse between the English people and the people of India, by grants in encouragement of education, especially of female education, in India; organising lectures on Indian subjects, social meetings, etc.; selecting English teachers for Indian families and schools; helping and advising Indian students who visit England. Queen Alexandra is the Patroness of the Association. **Hon. Secretary** in England, Miss E. A. Manning, 5, Pembridge Crescent, Bayswater, London, W.

**Indian National Congress.** Some twenty years ago a movement took definite shape, among the educated classes of India of all races, religions, and provinces—to meet together and discuss their political wants. Hitherto the people of India had been widely separated from one another by differences of language,

creed, and caste; and these differences had been intensified by distance. It was the English Government that for the first time made it possible for them to unite in a common object. The original stimulus came from the education in English, which is given in all the colleges and higher schools, and in many of the common schools; but the scheme could never have been realised if it had not been for the development of the railway system. The first **Indian National Congress** was held at Bombay in Dec. '85; the president was Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, a Bengal Brahmin. The Twentieth Congress was held in Bombay in December 1904, under the presidency of Sir H. J. S. Cotton, K.C.S.I. The Chairman of the British Committee is Sir W. Wedderburn. The official report of the various sessions of the Congress may be obtained from the British Committee, 84 and 85, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W. A weekly journal, named *India*, "a record and review of Indian affairs," is published at the same address. *India* publishes a full report of all proceedings in Parliament relating to Indian affairs.

The area of British territory alone (excluding native states) is 1,087,249 sq. m., and the population 231,899,507. The total area of India, including Burma and the native states, is given as 1,766,642 sq. m., and the total population, according to the census taken in 1901, numbers 294,361,056. The population of Calcutta is 1,125,400, Bombay 776,006, Madras 509,346, Haidarabad 448,466, Lucknow 264,049, Rangoon 234,881, Delhi 208,575, Benares 209,331. The revenue for 1901-2 was £76,344,525; 1902-3, £77,434,915; 1903-4, £83,068,000. The expenditure was: 1901-2, £71,394,282; 1902-3, £74,365,366; 1903-4, £80,357,000. The public debt is £79,949,000 in India, and £133,046,000 in England. The imports for 1902-3 were £74,466,000, and for 1903-4 £88,470,500. The exports were, 1902-3, £92,702,000, and 1903-4 £113,325,000. Of the imports 66½ per cent. come from the United Kingdom, and the balance from the colonies and from foreign countries; of the exports 27½ per cent. go to the United Kingdom, 23½ to European countries, and the balance to other foreign countries and the colonies. There is a general duty of 5 per cent. on the value of goods imported, the chief exceptions being railway material, industrial and agricultural machinery, food-grains, some raw materials, etc., which are admitted free; cotton goods which pay 3½ %, and iron and steel which pay 1 %.

#### Government of India.

**Office of the Secretary of State in Council.**

**Secretary of State**, The Right Hon. St. J. Brodrick, M.P.

**Permanent Under-Secretary**, Sir Arthur Godley, K.C.B.

**Parliamentary Under Secretary**, —

**Assistant Under-Secretary of State**, Sir Horace G. Walpole, K.C.B.

**Council:** Sir C. H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.; Sir Stuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; F. C. Le Marchant; Gen. Sir J. J. H. Gordon, K.C.B.; Sir D. Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I.; Sir J. L. Mackay, K.C.I.E.; Sir John Edge, Kt., K.C.; Sir P. P. Hutchins, K.C.S.I.; Gen. Sir A. R. Badcock, K.C.B., C.S.I.; Sir William Lee-Warner, K.C.S.I.; Rt. Hon. Sir Anthony P. MacDonnell, G.C.S.I.; J. F. Finlay, C.S.I.—*Clerk of the Council*, Sir Horace G. Walpole, K.C.B.—



*Private Secretaries to Secretary of State, F. A. Hirtzel, Lord E. Talbot, D.S.O., M.P.*

*Secretaries of Departments: Financial, L. Abrahams.—Military, Gen. Sir E. Stedman, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.—Judicial and Public, Sir Charles James Lyall, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.—Political and Secret, Richmond Ritchie, C.B.—Public Works, F. C. Thompson.—Revenue and Statistics, T. W. Holderness, C.S.I.*

### Supreme Government, Calcutta.

*Viceroy and Governor-General, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E. (For biography see Peerage under PARLIAMENT.)*

*Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, O.M., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.*

*Governor-General's Council—Ordinary Members, Major-Gen. Sir Edmond R. Elles, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.; Sir A. T. Arundel, K.C.S.I.; Denzil Ibbetson, C.S.I.; H. E. Richards; Sir E. FitzG. Law, K.C.M.G., C.S.I.—Extraordinary Member, Gen. Visct. Kitchener, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G.—Additional Members for Making Laws and Regulations, H. Adamson, C.S.I.; L. A. S. Porter; A. D. Younghusband; Sir Rameshwara Singh, K.C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga; G. K. Gokhale; Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.; Rai Sri Ram Bahadur; Raja Sir Surindar Bikram Prakash Bahadur, K.C.S.I.; Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Agha Khan, G.C.I.E.; E. Cable; Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.*

*Secretaries to the Government for India: Home, H. H. Risley, C.S.I., C.I.E.—Revenue and Agriculture, J. O. Miller, C.S.I.—Finance and Commerce, E. N. Baker, C.S.I.—Foreign, L. W. Dane, C.S.I.—Military, Major-Gen. E. De Brath, C.I.E.—Irrigation, Roads and Buildings, S. Preston, C.I.E.—Legislative, J. M. Macpherson, C.S.I.*

### Provinces of India.

**Madras**, with the native states of Mysore, Travancore, etc., occupies the entire south of the Indian peninsula. The seat of government is Madras city, on the east coast. The **Laccadive Islands** (pop. 10,274) for administrative purposes form a part of the Presidency. There are few manufactures, but the sea coast has helped to create a widely diffused trade. **Area**, 141,726 sq. m.; **pop.** 38,209,436.

*Governor, Lord Amphil, G.C.I.E.*

*Governor's Council: J. Thomson, C.S.I., and Gabriel Stokes, C.S.I.—Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations—Officials: M. Hammick, C.I.E., Chas. Jas. Weir, R. V. Srinivasa Aiyar, B.A., John N. Atkinson, A. Gibbs Bourne, D.Sc., Herbert Bradley, A. E. Castle Stuart, Sir V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, James Andrew, L. A. Govindaraghava Aiyar, K. Vasudeva Aiyangar, G. Srinivasa Rao, M. Krishnan Nayar, K. Venkata Rao, Sir George Gough Arbuthnot, Ghulam Muhammad Ali (Sahib Bahadur, Prince of Arcot), H. P. Hodgson, C. Muttukumaraswami, Mudaliyar (Zamindar of Chunampet), P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, V. C. Desikachariyar.*

*Secretaries to Government: Chief Secretary, G. S. Forbes, C.S.I.—Revenue Department, Murray Hammick, C.I.E.—Local, etc., Departments, A. G. Cardew, M.A.—Public Works, W. B. de Winton, C.I.E., A. H. Garrett, H. G. S. Savory.*

**Bombay** is the western Presidency: capital Bombay. It is the home of the Mahrattas and

of the Mahometans of Gujarat and Sind. Manufactures include cotton cloth, silk weaving, pottery and brass ware. **Area**, including Sind and Aden, 123,064 sq. m.; **pop.** 18,559,561.

*Governor, Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. Council of the Governor: Sir J. Monteath, K.C.S.I.; E. McG. Hope Fulton.—Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations, Basil Scott (Advocate-General), Mir Allah-bakshkhan valad Alibakshkhan Shahwani Talpur, Gokaldas Kahandas Parekh, Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Daji, Abaji Khare, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Navroji Dorabji Khandalavala, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Arthur Delaval Young-husband, Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, Meherban Chintamanrao Raghunath (Chief of Kurundwad), Khan Bahadur Darasha Ratanji Chichgar, C. H. Armstrong, Montagu de Pome-roy Webb, William Henry White, Edward Giles, John Lewis Jenkins, George Clifford Whitworth, Amphlett Lamb, C.I.E., Dr. Rham-krishna Gopal Bhandarkar.*

*Secretary, F. K. Boyd.*

*Secretaries to the Government: Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments, Richard A. Lamb, C.I.E.—Political, Special, Judicial, and Legislative Departments, S. W. Edgerley, C.I.E.—Educational, etc., Departments, H. O. Quin.—Public Works, W. H. White.*

*Commissioner in Sind: A. Cumine, C.S.I.*

**Bengal** comprises the deltas and lower valleys of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, and includes the four provinces of Bengal proper, Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. Capital Calcutta. The soil is very fertile, and the staple crops are rice, jute, indigo, and tea. Opium is a Government monopoly. There are flourishing manufactures, and trade and commerce prosper. **Area**, 151,185 sq. m.; **pop.** 74,744,866.

*Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Andrew Henderson Leith Fraser, K.C.S.I.*

*Council: Krishna Govinda Gupta, H. Savage, C.S.I., Behari Lal Gupta, P. O'Kinealey (Advocate General), W. C. Macpherson, C.S.I., D. B. Horn, L. P. Shirres, A. Earle, C. G. H. Allen, Tarini Kumar Ghose, Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Salimullah, Maharaja Sir Ravaneshwar Prashad Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Babu Kali Pada Ghosh, M.A., Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, M.A., Babu Saligram Singh, Charles Frederick Larmour, Apar Alexander Apar, Babu Ambika Mazumdar, Babu Nalin Behari Sircar, C.I.E.*

*Secretaries to Government: Chief Secretary, L. Hare, C.I.E.—General and Revenue, A. Earle.—Financial and Municipal, L. P. Shirres.—Public Works, D. B. Horn and W. A. Inglis.*

**The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh** occupy the upper basin of the Ganges and the Jumna. Capital Allahabad. It is the richest wheat-growing country in India, and the natural fertility has been increased by a magnificent series of irrigation works. Millet, rice, indigo, cotton, sugar, tobacco, etc., are also grown. Manufactures include sugar, indigo, and cotton cloth. **Area**, 107,164 sq. m.; **pop.** 47,691,782.

*Lieutenant-Governor, Sir J. J. D. La Touche, K.C.S.I.*

*Legislative Council: J. Hooper, A. McRobert, Raja Tasadduq Rasul Khan, Raja Sham Singh of Tajpur, Babu Sri Ram, Rai Bahadur, M.A., Rai Nihal Chand, Bahadur, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, LL.B., Munshi Madho Lal,*

A. W. Cruickshank, J. M. Holms, R. G. Hardy, H. Marsh, L. A. S. Porter, J. E. Gill.

**Secretaries to Government:** *Chief Secretary*, W. H. L. Impey; *Financial*, J. M. Holms; *Judicial*, S. H. Butler.—*Buildings and Roads, and Railway Branches*, A. R. Sutherland.—*Irrigation Branch*, H. Marsh, C.I.E.

**The Punjab** is bounded by Kashmir on the north, the North-West Provinces on the east, Afghanistan and Kelat on the west, and the Sutlej and Rajputana on the south. Capital, Lahore, but the chief city is Delhi. The Sikhs are found in this province, and agriculture is the main industry. Artificial irrigation is almost universal. There are rich deposits of rock salt. *Area*, 97,209 sq. m.; *pop.* 20,330,339.

**Lieutenant-Governor**, Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I.

**Legislative Council:** A. Anderson, C.I.E., Miyan Muhammad Shah Din, James McC. Douie, J. Brenton, C.I.E., Sir David Parkes Masson, C.I.E., Sir Kunwar Ranbir Singh, K.C.S.I., Col. James B. Hutchinson, Major Raja Jai Chand, Col. J. A. L. Montgomery. **Secretary**, H. A. B. Rattigan.

**Secretaries to the Government:** *Chief Secretary*, J. McC. Douie.—*Judicial and General Secretary*, A. B. Kettlewell.—*Secretary Irrigation Branch*, J. Benton, C.I.E.—*Secretary Buildings and Roads Branch*, E. D. Smithe, M.I.C.E.—*Revenue Department Financial Commissioner*, Sir C. L. Tupper, C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

**Burma** comprises a vast tract of country in southern Asia, bounded on the north and west by the mountainous ranges of Tibet, Assam, and Manipur, on the east by Chinese territory, and partly on the south-east by Siam. There are three great tribal families in the country, the chief of which is the Mran-má (from which the word Burma is derived); and while distinct from the Aryans in India and the Chinese on the other side, the natives to some extent partake of the peculiarities of both. *Area*, 236,738 sq. m.; *pop.* 10,490,624. The Chins or Kachins are inhabitants of the outlying highlands of the Bhamo and Katha districts of Upper Burma. The Shan States lie between Burma and Indo-China.

**Lieutenant-Governor**, Sir H. S. Barnes, K.C.S.I. **Legislative Council:** W. T. Hall, Kun Kyi, C.I.E., C. H. Wilson, C.I.E., J. Lewis, Maung Po, L. M. Jacob, C. Findlay, F. C. Gates.

**Secretaries to the Government:** *Chief Secretary*, F. C. Gates.—*Revenue Secretary*, H. M. S. Mathews.—*Financial Commissioner*, W. T. Hall.—*Public Works Department*, L. M. Jacob.

**Assam** lies to the north-east of Bengal, and is bounded on the north by the eastern section of the Himalayas. Capital Shillong, in the Khasi Hills. The population is entirely rural; rice is grown, but the cultivation and manufacture of tea is the great commercial industry of the country. *Area*, 56,243 sq. m.; *pop.* 6,126,343.

**Chief Commissioner**, Mr. J. B. Fuller, C.S.I., C.I.E.—*Secretary to Chief Commissioner*, F. J. Monahan.—*Secretary, Public Works Department*, W. McM. Sweet.—*Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture*, F. C. Henniker.

**The Central Provinces** contain much waste-land and jungle. Coal is found at Warora, and the only important manufactures are weaving and the working of iron ore. *Area*, 86,459 sq. m.; *pop.* 9,876,646. The Berars (area, 17,710 sq. m., *pop.* 2,754,016), are attached to the Central Provinces for administrative purposes.

**Chief Commissioner**, J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., C.I.E. **Secretaries to the Government:** *Chief Secretary*, B. Robertson.—*Second Secretary*, F. S. A. Slocock.—*Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture*, B. P. Standen.—*Judicial Commissioner*, S. Ismay, C.S.I.—*Public Works Department*, R. G. Kennedy.

A new province, the **North-West Frontier Province**, was created in Nov. 1901 out of the four trans-Indus districts of the Punjab, including the districts of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan, with the tribal country beyond them, and the political agencies of Dir, Swat, Chitral, the Khaibar, the Kuram, Tochi and Wana. The province was put under a Chief Commissioner resident at Peshawar, aided by a Revenue and a Judicial Commissioner. *Area*, 16,466 sq. m.; *pop.* 2,125,480.

**Chief Commissioner**, Lieut.-Col. H. A. Deane. C.S.I.—*Judicial Commissioner*, C. E. F. Bunbury.—*Revenue Commissioner*, M. F. O'Dwyer.—*Inspector-General of Police*, C. G. W. Hastings, C.I.E.

**The Andaman and Nicobar Islands** (area, 3188 sq. m., *pop.* 24,649, including 1882 Andamanese, 6511 Nicobarese, and 16,256 resident in the convict settlement) lie in the Bay of Bengal. They are administered by a Chief Commissioner. The Andamans contain valuable forests, and the Nicobars produce coconuts. The convict settlement is in the Andaman Islands.

**Chief Commissioner**, W. R. H. Merk, C.S.I.

**Ajmere-Merwara** (area, 2711 sq. m., *pop.* 476,912) (in Rajputana) has a population consisting mainly of Hindus, though there are 72,000 Mahometans.

**Chief Commissioner**, Sir A. H. T. Martindale, K.C.S.I.

**Coorg** (area, 1582 sq. m., *pop.* 180,607) is another minor district. **Chief Commissioner**, Sir J. A. Bourdillon, K.C.S.I. (Resident at Mysore).

**Baluchistan** is a country in southern Central Asia, lying to the south of Afghanistan, and extending to the Persian Gulf. Persia is on the west and British India on the east. It includes (1) **British Baluchistan**, consisting of Quetta and the Bolan, held on a perpetual lease from the Khan of Kelat since '83, Sibi, Pishin and other districts assigned to Britain by the treaty of Gundamak, etc.; (2) the Native States of Kelat and Las Bela; and (3) the Tribal Areas inhabited by the Marri and Bugti tribes. The total area is about 132,315 sq. m.; population some 1,050,000 tribesmen. The British territory is now administered from Quetta as the headquarters by the Agent to the Governor-General. It has an area of 45,804 sq. m.; *pop.* 308,246. There are five administrative districts under Political Agents, one of whom is also Agent for Kelat. The principal chief of the native states is Sir Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Khan of Kelat, who receives an annual subsidy from the Indian Government of 100,000 rupees a year. He succeeded his father in '93. The ruling chief of Las Bela is Jam Mir Kamal Khan, who succeeded in '96. Kelat has an area of 73,025 sq. m.; *pop.* 637,127. Area of **Las Bela** 6357 sq. m.; *pop.* 56,109. The country is of great strategic importance, commanding the numerous passes to the south of the great caravan route through the Gomal to Ghuzni, Kabul, and Kandahar. A railway is being constructed from Quetta to Nushki, a distance of 93 miles along the trade route to Seistan. The Khan of Kelat in 1903 leased the Naisarabad Niabat lands along the



Upper Sind frontier and the Manjuti lands to the north of Naisarabad to the Indian Government in perpetuity for an annual rent of £7833 6s. 8d. per annum. The Tribal Areas cover 7129 sq. m.; pop. 39,000.

Agent to the Governor-General, Col. C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., I.A.

**Bhutan** is a small independent state in the Eastern Himalayas, bounded on the north-east and north-west by Tibet and on the south by British India. The population is mostly Bhuddist and Mongolian. Part of Tibet runs between Sikkim and Bhutan, and forms the valley of Chumbi, through which is the best route from India to Tibet. The Indian Government pay the leading chiefs a subsidy of 50,000 rupees. Area, 17,000 sq. m.; pop. about 25,000.

**Nepal** A kingdom in the Himalayas, with Tibet on the north, Sikkim on the east, and British India on the south and west, which is independent, but maintains friendly relations with the Indian Government, who have a Resident at the capital, **Katmandu** (pop. 50,000). The population is of mixed character, but the Ghoorkas predominate. The ruler is the Maharajah Dhiraj, born August 8th, '75, and succeeded in '81. Area about 54,000 sq. miles; pop. estimated at from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000.

Resident (at **Katmandu**), Lieut.-Col. C. W. Ravenshaw.

**Sikkim** is a feudatory state in the Himalayas, bounded on the north and east by Tibet, on the south by Darjiling, and on the west by Nepal. It is under the protection of Great Britain, which controls both its foreign relations and internal affairs, a Political Agent advising the Maharaja and his Council. Trade with Tibet is carried on through Sikkim. Area, 2818 sq. m.; pop. 59,014.

### Native States in India.

The native or feudatory states occupy more than one-third of the country. The British Government has control over them, but not of the direct character which it exercises over the wholly British territory. Some, but not all, of these states pay tribute to the supreme Government. The nature of British control over these states varies, and is exerted chiefly through a Political Resident, who assists the native prince. These princes can manage their internal affairs, but have no power to make war or peace. Their external relations are in the hands of the Supreme Government, and they can only maintain a limited military force. The census of India (1902) gave the area and population of these states as follows:—

	Area.	Pop. 1901.
Haidarabad . . .	82,698	11,141,142
Baroda . . .	8,099	1,952,692
Mysore . . .	29,444	5,539,399
Jammu and Kashmir . .	80,900	2,905,578
Rajputana . . .	127,541	9,723,301
Central India . . .	78,772	8,628,781
Bombay States . . .	65,761	6,908,648
Madras " . . .	9,969	4,188,086
Central Provinces . .	29,435	1,996,383
Bengal States . . .	38,652	3,748,544
United Provinces . .	5,079	802,097
Punjab " . . .	36,532	4,424,398
Baluchistan . . .	86,511	308,246
Total . . .	679,393	62,769,795

Residents: At **Baroda**, Lt.-Col. M. J. Meade, C.I.E., I.A.; at **Hyderabad**, Lt.-Col. Sir D. W. K. Barr, K.C.S.I., I.A.; at **Kashmir**, E. G. Colvin, I.C.S.; at **Mysore**, Sir J. A. Bourdillon, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.

### History, 1904.

Early in February a Blue Book (Cd. 1931) was issued stating the views of the Government of India on the question of Preferential Tariffs. The Government's conclusions were (1) that without any such system India already enjoyed a large measure of the advantages of the free exchange of imports and exports; (2) that India had something, but not perhaps very much, to offer to the Empire; that she had very little to gain in return, and that she had a great deal to lose or risk; (3) that the danger to India of reprisals by foreign nations, even if eventually unsuccessful, was so serious, and their results would be so disastrous, that the Indian Government would not feel justified in embarking on any new policy of this kind unless assured of benefits greater and more certain than any which had, so far, presented themselves. At the same time it was pointed out that India's import tariff and her readiness, if need arose, to differentiate against the goods of a hostile country had enabled her to negotiate with France in 1900 and with Russia in 1903.

The Legislative Council, after a second sitting, lasting 3 days, passed the **Universities Bill** (March 21st). By this Bill, the system of competitive examination for the public services was abolished in favour of a system of selection of candidates on probation, the Government having come to the conclusion, after a lengthy trial in Bengal, that the system of open competition for Indians was not a suitable method of recruiting the public services under existing conditions. The native members opposed the Bill, and brought forward 65 amendments, but they were all rejected.

In the course of a debate on the **Budget**, which was presented (March 23rd) and showed estimated revenue 1904-5 £80,143,600, and estimated expenditure £79,229,900, Lord Curzon made a speech in which he reviewed the work of the 5 years of his Viceroyalty, and announced that he should return to India after his visit home for another period of 5 years. He hoped to obtain the creation of a new post—a member of Council to represent Commerce and Industry. As to frontier policy he defended the system of employing levies of border police, and explained the Government's guiding policy thus: "India is like a fortress, with the sea as a moat on two sides and mountains on the third. Beyond the walls is a glacis of varying breadth and dimensions. We do not want to occupy it, but we cannot afford to see it occupied by a foe. We are quite content that it should remain in the hands of allies and friends, but, if unfriendly influences creep up and lodge under our walls, we are compelled to intervene, because danger would thereby grow up and menace our security. This is the secret of the whole position in Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan, Tibet, and Siam."

Referring to the aspirations of native Indians to play a larger part in the public life of the country, he said the country was not yet ready for this, though during the last 36 years the natives had been given a remarkably large share of civil posts. Out of 26,903 appointments, carrying salaries ranging from £60 to £800 per



annum, 5,205 were held by Europeans, 5,420 by Eurasians and 16,283 by Indians. As to the internal development of India, Lord Curzon said that during his Viceroyalty the revenue had risen from £68,500,000 in '99 to £83,000,000 in 1904, and the surpluses had averaged £3,000,000 per annum. The financial position was sound, credit had improved, and industrial activity was increasing.

Lord Curzon left for England on leave (April 30th), Lord Amptill, Governor of Madras, assuming the Viceregal functions during his absence. Mr. Brodrick introduced the Indian Budget in the House of Commons (Aug. 12th), and Sir Henry Fowler stated that in his opinion the financial condition of India was marvellously satisfactory. Mr. Brodrick announced the constitution of a Railway Board, and the appointment of an extra member of the Viceroy's Council to deal with Commerce, and a Bill for this purpose was carried through Parliament.

In the article on CHINA, an account of the Mission sent by the Government to Tibet will be found. In the British Parliament in Feb. 1904, the point was raised, before there had been any fighting, whether the sending of the Mission was not a contravention of the Act of 1883, which provided that the Indian Government should not use its funds for the purpose of an expedition outside the boundaries of India. The reply given by Lord Lansdowne was that, inasmuch as the Mission was not a military operation, it did not contravene the Act. He said afterwards that the object of the Mission was to make a new Convention with Tibet and China. On April 12th Mr. Balfour announced in the House of Commons that recent events made it necessary to ask the House to sanction the employment of Indian troops beyond the Indian frontier, and a resolution to that effect was passed on April 13th by 270 votes to 61. Mr. Balfour said that Russia had declared that Tibet was outside her sphere of influence, and he accepted that declaration absolutely. On the Indian Budget, August 12th, Sir M. Bhowaggee moved that a substantial proportion of the cost of the expedition should be defrayed by the British Exchequer, but afterwards withdrew his motion. In the course of the discussion Mr. Brodrick said that there would have to be an indemnity of some description, but there was no intention of occupying the country permanently, or of establishing a protectorate, or of stationing a Resident at Lhasa.

### III. COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, ETC.

#### COLONIAL OFFICE.

The authority of the Crown throughout our colonial dependencies is exercised by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, now the Rt. Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, M.P., who took office in Mr. Balfour's Government in Oct. 1903. Governors of colonies are selected from those whose names he submits for the King's approval; the enactments of all colonial legislatures come before him for approval or disallowance, and in some cases the veto has been exercised; and in his office the constitution of new colonial legislatures is planned. The direct executive action of the department is mainly confined to Crown colonies, protec-

torates, etc. (for a full list of which see table, pp. 52-5). In the self-governing colonies the department is the channel of communication in regard to all matters arising in the Colonies affecting foreign powers and matters of general Imperial concern. An Emigrants' Information Office (*q.v.*) is attached to the department. Colonies having responsible governments are represented in London by Agents-General. The names and offices of the various Agents-General will be found under the alphabetical headings of the various colonies which they represent. The British Settlements Act '87 enables His Majesty in Council to provide for the government of his possessions acquired by settlement, and by Order in Council to establish all such laws and institutions, and constitute such courts and officers, and make such provisions and regulations for the administration of justice, as may appear to be necessary.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Montagu F. Ommamney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.  
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, The Duke of Marlborough, K.G.

Assistant Under-Secretaries, Frederick Graham, C.B.; R. P. Lucas, C.B.; (Legal) Hugh B. Cox, C.B.; R. L. Antrobus, C.B.  
Librarian, C. Atchley, I.S.O.  
Chief Registrar, W. F. Westbrook.

#### Crown Agents for the Colonies.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies act as commercial and financial agents in the United Kingdom for all the Crown Colonies, for the government of which the Colonial Secretary of State is by the necessities of their constitution ultimately responsible. They receive instructions directly from the Colonial Governments, only referring to the Colonial Secretary when they have reason to think that he has it under consideration to suspend or modify a particular work or service. The expenditure for articles supplied by the Crown Agents requires the sanction of the Colonial Secretary, but the responsibility for this rests upon the Colonial Governments and not upon the Crown Agents. The following are the Colonies and Protectorates for which the Crown Agents transact business in this country: Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Central Africa Protectorate, Ceylon, Cyprus, Dominica, East Africa Protectorate, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Lagos, Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, Montserrat, Newfoundland, Northern Nigeria, Southern Nigeria, Orange River Colony, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles Islands, Sierra Leone, Somaliland Protectorate, Straits Settlements (Singapore, Penang and Malacca, and Native States of Perak, Selangor, Pahang, Negri Sembilan); Transvaal, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks Islands, Uganda Protectorate, Virgin Islands, and Wei-Hai-Wei. The Crown Agents also act as Agents for the South African Constabulary, the Uganda Railway, the Central South African Railways, the King's African Rifles, and the West African Frontier Force.

The Crown Agents who transact business in London on behalf of the Crown Colonies are Sir E. E. Blake, K.C.M.G., Major M. A. Cameron, C.M.G., late R.E. W. H. Mercer, Esq., C.M.G.,

and the offices are at Whitehall Gardens, S.W., and 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.

*Secretary, A. B. Keith, M.A.—Chief Clerk and Accountant, E. G. Antrobus,—Registrar, T. S. Dunn, I.S.O.—Chief Cashier, L. Adams,—Head of Engineering and Works Branch, Capt. J. F. Carmichael, R.E.—Head of Engineering Inspection Branch, A. M. Heath, A.M.I.C.E.—Head of General Stores Branch, H. F. Smith.—Head of Shipping Branch, N. Hardingham, I.S.O.—Head of Correspondence Branch, G. Hodgson.—Head of Appointments Branch, H. Martin.*

### Colonial Officers and Trade Inquiries.

The following officers have been designated in the Colonies to receive and answer commercial inquiries addressed to them, either by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, or by British merchants and traders who may seek advice :—

Antigua—Treasurer, Antigua.  
Bahamas—Colonial Secretary, Nassau.  
Barbados—Colonial Secretary, Bridgetown.  
Basutoland—Government Secretary, Maseru.  
Bechuanaland Protectorate—Vernon Eason, Francistown.  
Bermuda—Colonial Secretary, Bermuda.  
British Guiana—Controller of Customs, Georgetown.  
British Honduras—Colonial Secretary, Belize.  
British North Borneo—Superintendent of Customs, Sandakan.  
Cape Colony—Mr. E. J. Cattell (Secretary Chamber of Commerce), Capetown; J. S. Neave (Secretary Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce), Port Elizabeth.  
Dominica—Treasurer, Dominica.  
Falkland Islands—Colonial Secretary, Stanley.  
Fiji—Assistant Colonial Secretary, Suva.  
Gambia—Collector of Customs, Bathurst.  
Gibraltar—Colonial Secretary, Gibraltar.  
Gold Coast—Colonial Secretary, Accra.  
Grenada—Collector of Customs, Grenada.  
Hong Kong—Harbour Master, Hong Kong.  
Jamaica—Colonial Secretary, Kingston.  
Lagos—Colonial Secretary, Lagos.  
Mauritius—Collector of Customs, Port Louis.  
Montserrat—First Treasury Officer, Montserrat.  
Natal—Collector of Customs, Durban; A. D. C. Agnew, Custom House, Point Natal.  
New Zealand—Secretary for Industries and Commerce, Wellington, New Zealand.  
Orange River Colony—J. H. Meiring, Collector of Customs, Bloemfontein; R. H. Dumaresq and C. Selby-Lowndes (Inspectors for the Land Settlement Board), Bloemfontein.  
St. Kitts-Nevis—Assistant Treasurer, St. Kitts.  
St. Lucia—Administrator, St. Lucia.  
St. Vincent—Supervisor of Customs, St. Vincent.  
Seychelles—Administrator, Seychelles.  
Sierra Leone—Colonial Secretary, Freetown.  
Southern Nigeria—Secretary to the Government, Calabar.  
Straits Settlements—Registrar of Imports and Exports, Singapore.  
Transvaal—Hon. R. H. Brand, Office of the High Commissioner, Johannesburg; Chas. A. C. Tremeer, D.S.O., Johannesburg.  
Trinidad—Collector of Customs, Trinidad.  
Victoria—Secretary to the Premier of Victoria, Melbourne.  
Virgin Islands—Commissioner, Virgin Islands.

It is suggested that, in all cases, commercial inquiries should go through the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., as the information may sometimes be already available at that Branch.

## COLONIES IN EUROPE.

**Gibraltar.** Ruled as a Crown colony by the military Governor. The name is a corruption of *Jebel el Tarik*, the Mount of Tarik. Anciently *Calpe*, one of the pillars of Hercules. Is a rocky promontory,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles long and with an extreme breadth of  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile, on the south of Spain, connected with Andalusia by a low isthmus, and is a British fortress and the "key" of the Mediterranean. Area,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  sq. m.; pop. 25,692, including a garrison of 6660 men. The rock rises to 1439 feet, and is impregnable fortified. The town lies within the bay, on the western side. Anchorage is bad. The port is free, and is the *entrepôt* of a considerable trade between North Africa and the United Kingdom. An enclosed harbour and graving docks are being constructed. (See ENGINEERING.) It is also a coaling station of first-rate importance.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Field-Marshal Sir George S. White, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., V.C.—Colonial Secretary, Fred. Evans, C.M.G., C.V.O.—Treasurer and Collector, A. C. Greenwood.—Chief Justice, Sir S. H. Gatty.—Attorney-General, A. M. Coll, K.C.

**Malta.** A Crown colony. Anciently *Melita*. Situated in the Mediterranean, 56 miles south of Sicily. With smaller islands, Gozo and Comino, area 117 sq. m., pop. 184,742, excluding the garrison of about 10,115. Malta itself contains about 158,000 inhabitants. Capital, *Valetta*, pop. 50,000, a fine city, impregnable fortified, commanding a noble harbour. It is the chief naval and coaling station in the Mediterranean. Executive in the hands of a military Governor and Executive Council. The Council of Government consists of the Governor and the Vice-President, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Secretary, 9 official and 8 elected members, and chooses its own president. The Imperial Government in 1903 reduced the elected members to a minority in the Council because of their refusal to vote the estimates, in consequence of their views on the Education question. The elected members thereupon resigned, and repeated the procedure. In 1904 Letters Patent were issued dealing with the resignation of elected members, whereupon no members presented themselves for election. The Maltese, who speak Italian or English in the upper classes and a dialect of Semitic origin (derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues) in the lower, are nearly all Roman Catholics, and the Government schools, which provide free primary education for children are Roman Catholic also. The chief products are cotton, wine, and corn. King Edward VII. visited the island in April 1903, and laid the foundation stone of a new breakwater at the entrance to the Grand Harbour.

Governor and Commander of the Troops, Gen. Sir C. M. Clarke, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.—Lieut. Governor and Chief Secretary to Government, E. M. Merewether, C.V.O., C.M.G.

**Cyprus.** An island and British colony in the Levant, 60 miles south of Asia Minor, and 40



west of Syria. Area, 3584 sq. m.; pop. 237,022, of whom 182,739 are Greek Christians and 51,309 Mahometans, and 130 military. Divided into six districts. Capital, Nicosia, pop. 14,752, inland. Chief produce, cotton, wine, caroubs, wheat, barley, wool, silk, spirits, sponges, raisins. The island is administered, under the agreement concluded between Great Britain and Turkey in '78, by a High Commissioner, with an Executive Council of 4 and a Legislative Council of 18, of whom 12 are elected. Under the same agreement an annual tribute of £92,800, with 4,166,220 oke of salt, is payable to the Sultan. An advance of £314,000 was sanctioned in '99 by the Imperial Government, under the Colonial Loans Act, '99, £254,000 for a harbour and railways and £60,000 for irrigation works. The railway is to connect the harbour to be made at Famagusta with the capital, Nicosia. There are 460 schools of all classes, with 22,738 scholars.

High Commissioner, Sir C. King Harman, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council: *Chief Secretary*, Capt. A. H. Young, C.M.G.—*King's Advocate*, W. Rees Davies.—*Receiver-General*, Lt.-Col. J. C. Gore.—*Additional Members*, the Bishop of Kitium, Theophanis Theodotou, and the Chief Cadi.

## COLONIES IN ASIA.

**Aden.** A town and territory on the S. coast of Yemen, Arabia, 110 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, forming a British dependency. Total area, 80 sq. m.; pop. 41,222. Consists of a rocky promontory not unlike Gibraltar, joined to the mainland by a low isthmus, and is under a *Resident*, who acts as military and civil governor, subject to the Government of Bombay. The harbour, a very fine one, touched at by 1500 ships annually, is the *entrepôt* of trade between Europe and America on the one hand, and India, Southern Arabia and the east coast of Africa on the other. It is a coaling station for the British Navy, and as such is strongly fortified. In Nov. 1901 an agreement between Turkey and Great Britain was arrived at for the delimitation of the frontiers and spheres of influence between Yemen and Aden. The islands of Perim and Kuria-Muria off the coast of Arabia, and Socotra off the coast of Africa, are dependencies of Aden. Perim has an area of about five sq. miles, and is used as a coaling depôt for the Mercantile Marine. Socotra has an area of 1382 sq. miles, and a population of 12,000 of Arab descent. Capital, Tamarida. Products, aloes, dates, figs, etc.

Political Resident, Major-Gen. H. M. Mason.

**Bahrein Islands.** These islands in the Persian Gulf have been under British protection since 1847. The chief town is Moharek, on the island of that name, pop. 22,000; but the commercial capital is Manameh, pop. 25,000. The ruling chief is Sheikh Esa. The British Political Resident resides at Bushire. The chief industry is pearl fishing, but dates and grain are also exported.

**British North Borneo** (area 31,000 sq. m., pop. 150,000) is not an official dependency, but is the property of the British North Borneo Company, to whom a royal charter was granted in '82. In '88 a formal protectorate was proclaimed over British North

Borneo. The administration of the territory is in the hands of a Governor, assisted by a Council, and by Residents appointed to preside over provinces and districts; the machinery being similar to that in Crown colonies. The British North Borneo Company sells or leases its lands to planters, and derives its revenues from the proceeds of sales and taxes. About 1,000,000 acres have been leased for the cultivation of tobacco, and the industry is rapidly developing. The cultivation of cotton is being encouraged, and the coconut and timber trade is extending. The chief town and seat of the administration is Sandakan; pop. 9500. A railway 57½ miles long, exclusive of sidings, runs from Jesselton, Gorga Bay, on the west coast, to Beaufort Junction in the interior. Thence another railway some 20 miles long runs to Weston, Brunei Bay. Beyond Beaufort another length of railway, 30 miles, is in progress to Fort Birch, farther in the interior.

Court of Directors: *Chairman*, Sir C. J. Jessel, Bart.; *Rear-Admiral* Sir Bouverie Clark, K.C.B.; *Frederick C. Stoop*, Esq.; *W. C. Cowie* (Managing Director); *E. Dent*; *J. A. Maitland*; *Major-General* Sir Alfred Turner, K.C.B.; and *G. H. Hildyard*.—*Secretary*, Harington G. Forbes.—*London Office*, 15, Leadenhall Street.

*Establishment: Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Labuan, and Principal Representative of the Company in North Borneo*, Edward Peregrine Gueritz.

*Consul-General*, (Singapore), Sir J. Anderson, K.C.M.G.

**Brunei**, or Borneo Proper, is an independent state in the island of Borneo lying north-east of Sarawak. Area about 3000 sq. m. Capital, Brunei, with a population of about 12,000. It is ruled by a Sultan, Hassim Jalud Alam Akamadin; but his authority is fast diminishing, and outside the capital the natives are generally in a state of passive rebellion. A protectorate was proclaimed over Brunei by England in '88. The internal administration is left to the Sultan, but all foreign relations are conducted by His Majesty's Government.

**Ceylon.** An island almost joined to the southern extremity of India by a chain of reefs and sandbanks called Adam's Bridge. Its extreme length is 266 miles, and its width 140 miles. It is a Crown colony. Area, 25,333 sq. m.; pop. 3,749,562 at end of 1903. Divided into nine administrative provinces. Capital, Colombo, pop. 158,228. Bulk of population Cingalese, then Tamil coolies, Moormen (Arabs), Eurasians, and Malays. Europeans about 9000. An aboriginal nomadic race, the Veddahs, occupy the interior, but they only number about 2000. The Government is in the hands of a Governor nominated by the Crown, an Executive Council of 5, and a Legislative Council of 17 members, which is composed of the Executive Council, 4 other official members, and 8 non-official members. Colombo, Kandy, and Galle have municipal government, and there are 18 local boards. The basis of the law is Roman Dutch, but the criminal law has been remodelled from the Indian Penal Code. There is an Imperial garrison of about 1700 men. Trincomalee is a fortified naval station, forming the headquarters of the British fleet in East Indian waters, and Colombo harbour is strongly fortified. The chief news-



papers are the *Observer* and the *Times*. More than half of the population are Buddhists. The Hindus number 828,622, and the Mahometans and Christians number about 248,000 and 362,000 respectively. Education is unsectarian, and in the case of vernacular schools free. Coffee was formerly Ceylon's principal product for export; now tea is the chief staple, and more attention is paid to cocoa, cocoanut and other palms. Grain and rice are cultivated, with cinnamon, caoutchouc, etc. Experiments are being made with cotton in the dry zones. Railways, owned and worked by the Government, extend 392 miles. On Nov. 1st, 1904, a railway, 68 miles long, to Anuradhapura was opened. The Maldivé Archipelago is tributary to Ceylon. It consists of groups of islets 500 miles west of Ceylon, inhabited by a Mahometan population estimated at 30,000. Mali is the chief island. The produce consists of millet, fruit, and cocoanuts. For Colombo Harbour Works see ENGINEERING.

Governor, Sir Henry Arthur Blake, G.C.M.G. Executive Council: *Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Secretary*, A. M. Ashmore, C.M.G.—*Commanding the Forces*, Col. (temporary Brigadier-General) G. L. C. Money, C.B., D.S.O.—*Attorney-General*, A. G. Lascelles.—*Auditor-General*, F. R. Ellis, C.M.G.—*Treasurer*, H. C. Nicolle.—*Clerk of Council*, J. J. Thorburn.—*Surveyor-General*, P. D. Warren.—*Principal Collector of Customs*, W. H. Jackson.—*Director of Public Works*, F. A. Cooper, C.M.G.

**Hong Kong.** An island and Crown colony, situated close to the mouth of the Canton river, and divided from the southern coast of China by the Ly-ee-moon pass. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1841, at the close of the opium war. The peninsula of Kowloon, opposite the island, and the small adjacent Stonecutter's Island, now strongly fortified, with other islets, appertain to the colony. Capital, *Victoria* (commonly called Hong Kong, pop. 300,000). Area, 32 sq. m.; pop. 335,000. In '98 a portion of territory adjacent to Kowloon, together with Mirs Bay and Deep Bay and the island of Lan-tao, were leased to Great Britain by the Chinese Government for ninety-nine years. The area leased is 376 sq. miles, and is administered as part of the colony: pop. 110,000. Government is in the hands of a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils, the latter including 7 official and 6 unofficial members, 4 of whom are nominated by the Governor. There are 12 free Government schools, and a large number of other aided schools, mostly carried on by the missionary societies. The island is our "Eastern Gibraltar," and is both a military and naval station, forming the headquarters of the China Squadron. There is an Imperial garrison of 8500 officers and men, including the Hong Kong Regiment, and the China Squadron includes about 48 vessels. It is also the great emporium for the European trade with China, and for the local coast trade, and is a free port. Imports, chiefly goods for China, cottons, and other manufactured articles; exports, tea, silk, and other Chinese produce.

Governor, Sir M. Nathan, K.C.M.G. Executive Council: *Officer commanding the Troops*, Major-Gen. Villiers Hatton, C.B.—*Colonial Secretary*, F. H. May, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, Sir H. Berkeley.—*Treasurer*, A. M. Thomson.—*Director of Public Works*, W. Chatham.—*Principal Civil Medical Officer*, Dr. J. M. Atkinson.—Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G.; C. W. Dickson.

**Labuan.** An island and Crown colony, situated in a bay on the north-west coast of Borneo. Area 31 sq. m.; pop. 8411. The port and town is *Victoria*, pop. 1500. There are only about three score of Europeans resident, the population being composed mainly of Malays. By an arrangement between H.M. Government and the British North Borneo Company, the island has been administered since '89 by the Governor of the Company. The rainfall in Labuan is extraordinary, being 168 in. during the year. Extensive beds of coal exist in the island.

**Sarawak** lies on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. Its area is 41,000 sq. m., and pop. 500,000; and in '88 it was constituted an independent state under the protection of Great Britain, all its foreign relations being conducted by H.M. Government. Capital, Kuching; pop. 25,000. Seaboard extends 380 miles. The government was handed over by the Sultan of Brunei in '42 to Sir James Brooke, who ruled as Rajah till '68, when he was succeeded by his nephew, His Highness the Rajah Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G. The Rajah married, in '69, Margaret Alice Lily de Windt, and his heir is Charles Vyner Brooke, b. Sept. 26th, '74. Under the just and equitable rule of the Brookes, Sarawak has been reclaimed from barbarism. The chief exports are rubber, pepper, and sago flour. Coal is mined on a considerable scale, and gold is also worked.

**Wei-hai-wei**, which was leased to Great Britain by China by a Convention signed at Peking, July 1st, '98, is a city situated in a deep bay about 18 miles in circumference. The city is on the Shantung promontory, about 40 miles east of Chefoo, and lies nearly opposite Port Arthur. Wei-hai-wei Harbour is sheltered, and can accommodate a large number of vessels. Forts command the entrances to the harbour. With the city and harbour there passed under British jurisdiction the island of Liu-Kung, on the north side of the bay, and all other islands and waters in the bay, together with a belt of land 10 miles wide along the entire coast-line of the bay. The area is 285 sq. m., and the Chinese population is about 150,000, while the sphere of influence over which the British Government holds military rights has an area of 1500 sq. m. Gold and other minerals exist, but have not yet been worked to any extent. The only export is salt fish, sent to Southern China. The territory is administered by a Commissioner under the Colonial Office, which took it over from the Admiralty on Jan. 1st, 1901. The seat of government is Port Edward, on the mainland. The garrison consists of a Chinese regiment with a strength of about 550.

Commissioner, J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Esq., C.M.G. Government Secretary, R. Walter.

#### STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

A Crown colony in the Malay Peninsula, deriving its name from the Straits of Malacca, which form the great trade route between India and China. Area about 1542 sq. m.; pop. 572,249, including 281,933 Chinese, 215,058 Malays, and 57,150 natives of India. The capital of the colony and seat of government is Singapore. The Governor is assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils, the first consisting of nine official members, and the second of these with seven non-official members, two of whom are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce of

Singapore and Penang. There are municipal boards partly elected and partly nominated by the Government at Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. The chief exports are tin, tapioca, copra, sago, rice, sugar, gambier, gums, and spices.

The constituent parts are as follows:—**Singapore**, an island off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, area 206 sq. m., pop. 228,555. It is hilly and forested, fertile, and not unhealthy for Europeans. Chief local products, pepper and gambier. The city of Singapore is a great commercial centre for the East. It has a commodious harbour, protected by fortifications. It is the headquarters of H.M. military and naval forces in these regions. The garrison consists of two battalions of infantry and two garrison companies of artillery. The colony also maintains an armed police force of 2000 officers and men.—**Penang**, or **Prince of Wales' Island**, lies 360 miles north of Singapore, and about two miles off the coast of Province Wellesley. Area 107 sq. m., pop., including Province Wellesley and the Dindings, 248,207. The port and capital is Georgetown, better known as Penang. A Resident Councillor controls the administration. **Province Wellesley** is politically one with Penang. It stretches 45 miles along the coast of the mainland. Area 288 sq. m., pop. 108,117. **The Dindings**, about 80 miles south of Penang, consist of the island of Pangkor and a small strip of territory on the mainland, where is Lumut, the headquarters, with a fine harbour. Politically this settlement is a part of Penang. Area about 265 sq. m.—**Malacca** is a town and territory 240 miles south of Penang. Its coast, rocky and barren, extends 42 miles. Area 659 sq. m., pop. 95,487. It is ruled by a Resident Councillor, subject to the Governor of the colony. The chief export is tapioca. Included in the administration of the Straits Settlements are the **Cocos (or Keeling) Islands**, a small coral group lying some 700 miles S.W. of Java (area 9 sq. m., pop. 669), annexed to Singapore in 1903, and **Christmas Island**, which lies 200 miles S.W. of Java, and was annexed to Singapore in 1900.

### **The Protected Malay States.**

On the mainland there are several protected Malay States, which, though not part of the colony, are subject to the supervision of a **High Commissioner** (the Governor of the Straits Settlements), which is exercised through British Residents, who assist the native rulers in the administration of the States. Perak, Selangor, Pahang and Negri Sembilan agreed to form one administrative federation under a British Resident-General in July '96. These countries are rich in natural resources, and for several years Perak and Selangor have exported the greater part of the Straits tin, which now accounts for about 46,000 out of the world's annual output of 75,000 tons of tin. The greater part of the Straits output is smelted at Singapore and goes to America, and an attempt to buy and ship the ore to New York, and smelt it there, was met in 1903 by the imposition of a duty on all tin ore exported without such guarantee as the Resident might require that it would be smelted in the Colony. The soil is fertile, and there are vast areas of forest land available for conversion into plantations; but mining at present makes agriculture a secondary consideration. There are about 300 miles of railway, chiefly in Perak and Selangor. **Perak**,

on the western coast of the peninsula; area 7751 sq. m., pop. 329,665. Capital Taiping. The ports are Teluk Anson and Port Weld. **Selangor** adjoins Perak along its southern frontier; area 3200 sq. m., pop. 168,789. The capital is Kuala Lumpur (pop. 77,234), the largest town on the mainland of the Peninsula. Coffee and rubber are grown. **Sungei Ujong** and **Jejebu**, together with **Negri Sembilan**, the name given to a federation of nine small states lying to the north and east of Malacca, are administered by one Resident, who resides at Seremban. Area 4000 sq. m., pop. 96,028. Planting, especially of coffee, is progressing here. **Pahang**, the latest acquired and largest of the Malay States, contains a lot of gold, but needs funds for its development. Area 10,000 sq. m., pop. 84,113. **Johore** is an independent Malay State under Sultan Ibrahim, at the southern extremity of the peninsula. The foreign relations of the State, however, are in the hands of the British Government. Area 9000 sq. m., pop. about 200,000. Capital Johore Bharu. See table, pp. 52-5.

**Governor and Commander-in-Chief**, Sir J. Anderson, K.C.M.G.

**Executive Council:** The Governor; *Major-Gen. commanding H.M. Troops*, Sir A. R. F. Dordard, K.C.B., D.S.O.—*Sir Colonial Secretary*, F. G. Penney (acting).—*Resident Councillor of Penang*, J. K. Birch.—*Resident Councillor of Malacca*, F. G. Penney.—*Attorney-General*, W. R. Collyer.—*Treasurer*, R. N. Bland.—*Auditor-General*, E. C. Hill.—*Colonial Engineer*, A. Murray.

**Resident-General for Protected States**, W. T. Taylor, C.M.G. (acting).

## **BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.**

The office of **High Commissioner in and for South Africa** was created by Letters Patent in 1878. He represents the Crown in all matters occurring in South Africa beyond the limits of the colonies therein. He is Governor of Basutoland, and controls the administration of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and of Rhodesia. In 1900 it was arranged that the office of High Commissioner should be held with that of Governor of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. The expenses of the High Commissioner are borne partly by Imperial funds. Census returns issued in 1904 showed that in British South Africa, south of the Zambesi, the white population numbered 1,135,016, and the coloured population 5,198,175.

The South African Intercolonial Conference, representing Cape Colony, Natal, the Orange River Colony, the Transvaal, and Southern Rhodesia, held at Bloemfontein in March 1903, confirmed the principle of the total prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquor to natives. A **Customs Convention** for the five Colonies was also agreed to, providing for preferential treatment to the extent of a 25 per cent. reduction in the general *ad-valorem* rates on British goods and the goods of such British colonies and possessions as should grant reciprocal privileges to the products and manufactures of South Africa. On all goods liable to an *ad-valorem* rate of only 2½ per cent. the reduction provided for was the whole of such rate. It was stipulated, however, that the goods should be *bonâ fide* manufactures of the United Kingdom.



High Commissioner, Viscount Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

General Officer Commanding, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. J. T. Hildyard, K.C.B.

Inspector-General of S. African Constabulary, Lieut.-Col. J. S. Nicholson, C.B., D.S.O.

Commissioner for the Central South African Railways, (vacant). General Manager, T. R. Price, C.M.G.

Consul-General for S. Africa, Ernesto Storni.

**Basutoland.** A native province of British South Africa, situated to the north-east of Cape Colony. It lies inclosed between Natal, the Orange River Colony, and Cape Colony. Basutoland was disannexed from Cape Colony in 1884, and has since been administered by a Resident Commissioner, under the High Commissioner for South Africa. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, appeals lying to the Magistrates' Courts, in which all cases between natives and Europeans are heard. A hut tax of £1 per hut is levied, and in 1903 was paid on 663,561 huts. Area, 10,293 sq. m.; pop. 348,848 in 1904, including 805 Europeans. Capital, Maseru; pop. 862. The country includes the finest grain-producing land in South Africa, gold and other minerals are believed to exist, and the climate is magnificent. The chief products are wool, wheat, mealies, and Kaffir corn. The natives keep large herds of cattle. The province is included in the South African Customs Union.

Resident Commissioner, H. C. Sloley.

**Bechuanaland Protectorate.** The Protectorate (area about 386,200 sq. m., pop. 120,776, including 1004 whites, in 1904) extends from the Molopo-river in the south northwards to the Zambesi, and is bounded on the east by the Transvaal colony and Matabeleland, and on the west by German South-West Africa. The administration is carried on by a Resident Commissioner, whose headquarters are at Mafeking, under the High Commissioner, with two Assistant Commissioners, one at Palapye and another at Gaberones. A mounted police force maintains order. There is also a small force of native police. The Protectorate includes the lands of Khama, chief of the Bamangwato, lying south-west of Matabeleland, of Sebele, chief of the Bakwena, of Bathoen, chief of the Bangwaketse, of Linchwe, chief of the Bakhatla, and of Motegosi, chief of the Bamalete. The boundaries of the territory assigned to each chief have been carefully designated, and a hut tax is levied. The railway from Cape Town to Kimberley is continued through Vryburg and Mafeking to Palapye, Tati, and Bulawayo.

Resident Commissioner for the Protectorate, R. C. Williams, C.M.G.; Assistant Commissioners, J. Ellenberger; Major Panzera.

### CAPE COLONY.

Cape Colony occupies the extreme southern portion of Africa. Its boundaries are: west, the Atlantic Ocean; north, the Orange river and the Bechuanaland Protectorate; east, the Orange River Colony, Basutoland, and Natal; south, the Indian Ocean. The area of the colony is 276,995 sq. m., and the pop. 2,409,804. Whites number 579,741, and those of other than European or white races 1,830,063. Capital, Cape Town, pop. 87,483; other chief towns, Port Elizabeth, pop. 23,266, the chief commercial port;

Grahamstown, pop. 10,498, the capital of the eastern province; Kimberley, pop. 28,718, the seat of the diamond trade; Queenstown, King Williamstown, and Panmure, or East London. Simon's Bay is an Imperial naval station 22 miles south of Cape Town. The Transkeian Territories and Walfisch Bay have some separate provincial status. The Transkeian Territories are ruled by resident magistrates under the direct control of the Government of the colony; and Walfisch Bay (pop. 1015), an isolated port on the coast of Damaraland, is also administered by a resident magistrate. Pondoland, which up till then had been a protectorate, became an integral portion of the colony in March '94, and the Crown colony of Bechuanaland in '95.

The Executive is in the hands of a Governor with a responsible Ministry of five principal ministers. The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council of 26 members, and a House of Assembly of 107 members. Members of the Legislative Council are elected for seven years, and of the Assembly for five years. The members of both Houses are paid £1 1s. per day. The electors are the same in each case, and are qualified as occupiers of property worth £75, or receiving a salary equivalent to £50. The laws are founded on a modification of the Roman-Dutch Law. Both English and Dutch languages are used in Parliament and the Courts. The Colony possesses a complete system of local self-government, 74 elective councils maintaining the roads, and having powers as to public works, licensing and police in all the 77 divisions. There are also 104 municipal councils and 78 village management boards.

As to Education, there is a University at Cape Town (Royal Charter 1877), and there are more than 2600 State-aided elementary schools, besides private and religious institutions; but education is not compulsory. There is no State Church. The principal denominations are Dutch Reformed, Episcopalian, Independent, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. There is an important Admiralty establishment at Simon's Bay, and Table Bay is strongly fortified. The colony possesses 2317 miles of Government railway open, 587 miles of privately owned lines worked by Government, and 235 miles of line privately owned and worked. Government lands are granted, leased, or may be rented on easy terms. The chief minerals worked in the colony are copper, coal, and gold. The chief diamond fields are at and near Kimberley, in Griqualand West, and their export in 1902 was valued at £5,427,360. Agricultural operations include the production of wool, wine, wheat and other cereals, and the breeding of horses, cattle, sheep, and ostriches. There are valuable forests. The principal exports are gold, diamonds, wool, mohair, ostrich feathers, hides and skins, copper ore, and aloes. The chief newspapers are the *Cape Times* (London office: 158, Leadenhall Street); the *Argus* (which supports the Government, and is published by a company that also publishes the *Johannesburg Star*, the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, etc.), the *South African News*, the *Diamond Fields Advertiser*, and *Ons Land*, which is the paper of the Dutch colonists.

Revenue, 1903-4, £9,910,141; expenditure, £10,849,904. Imports, 1903-4, £27,658,132; exports, £27,019,913. Public debt, 1903, £36,49,249.



**Government.**

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Hon. Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G.

**Ministry:** *Premier*, The Hon. Dr. L. S. Jameson, C.B., M.D., M.L.A.—*Treasurer*, The Hon. E. H. Walton, M.L.A.—*Colonial Secretary*, The Hon. Col. C. P. Crewe, C.B., M.L.A.—*Attorney-General*, The Hon. Victor Sampson, M.L.A., K.C.—*Commissioner for Public Works*, The Hon. Dr. T. W. Smartt, M.L.A.—*Secretary for Agriculture*, The Hon. A. J. Fuller, M.L.A.—*Minister without Portfolio*, Hon. Sir Lewis L. Michell, M.L.A.

**Permanent Officials:** *Under Colonial Secretary*, Noel Janisch, Esq.—*Assistant Treasurer*, W. A. Collard, Esq.—*General Manager of Railways*, T. S. McEwen, Esq., C.M.G.—*Secretary for Public Works*, L. Mansergh, Esq.—*Secretary Law Department*, John Graham, Esq., C.M.G.—*Under-Secretary for Agriculture*, Charles Currey, Esq.

**Commandant-General of Cape Colonial Forces**, Colonel H. T. Lukin, C.M.G., D.S.O.

**Agent-General in London**, Sir Thomas E. Fuller, K.C.M.G., 100, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Secretary*, T. Slingsby Nightingale, Esq.—*Emigration Agent*, W. C. Burnet, Esq.

**History, 1904.**

The General Election for the House of Assembly took place during February. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg was defeated at East London, Mr. Merriman at Wodehouse (though a seat was afterwards found for him by the Bond), and other members of the Ministry elsewhere. In the result the Progressives, led by Dr. Jameson, secured a majority of 5 in the House of Assembly. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg accordingly resigned (18th), and Dr. Jameson was asked by the Governor to form a Cabinet, a task in which he succeeded (21st). The Governor opened Parliament (March 4th), and in his speech announced Bills for dealing with the representation of the people, repealing the Peace Preservation Act, and preventing Chinese immigration into the Colony. Owing to the severe depression which existed, strict economy was called for in the estimates for the ensuing year. The Redistribution Bill was then introduced and read a first time. It provided for 3 additional seats in the Council and 12 in the House of Assembly, distributed mainly among the principal towns. The Bond Congress strongly and unanimously condemned the Bill, and the Bond members doggedly opposed it in the House, but finally the debate was closed and the second reading was carried by 42 votes to 34 (29th). The Bill passed the Committee stage without amendment (April 15th), and the Legislative Council approved it (21st). A Bill excluding Chinese indentured labour from the Colony passed its second reading (May 2nd). Mr. Walton made his Budget Statement (3rd), and estimated the deficit for the year ending June 1904 at £825,864, and for June 1905 at £675,339. They could not wisely retrench, so they must resort to taxation; and he proposed Excise duties on spirits and beer, and a graduated income tax, with exemption for incomes below £500, 6d. on incomes between £500 and £1000, and 1s. on incomes above £1000. The Chinese Exclusion Bill was read a third time (May 27th). Amendments were agreed to making the Bill applicable to all Chinamen except British

subjects, and forbidding the issue to uncertified Chinamen of liquor, mining, dealers', importers', or hawkers' licences, or their entry on contract as mining or agricultural labourers, domestics, or laundrymen. The Bill forbids the issue of certificates of naturalisation to the Chinese. The elections for the additional seats took place in July, and still further strengthened the Government majority.

**NATAL.**

A British colony situated on the south-east coast of Africa, discovered by Vasco da Gama on Christmas Day 1497, and hence named *Terra Natalis*. Seaboard extends a distance of about 376 miles. Portuguese East Africa and the Transvaal border the colony on the north, Orange River Colony and Basutoland on the west, and Cape Colony on the south-west. **Area**, including Zululand, Amatongaland, and the Vryheid, Utrecht and Wakkerstroom districts transferred from the Transvaal in 1902, 36,434 sq. m.; **pop.** (1904) 1,108,754, including 97,109 whites, 100,918 Indians and Asiatics, 6686 mixed races, 79,978 natives in service, and 824,063 natives in locations and areas. **Capital**, Pietermaritzburg, pop. 31,199; the only port is Durban, with a pop. of 67,842.

Zululand and British Amatongaland, which had formerly been administered as a dependent protectorate, were in Dec. '97 made an integral part of the colony. The area of Zululand is about 10,500 sq. m.; **pop.** 181,000, including 1100 whites. It has 210 miles of seaboard. Gold and other minerals have been found in no inconsiderable quantities, but they have not been worked as yet.

The Transvaal Districts transferred, in 1902, as mentioned above, had an area of 7234 sq. m., and a pop. of 80,250.

Natal is administered by a Governor, a Ministry of 6, a Legislative Council of 12 members, appointed for ten years by the Governor, with the advice of the Ministry, and a Legislative Assembly of 39 members, elected for four years by voters having a property qualification of £50, or paying £10 rent per annum, or having an income of £96. For local government there are municipal corporations at Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Newcastle, Ladysmith and Dundee, and local boards at Verulam, and Greytown. Many natives live apart in locations provided for them by the Government, about 2,250,000 acres of land being vested for this purpose in the Native Trust. In 1900 there were 223,000 natives on such lands, and at the same time about 300,000 living as tenants on Crown or private lands. Further there are about 205,000 natives residing on Crown lands in Zululand. A Native High Court administers civil justice, and deals with all political crimes and crimes arising out of native law and custom—ordinary crimes falling under the ordinary criminal law. Natives can acquire the franchise under certain conditions.

Religion is well provided for by denominational bodies, but no State aid. There are 32 Government primary schools; and a large number of other primary and secondary schools, for both European and native children, are aided and inspected by the Government. The chief products of the colony are wool, cereals, coal (a rapidly growing industry), iron, and sugar. The coal deposits are in the northern portion of the colony, the Dundee district being the best developed area. The output

in 1901 was valued at about £550,000. There are 626 miles of railway constructed, and worked by the Government. The chief newspapers are the *Natal Mercury*, the *Natal Witness*, and the *Times of Natal*.

Revenue, 1902-3, £4,334,175; expenditure, £5,039,003; exports, 1903, £10,454,229; imports, £15,274,096; debt, 1903, £14,019,143.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Henry McCallum, G.C.M.G.

Ministry: Premier and Colonial Treasurer, Sir George Morris Sutton, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.—Attorney-General, Hon. G. A. de R. Labistour.—Colonial Secretary and Education, Hon. W. L. Estrange, J.P., M.L.A.—Native Affairs and Public Works, Hon. George Leuchars, M.L.A.—Agriculture, Hon. G. A. Clayton, M.L.A.—Railways and Harbours, Hon. J. G. Maydon, M.L.A.

Legislative Council: Messrs. Crawford (President), Jameson, A. M. Campbell, F. T. Angus, C. J. Labuschagne, D. C. Uys, M. Campbell, Sutton, Kirkman, Turner, and Baynes.

Agent-General in London, The Hon. Sir William Arbuckle, 26, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.—Secretary to Agency, R. Russell, Esq., M.A., B.C.L.

### ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

Founded by Boers who trekked from Cape Colony in 1836, and recognised in '54 as an independent Dutch republic under the title of the Orange Free State. Under the terms of a treaty made with the Transvaal in '97, and the pressure of President Steyn, the Government of the Free State threw in their lot with the Transvaal Government in Oct. '99, and the first act of hostility in the Boer war was committed by Free State forces. The country was, on May 28th, 1900, formally annexed by Great Britain after its occupation by Lord Roberts, proclaimed as the Orange River Colony, and put under military rule, Lord Milner being appointed as Governor both of the Orange River and the Transvaal Colonies, with a Lieutenant-Governor at Bloemfontein. Executive and Legislative Councils were also established. Roman-Dutch law prevails, and there is an Appeal Court independent of that in the Transvaal. The predominant religion is that of the Dutch Reformed Church, supported by the State. By the end of 1902 11,684 children were under instruction in the schools established by the Government. The country is not well suited for agriculture, but good grazing is afforded by the rolling plains, of which it chiefly consists, and stock and sheep farming are extensively carried on. Coal is abundant in the north of the colony, and diamond mines exist. There are about 500 miles of railways, which are placed under the control of the Intercolonial Council (q.v.). The chief newspaper is the *Bloemfontein Post*. The South African Constabulary police the country (London office: King's Court, Broadway, Westminster).

A Boer Congress was held at Brandfort (Dec. 2nd, 1904). It resolved to demand the publication of a full statement as to the distribution and administration of the Compensation Funds. Other resolutions dealt with the language, education, and constabulary questions, and finally a demand for responsible government was put forward.

Area estimated at 48,326 sq. m.; pop., according to the 1904 census, 385,045, of whom 143,419 were whites and 241,626 coloured persons. Of

the whites 81,761 were males and 61,658 females. Capital, Bloemfontein, pop. 33,890, including town 25,873 troops 3487, and 4530 civilians, etc., with troops. Other chief towns are Harrismith (5306), Kroonstad (5797), Jagersfontein (5650), and Ladybrand (3207). Revenue, 1902-3, £563,300; 1903-4, £875,137; expenditure, 1902-3, £558,685; 1903-4, £807,300; imports, 1902-3, £2,459,682; 1903-4, £3,841,421; exports, 1902-3, £284,703; 1903-4, £1,405,530.

Governor, Viscount Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. Executive Council: Lieutenant-Governor, Brigadier-Gen. Sir H. J. Gooltd-Adams, K.C.M.G., C.B.—Colonial Secretary, H. F. Wilson, C.M.G.—Treasurer, A. Browne, I.S.O.—Collector of Customs, J. H. Meiring.—Attorney-General, H. F. Blaine, K.C.—Director of Agriculture, C. W. Palmer.—Chief Justice, A. F. S. Maasdorp.

### TRANSSVAAL.

The Transvaal lies N. of the Vaal river and S. of the Limpopo river. It is bounded W. by Bechuanaland; E. by Portuguese East Africa and Zululand; S. by Natal and Orange River Colony. Area, 113,642 sq. m.; pop. (1904) 1,354,200, of whom 300,225 were whites, 1,030,029 aboriginal natives, and 23,946 of other coloured races. The population of the Johannesburg municipality in 1904 was returned as 75,904, and of Pretoria municipality as 15,539. The population of the Transvaal, excluding Swaziland, was, in 1904, 1,268,716, and of this number 991,383 were resident in rural, and 263,184 in urban areas, 14,149 being accounted for by the regular military forces.

Swaziland, which passed with the Transvaal under British rule in 1900, and now forms part of the Transvaal, is bounded on the east by the Delagoa Bay territory of Portuguese East Africa and Tongaland, which intervene between it and the coast. Area, 8,000 sq. m.; pop. 84,586. Capital, Embabaan. It is a mountainous tract stretching along the Limpopo range, with richly fertile valleys, and its mineral wealth is great, valuable fields of gold and coal being included in it, while its agricultural and pastoral resources are also great. The Swazi are a section of the Zulu race. By an Order in Council, Aug. 7th, 1903, the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, with Assistant Commissioners, judges, and other officers to administer justice and collect taxes, was authorised. A Proclamation was issued (Oct. 3rd, 1904) providing for the administration of the country and for the establishment of magistrates' Circuit Courts. The jurisdiction of the paramount and other chiefs is retained in all civil disputes in which only aboriginal natives are concerned, but with an appeal to a resident magistrate. The agricultural and grazing rights of the natives were protected. A Commission was appointed to inquire into the concessions that had been granted, and provision was made for expropriation where that should be found necessary. It was provided that the money required for the settlement of the country should be raised by a loan on the security of the country.

The Transvaal was founded in 1831 by Boers, who journeyed thither from Cape Colony, and gradually formed a settled Government, whose independence was acknowledged by Great Britain by the Sand River Convention in 1852. Serious difficulties with the natives arose from time to time, and in 1877 the country was



annexed by the British Government. In 1880 the Boers took up arms to regain their independence. **Majuba** and the 1881 Convention followed, giving the Transvaal complete self-government subject to the suzerainty of Great Britain. Another Convention was signed in 1884, under which the country was renamed the South African Republic, the control over foreign relations, except with the Orange Free State, being reserved to the British Crown. In '86 gold was discovered on the **Witwatersrand** range of hills, and these have since, after the first rush and the inevitable collapse, proved to be of immense value (see **GOLD FIELDS AND PRODUCTION**). The gold output since the war has been: **Year to December, 1901, £1,097,219; 1902, £7,301,501; 1903, £12,628,057.** The centre of the gold fields is **Johannesburg**, which had in '99 a population of over 100,000, including over 50,000 whites. It was the discontent amongst the "Outlanders" of Johannesburg which ultimately led to the war between the Transvaal and Great Britain. Fighting began in Oct. '99, and after some initial successes the Boers were driven back, Lord Roberts reaching Bloemfontein March 13th, and Pretoria June 5th, 1900. On Sept. 1st, 1900, the country was formally annexed to the British Empire, though terms of peace were not signed till May 31st, 1902. Lord Milner then assumed office as **Governor of the Transvaal**, and **Executive and Legislative Councils** were constituted. The latter was enlarged in 1903, and consists of 30 members, while in 1904 the Imperial Government announced that the nominated element was to be made elective.

The **judicial system** set up since the annexation includes resident J.P.'s, resident magistrates at all populous centres, the Witwatersrand High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the Supreme Court of the Transvaal with original and appellate jurisdiction. Circuit courts are also held. The **South African Constabulary** form the main police force, and are now 5000 strong (London office: King's Court, Broadway, Westminster). The **educational system** provides for free elementary education, and in accordance with the terms of peace, for the teaching of the Dutch language where parents desire it, and on the same conditions for denominational instruction in school hours, though the general religious instruction is undenominational. In 1904 there were 373 primary schools with 24,972 scholars. The number of farm schools was 269 with 9016 scholars. The Boers generally belong to the **Dutch Reformed Church**, but the English Episcopal and Free Churches have a large number of adherents. For local administration there are municipal bodies at Pretoria and Johannesburg, and local commissioners were appointed to carry out the work of resettlement after the war, to disburse the Government grant of £3,000,000, and to make further loan advances. There are about 780 miles of **railways**, and they are under the control of the Intercolonial Council. The regular **military forces** in 1904 had a total strength of 14,149, according to the Census. They are under the command of the Commander-in-Chief at Pretoria, who also commands the forces throughout British South Africa.

The country offers great facilities for agriculture and stock-rearing, but wants developing. The number of farms before the war was estimated at rather more than 12,000. The

chief exports were gold, wool, cattle, hides, grain, and ostrich feathers. The gold output recently is given above. Coal is found of fair quality, and the output is steadily rising. It amounted to £877,976 in 1903. The chief newspapers are the *Rand Mail*, the *Johannesburg Star*, and the *Transvaal Leader*.

The revenue 1902-3 was £4,682,000; 1903-4, £4,465,000; **expenditure**, 1902-3, £4,578,000; 1903-4, £4,358,000. **Imports**, 1902-3, £13,067,671, exclusive of public and Government stores; 1903-4, £10,451,048; **exports**, 1902-3, £7,431,632; 1903-4, £12,969,912. **Public Debt:** The Imperial Government, by the **South African Loan and War Contribution Act, 1903**, guaranteed interest at 3 per cent. and the sinking fund payments on a loan of £35,000,000, to be repaid within 50 years from April 1st, 1904. Another loan, called the **War Contribution Loan of £30,000,000**, is to be the contribution of the Transvaal towards the cost of the war. There is no Imperial guarantee, and the loan is to be treated as a war debt secured on the assets of the Transvaal, and paid off in three annual instalments. A group of South African financiers agreed in Jan. 1903 to underwrite the first £10,000,000. The depression in 1904, however, prevented the raising of the first instalment. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said (April 21st) that it would be raised when the prosperity of the Colony and the condition of the money market permitted, and the obligation of the guarantors was in no way affected by the delay. The instalments on the War Contribution Loan are directed by the South African Loan Act 1903 to be paid to the British National Debt Commissioners, and by them applied in reduction of the National Debt.

**Governor**, Viscount Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.  
**Executive Council:** *Lieutenant-Governor*, the Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, K.C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary*, Patrick Duncan, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, Sir R. Solomon, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C.—*Treasurer*, W. L. Hichens.—*Secretary for Native Affairs*, Sir Godfrey Lagden, K.C.M.G.—*Commissioner of Mines*, H. Weldon.—*Commissioner of Lands*, A. Jameson, M.D.—*Postmaster-General*, J. F. Brown.—*Director of Customs*, J. W. Honey.—*Director of Agriculture*, F. B. Smith.—*Director of Education*, F. Ware.  
**Chief Justice**, Sir J. Rose-Innes, K.C.M.G.

### History, 1904.

The Government published a **Draft Ordinance** to regulate the introduction into the Transvaal of unskilled non-European labourers (Jan. 6th), and the Legislative Council passed the first reading of it (19th). A strong protest against the introduction of Chinese into the Transvaal was received from Mr. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, and from Mr. Deakin, Premier of the Australian Commonwealth. The Government of Cape Colony also objected. Mr. Deakin said he and his Ministers foresaw grave perils of a racial, social, political and sanitary nature from such a policy. The second reading of the Ordinance was carried without a division (20th). Lord Milner, speaking to the Farmers' Association at Krugersdorp (21st) on the question, said he had done his best to learn the opinion of all classes, and he found that while nobody wished to have recourse to foreign labour, yet on the whole the greater number were content to see it introduced, though some would rather see the progress of the country stopped. If he thought the public feeling



was that in no circumstances should foreign labourers be admitted, it would be his duty not to consent to the Ordinance. A petition to the Government in favour of imported Asiatic labour was reported (23rd) to have been signed by 45,100 white adult males, out of a total of about 80,000, of whom 15,000, being Government employes, did not sign. The Ordinance was finally passed by the Legislative Council (Feb. 10th). A letter signed by Messrs. Botha, Delarey, Kurger, Smuts, and other Boer leaders, and sent at their request to Mr. Lyttelton, was published (12th). It pointed out that the question of introducing Asiatic labour had never been submitted to the people, and assured the Colonial Secretary that the great majority of the Boers were opposed to the proposal, and regarded the Ordinance as a public calamity of the first magnitude. An outbreak of plague in the coolie location at Johannesburg was reported (March 20th). As to the action of the Imperial Parliament on the question see SESSION. See also CHINA as to Chinese Labour Convention.

A number of delegates from a Boer Congress, which was held at Pretoria and lasted three days, presented to Sir Arthur Lawley the resolutions passed by the Congress (May 25th), General Botha introducing them, and stating that they desired to help and co-operate with the Government. The resolutions protested against the war debt and the levying of a war tax before responsible government was granted; urged various grievances as to compensation, asking the Government to pay out immediately the £3,000,000 promised, and to pay all legal debts of the old Government; made representations as to the Gold and Diamond Laws, and referred to the Education question and the appointment of teachers in the State free schools. Sir Arthur Lawley in reply emphasised the desire of the Government to know and meet the needs and aspirations of the people. He stated, with regard to compensation, that £10,000,000 had been spent in repairing the ravages caused by the war, without taking into account the £4,500,000 provided by the War Office to pay out certain burghers with whom the authorities had entered into a special agreement, and to discharge the receipts given by the military during the war. General Botha warmly and heartily acknowledged his appreciation of Sir A. Lawley's reply.

The first batch of Chinese labourers arrived on the Rand (June 22nd). It was estimated that by June 1905 the number of Chinese at work in the mines would be 50,000. The next day the third session of the Legislative Council was opened by the Lieut.-Governor, who said that in spite of continued depression there had been a marked advance towards normal conditions. The financial outlook was satisfactory, and with regard to education the Government were arranging for a devolution of control from the central to the local authorities concurrently with the assumption of financial responsibility by the latter. The Council, on the motion of the Lieut.-Governor, passed a vote of sympathy and condolence with the family of ex-President Kruger (July 18th).

A national convention on the subject of Asiatic traders was held (Nov. 10th) in Pretoria, and was attended by 160 delegates, from every municipality in the Transvaal as well as the principal chambers of commerce, trade unions, agricultural associations, and other repre-

sentative bodies. A resolution was carried recommending that Asiatic immigration should be prohibited except under the terms of the Foreign Labour Importation Act. This was in face of the reply given by the Colonial Secretary to the Legislative Council, on Aug. 16th, that the Imperial Government, while ready to sanction legislation similar to that in force in Cape Colony and Natal, were unable to sanction legislation which would interfere with the existing rights of Asiatics as regards trading. On that occasion the Council resolved unanimously that "the unrestricted issue of licences to Asiatics will only result in the elimination to a great extent of white traders"; that the Secretary of State for the Colonies be requested to appoint a Commission from England to visit the Transvaal and report upon the question; and that, pending such report, authority should be given to introduce legislation suspending the further issue of licences to Asiatics.

## INTERCOLONIAL COUNCIL FOR TRANSVAAL AND ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

By an Order in Council, dated May 20th, 1903, an Intercolonial Council was established "to advise the High Commissioner and Governor on the financial administration of the South African railways and the employment of their revenue, the expenditure on the South African Constabulary, certain official expenditure common to the two Colonies which is placed by the Order under the administration of the Council, and any other common expenditure which may from time to time be placed under its authority by the Legislative Councils of the two colonies with the consent of a Secretary of State." The Council consists of the High Commissioner, the Lieutenant-Governors of the two Colonies, the Inspector-General of the South African Constabulary, and members of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony Executive and Legislative Councils. Revenue, 1903-4, £2,661,195; expenditure, £2,600,926.

In 1904 an extraordinary session was opened at Johannesburg (March 1st) to consider the financial position in view of the decrease in the railway revenue. Lord Milner said that the stagnation was due to the lack of unskilled labour for the mines, which prevented the gold from being got as fast as was necessary to keep the trade of the country going. He said that only £30,000,000 had been raised out of the guaranteed loan of £35,000,000, and this had been spent as follows: Discharge of old liabilities, £4,600,000; acquisition of railways, £13,500,000; repatriation, £5,800,000; development, £5,100,000; capital expenditure on existing railway lines, £700,000; cost of the issue of the loan, £270,000. In view of the inability to raise the remaining £5,000,000, expenditure must be restricted as far as possible. The Council decided to reduce the expenditure on new railway lines, suspending work on four lines in course of construction in order to provide for further capital expenditure on railways actually working. The Council resolved to ask for an increase in the membership, which was afterwards granted.

Lord Milner made a financial statement at the opening of the ordinary meeting of the Council (May 31st). Reviewing the past year, he pointed out various increases in revenue and decreases in expenditure, such as, for instance, the saving effected by reducing the

constabulary strength to 5000. The Transvaal was paying its way, while in the Orange River Colony there was a substantial surplus. The estimated expenditure for 1904-5 was £2,500,000. To the revenue the railways would contribute £1,270,000, and allowing for other receipts the Colonies would have to find £1,180,000, of which the Transvaal would be asked for £1,000,000. The S. African Constabulary force gave rise to considerable criticism (June 9th), many members of the Council arguing that it should be superseded by a small police force. Lord Milner replied that its cost was really to be regarded as an insurance premium on the lives and property of the inhabitants, though the force could and would be gradually reduced. The Council resolved (14th) that better financial control of the railways was needed and should be provided by the appointment of an Auditor with large powers, and of a Treasurer solely responsible to the Council in respect of intercolonial funds. Sir Percy Girouard, Commissioner of Railways, tendered his resignation (17th), which was accepted.

The Council met again in extraordinary session (Nov. 15th), and Lord Milner was able to announce that since June the prospects so far as railway construction was concerned had changed vastly for the better. In accordance with the Council's wishes reforms in the railway administration were being provided for, including the abolition of the office of Railway Commissioner, and the appointment of a General Manager under a Board of Control appointed by the Council. A number of new lines were considered, and the Council ratified (16th) agreements for their construction as follows: Bethlehem to Kroonstad; Bethlehem to Modderpoort; Ladybrand to Modderpoort, and Alival North to Wepener, with an extension to a point to be determined afterwards. The length of the lines thus sanctioned was 339 miles. Other lines, 218 miles long, from Pretoria to Rustenburg and from Krugersdorp to Mafeking, were sanctioned (17th), and the Railway Committee were authorised to enter into an agreement for the construction of a line from Bloemfontein to Kimberley, provided a satisfactory offer were made. Further the Council resolved to advance the necessary sum to enable a private company to finish a line, already almost completed, from Machadodorp to Ermelo, and to join it up with the Springs line.

#### RHODESIA.

On Oct. 29th, '89, a Royal Charter was granted to the British South Africa Company, conferring upon it large administrative powers in the region north of Cape Colony, now known as Rhodesia, which has an estimated area of 750,000 sq. m., and authorising it to promote trade and commerce and to work mineral and other concessions in those regions. After the Jameson raid the control of the military forces of the country was placed entirely in the hands of the Imperial Government. The authorised share capital of the Company amounts to £6,000,000. Rhodesia is divided into two portions by the river Zambesi.

Northern Rhodesia (divided into North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia) is the British sphere lying between the Portuguese settlements, German East Africa and the Congo Free State, excepting the British Central Africa Protectorate. North-Eastern Rhodesia has an area of about 120,000

sq. m. and a pop. of about 350,000. Ivory and rubber are exported, and cotton is being grown with some success (see article on TEXTILE INDUSTRIES). North-Western Rhodesia is also called Barotseland, and contains the country ruled by King Lewanika, whose headquarters are at Lealui. The headquarters of the Administrator of North-Eastern Rhodesia are at Fort Jameson, and of the Administrator of North-Western Rhodesia at Kalomo. There is a High Court of North-Eastern Rhodesia, of which Mr. Leicester P. Beaufort is the Judge.

Southern Rhodesia includes the two provinces of Matabeleland (area 70,835 sq. m., pop. 7706 whites, 187,000 natives) and Mashonaland (area 72,995 sq. m., pop. 4917 whites, 377,000 natives). In addition there are 1044 Asiatics and other coloured persons. It lies between the northern boundary of the Transvaal on the south, and the Zambesi on the north, with the Portuguese provinces of Manica and Sofala as the eastern boundary. The seat of government is Salisbury (pop. 1726), which is also the capital of Mashonaland; the chief town of Matabeleland is Bulawayo (pop. 3840). On Nov. 4th, '97, the railway from Vryburg to Bulawayo was formally opened. On May 1st, 99, the first train from Beira, the eastern port, entered Salisbury, a distance of 375 miles, and the railway from Salisbury to Bulawayo, *via* Gwelo, a distance of 300 miles, was completed on Oct. 6th, 1902. During 1903 railways were built from Bulawayo to Gwanda, from Bulawayo to the Matopos, and from Gwelo to Selukwe. In 1904 the extension northward had reached the Victoria Falls on the Zambesi, and rapid progress is being made with the line to the north of the Falls. It is expected that Kalomo will be reached early in 1905, and it has been decided to go on to Broken Hill, a point 250 miles beyond Kalomo (see Cape to Cairo Railway under ENGINEERING). The total railway system open for traffic is now nearly 1900 miles. The output of gold from the mines in 1902 amounted to 194,169 oz., and in 1903 to 231,872 oz. A banket reef was discovered in 1904 in the Lomaganda district and a large alluvial area in the Victoria district. There has been and is an inadequate supply of native labour, owing to the disinclination of the natives of Southern Rhodesia to work of any kind, and the directors of the B. S. A. Co. advocate the introduction of Asiatic labour.

The Government is conducted by the Executive Council of Southern Rhodesia, consisting of the Administrator of Southern Rhodesia (Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G.) and four members appointed by the Company, with the approval of a Secretary of State, and by a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, the Resident Commissioner, and fourteen other members, of whom seven are appointed by the Company with the approval of a Secretary of State and seven elected by the registered voters of Mashonaland and Matabeleland. The duration of each Legislative Council is for three years. The ordinances of the latter are subject to confirmation by the High Commissioner and to disallowance by the Secretary of State. There is a resident Commissioner appointed and paid by the Crown, who sits on the Executive and Legislative Councils, without a vote. Native affairs are administered, under the Administrator, by a Chief Native Commissioner in each province, assisted in each case by Commissioners and Assistant Commis-



sioners. Land has been reserved for tribal settlements, and an annual hut tax of £1 is imposed. The Judicial Establishment consists of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia with two judges, the Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and local magistrates. The territories are divided into magisterial districts, and appeal lies from the magistrate to the judges, and from the High Court to the Supreme Court of the Cape. There are magistrates at Salisbury, Bulawayo, Victoria, Umtali, Gwanda, Gwelo, and Melssetter. Civil cases between native and native are tried in accordance with native law, with certain restrictions. The control of the military forces of Southern Rhodesia, known as the British South Africa Police, is in the hands of the Imperial Government, acting through the High Commissioner for South Africa, though the cost is paid by the Company. The chief newspapers are the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, *Rhodesia Herald*, and *Rhodesia Advertiser*.

**Board of Directors:** The Duke of Abercorn, K.G. (*President*), A. Beit (*Vice-President*), Lord Gifford, V.C., Sir Lewis Michell, J. Rochfort Maguire, P. Lyttelton Gell, Dr. L. S. Jameson, C.B.—*London office*, 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.—*Manager*, H. Wilson Fox,—*Joint Manager and Secretary*, J. F. Jones, C.M.G.—*Assistant Secretaries*, A. P. Millar, D. E. Brodie.

**Administration:** *Administrator of Southern Rhodesia*, Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G. (Salisbury).—*Resident Commissioner*,—*Administrator of North-Eastern Rhodesia* R. Codrington.—*Administrator of North-Western Rhodesia*, R. T. Coryndon.

## BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

**British Central Africa Protectorate.** A portion of British Central Africa lying round the shores of Lake Nyasa, and extending to the banks of the Zambesi. It includes all British Nyasaland, as well as the Shiré Highlands and the greater part of the basin of the river Shiré. The settlement of the western boundary of the British and Portuguese spheres was by agreement (Aug. 12th, 1903) referred to the arbitration of the King of Italy. The expenses of administering the Protectorate are partly met out of revenue locally raised, and further by an annual grant from the Imperial Government. The administration is in the hands of a Commissioner acting under the Colonial Office, to which department it was in 1904 transferred from the Foreign Office. The Protectorate is divided into 12 Districts, and these are managed by a number of Collectors and Assistant Collectors, Judicial Officers, etc. By an Order in Council 1902 a High Court was established in and for the Protectorate. A number of forts recently erected guard the frontier in all directions, especially on the north and south-east, from the ingressions of the slave-trading Arabs and Yaos. The armed forces of the Protectorate consist of a naval force on the Zambesi, the Upper Shiré, and Lake Nyasa, including 5 gunboats, 140 Sikhs and about 1000 native troops, forming the 1st and 2nd C.A. battalions of the King's African Rifles, which are under the control of the Foreign Office. The 2nd battalion is a reserve force, available for service in any African Protectorate. Most of the officers of this force are Indian officers, lent, together

with the Sikhs, by the Indian Government. The port of British Central Africa is Chinde, at the mouth of the Zambesi, where a small concession has been granted by the Portuguese Government. The area of the Protectorate is 42,217 sq. m.; the European inhabitants number about 500, and the native inhabitants about 3,000,000. The principal occupation of the European settlers is planting; and many thriving plantations of coffee, sugar, cinchona, and tobacco, have been established. Cotton cultivation is now being developed with every prospect of success (see article on TEXTILE INDUSTRIES). Rubber and ivory are also exported. The chief towns are: Blantyre (pop. 6500), Zomba (headquarters of the Administration), Fort Johnston (the principal port on Lake Nyasa and naval dépôt), Karonga (north end of Lake Nyasa), the starting-point for Tanganyika, and Kotakota (west coast of Lake Nyasa). Almost the entire trade of British Central Africa is with the United Kingdom. A concession for the construction of a railway between Chiromo and Blantyre was granted to the Shiré Nyasaland Co. on Dec. 31st, 1902, and the line is slowly progressing. There is telegraphic connection between Blantyre, Zomba, and other stations with the South African system *via* Tete on the Zambesi, Matabeleland and Mashonaland. A special article upon the African Trans-continental Telegraph appears under the separate heading ENGINEERING. The British Central Africa Co. (office, 20, Abchurch Lane, E.C.) supplies information to settlers.

**Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief**, Sir Alfred Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B.—*Deputy-Commissioner*, Major F. B. Pearce.—*Agent at Chinde*, S. H. Fletcher.—*Chief Judicial Officer* (Blantyre), J. J. Nunan.—*Secretary to the Administration*, A. J. Williams.—*Senior Naval Officer on Lake Nyassa*, Commander Percy Cullen, C.M.G., R.N.R.—*Surveyor*, T. I. Binnie.

**Inspector-General of Protectorate Forces**, Brigadier-Gen. Sir W. H. Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B.

**East Africa Protectorate.** This extends about 400 miles along the coast northwards from Umba, at the mouth of the Umba river, and inland to the borders of Uganda. It adjoins the Italian and Abyssinian spheres on the north and German East Africa on the south. The Imperial British East Africa Company opened up the country, having in 1887 obtained a concession of territory from the Sultan of Zanzibar and in '88 a charter from the British Government. An arrangement for buying them out was, however, come to in '95, and the direct administration of the country was undertaken by H.M. Government. The Protectorate, which is administered by a Commissioner and Consul-General, who is also British Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, is divided into the following districts, each under a sub-commissioner: the Coast Province, capital Mombasa; Ukamba, capital Nairobi; Tanaland with Witu, capital Lamu; Jubaland, capital Kismayu; Kenya, capital Fort Hall; Naivasha; and Kisumu. The chief ports are Mombasa (which is also the capital of the whole Protectorate), pop. 27,000; Lamu, Vanga, and Kismayu. A hut tax is imposed upon the natives. The military forces consist of the 3rd or East Africa battalion of the King's African Rifles. The establishment has



a strength of 45 officers and 1875 rank and file. There is also an armed native police force about 1600 strong. A railway of 582 miles' length has been constructed from Mombasa to Lake Victoria Nyanza. Since the completion of the railway the East Africa Syndicate Ltd. have been at work, and have found mineral deposits sufficient to justify operations on a large scale. Agricultural operations are also increasing. It is proposed to settle a Jewish colony in East Africa, in connection with the Zionist movement. (See JEWS.) By an Order in Council, 1902, a High Court, with full civil and criminal jurisdiction, was established in the Protectorate, with an Appeal Court at Zanzibar. The principal products of the country are cloves, ivory, indiarubber, copra, hides, etc. Area estimated at 200,000 sq. m.; pop. 4,000,000, including 450 Europeans and Eurasians. Revenue, 1903-4, £108,857; expenditure, £350,958; Imports, 1903-4, £604,500; exports, £160,000.

**Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief,** Sir Donald K. Stewart, K.C.M.G., appointed in 1904, in succession to Sir Charles Eliot, who resigned his position and asked the Prime Minister to hold an inquiry into the circumstances of his resignation. This was refused, but some correspondence between Sir C. Eliot and Lord Lansdowne was published, from which it was made clear that the resignation was a protest against the action of the home Government as to concessions and leases in the Protectorate.

**Uganda Protectorate, The,** includes not only Uganda proper, but Unyoro, Busoga, and other countries westwards up to the boundary of the Congo Free State, and northwards to the Egyptian Soudan. It lies between the Congo Free State on the west and the East Africa Protectorate on the east, the southern boundary being 1° S. lat. and the Anglo-German frontier, and the northern an undetermined line from a point near Lado on the White Nile to the watershed of Lake Rudolf, separating it from the Egyptian Soudan. The native capital of the country is Mengo, but the British administration, under a Commissioner and Consul-General, has its headquarters at Entebbe, on the N.W. shore of Lake Victoria. The Imperial Government took over the administration from the Imperial British East Africa Company in '94, and made the country a Protectorate. A High Court for the Protectorate was established in 1902, with an Appeal Court at Zanzibar. The King, or "Kabaka," is H.H. Daudi Chua, who, being a minor, is now under a regency of three chiefs. He receives a stated allowance from the Government. There is also a Lukiko, or native council of 80 chiefs. The trade, which is increasing, is mainly in ivory, cattle, wild coffee, and rubber. Iron ore abounds, and wheat grows well. The development of the country has progressed wonderfully in the last year or two, and will doubtless go on still faster now that the railway from the coast is completed. The line runs from Mombasa, on the coast, to Port Florence, on the north-east corner of the Victoria Nyanza, a distance of 584 miles. The net loss on the working from April 1902 to March 1903 was £49,690. Several mail, passenger, and trading steamers are now plying on the lake. The military force includes the 4th battalion King's African Rifles, the total strength being

about 1200 officers and men. There is a native police force about 1100 strong. The prosperity of the country is threatened by the terrible "sleeping sickness," which has destroyed thousands. Investigations into the cause and cure of the disease, made under the direction of Colonel Bruce, resulted in the discovery that the disease was due to trypanosome infection. Area about 86,000 sq. m., pop. about 4,000,000, including about 300 Europeans. Revenue, 1903-4, £49,501; expenditure, £186,884; Imports, 1903-4, £123,198; exports, £52,848.

**Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief,** Lieut.-Col. J. Hayes-Sadler, C.B.

**Zanzibar Protectorate, The,** consists of the island of Zanzibar (area 640 sq. m., pop. 150,000) and the island of Pemba (area 380 sq. m., pop. 50,000). Capital, Zanzibar, which has a fine port, and is used as a coaling station for H.M. Navy. The Sultan is Seyyid Ali bin Hamoud, b. '84, succeeded July 18th, 1902. A Regent acts till the Sultan is 21. A regular Government is constituted under British control, exercised through the British Political Agent and Consul-General. Germany, by the Samoa Agreement (Nov. 14th, '99), renounced her rights of extra-territoriality in Zanzibar from such time as the similar rights possessed there by Great Britain should be abolished. Slavery was abolished in April '97. H.M. Court for Zanzibar forms the Court of Appeal from the High Courts of British Central and East Africa and Uganda. Imports, 1902, £1,106,247; exports, £1,060,277. The products are mainly cloves (which form four-fifths of the entire clove crop of the world), copra, chillies, ivory, rubber, hides, and gum.

**Agent and Consul-General,** Basil S. Cave, Esq., C.B.

**Somali Coast Protectorate.** The British sphere of interest in Somaliland and on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, which has existed since 1884, is known by this name. It is administered under the Foreign Office by a Commissioner and Consul-General. It has about 400 miles of coast, and extends inland 300 miles at its deepest point. Within this territory lie the ports Zaila, Bulhar, and Berbera, but their trade is affected by the railway being built from Jibutli in French Somaliland to Harar (see ABYSSINIA). The boundaries were fixed by agreements with Italy in '94, and with Abyssinia in '97. The Somaliland Battalion of the King's African Rifles forms the military force. The chief town of the district is Berbera, which has about 30,000 inhabitants. The products are chiefly cattle, coffee, skins and hides, ostrich feathers, ivory, and gum. Area 68,000 sq. m.; pop. 153,000. Imports, 1903-4, £360,587; exports, £185,521. The depredations of the Mad Mullah, Haji Mahomed Bin Abdullah, in Northern Somaliland and Abyssinia, led to a joint expedition being undertaken against him during 1901. Another expedition was sent against him in 1902, and a severe defeat was sustained by the British forces, through the cowardice of the Somali levies, at Ergo on Oct. 6th. A new expedition under Brigadier-General Manning, Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles, was organised in 1903, Italy allowed Obbia to be used as a base of operations, and the Emperor of Abyssinia agreed to co-operate again. After pushing the Mullah back, a reverse was sustained at Gum-

baru on April 17th, 1903, and the further advance of the expedition was suspended. Major-General Sir C. Egerton was appointed to the chief command in June 1903. In 1904 General Egerton attacked the Mullah's force at Jidballi (Jan. 10th) and defeated it with severe loss. The prisoners captured numbered 215, with 366 rifles, and 680 dead were counted, the total being estimated at over 1200. The power of the Mullah was broken by this defeat, and subsequent operations in the Nogal and on the North Sorl completed his rout, drove him out of the Protectorate and dispersed his followers. The Mullah himself took refuge in the Mijjarten territory. Illig was taken from its Dervish garrison (April 21st) by a joint naval and military force, and destroyed. In June the bulk of the expeditionary force under General Egerton was withdrawn. Two Indian regiments and two native mounted infantry companies were left as a temporary garrison, and Colonel (local Brigadier-General) Swayne assumed full civil and military control of the Protectorate, and began the organisation of the tribes with a view to their own defence. The cost of the expedition to the end of the financial year 1903-4 was stated to be £1,800,000.

Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, Lieut.-Col. E. J. E. Swayne, C.B.

## BRITISH WEST AFRICA.

**Gambia.** A Crown colony on the Gambia river, the most northerly and the oldest of the British settlements on the coast of West Africa. Capital, Bathurst (pop. 8807). Consists of St. Mary's Island, with Combo on south, Albreda, Barra, and The Ceded Mile on north bank. Up the river are several stations, of which McCarthy's Island, 187 miles from the mouth, is the highest. The area of the colony proper is about 69 sq. miles, but a Protectorate exists in the interior, and the area of the whole colony is about 3061 sq. miles, and the population 163,718. The military force consists of the Gambia Company of the West African Frontier Force. A hut tax of about 4s. per annum is levied in the Protectorate. Products ground-nuts, hides, beeswax, rice, cotton, maize, grain, indiarubber, etc. Ruled by an Administrator, a Legislative Council of six members, two non-official, and an Executive Council. By the Anglo-French Agreement, signed April 8th, 1904, the frontier was modified in such a way as to assure Yarbata, at the head of the navigable Gambia, 300 miles from the sea, and the landing-places belonging to that locality, to Senegambia. Access to the navigable portion of the river and transit for sea-going merchantmen up the river were granted to the French Government under arrangements subsequently made. The area transferred was about 50 sq. m.

Governor, Sir George C. Denton, K.C.M.G.

Colonial Secretary, H. M. Brandford Griffith, C.M.G.

**Gold Coast Colony.** A Crown colony on the coast of West Africa, bounded on the east by Togoland (German), and on the west by the Ivory Coast (French). The colony has a coast-line of about 350 miles. The area, inclusive of Adansi, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories, may be put at about 74,500 square miles, and the population at 1,500,000, of whom about 500 are Europeans. The territories in the hinterland to the north of Ashanti were made

a separate district in '97 under the name of the "Northern Territories" (area about 38,000 sq. m., pop. 317,964), and are administered by a Commissioner. The Niger Convention, drawn up by the Anglo-French Commission sitting at Paris, and signed June 15th, '98, and the agreement with Germany of Nov. 15th, '99, settled the boundaries of the hinterland to the west and the north. The native state of Ashanti lies inland, at the back of the central portion of the colony. Accra is the administrative centre of the colony, and has a population of 17,892. The Government includes a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of 9, 3 of whom are non-official. For defence there is an infantry regiment of two battalions, with two batteries of artillery. The products are chiefly palm-oil, gold, palm kernels, rubber, cocoa, timber, etc. The country is very rich as regards both minerals and agriculture. The gold export in 1903 was £254,791, nearly the whole coming from the mines of the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation. Cotton is grown, and its cultivation is now encouraged. A railway runs from Sekondi via Tarkwa and Obuassi to Kumassi, a distance of 168 miles. See GOLD FIELDS.

Governor, Sir J. P. Rodger, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council: Colonial Secretary, Major H. Bryan. — Attorney-General, Willoughby Osborne. — Treasurer, C. Riby Williams, C.M.G. — Officer Commanding Gold Coast Regiment West African Frontier Force, —

Commissioner Northern Territories, Lt.-Col. A. H. Morris, C.M.G., D.S.O.

**Lagos.** A British colony, consisting of Lagos, town and island, on the coast of the Bight of Benin, 150 miles east of the Gold Coast, together with a strip of land along the coast that reaches from Dahomey on the west to Southern Nigeria on the east. The eastern boundary of the Protectorate was defined by the Lagos Protectorate Order in Council (Dec. 27th, '99), by which the whole of the Yoruba country was given to the Lagos Protectorate, and the Ilorin country to Nigeria. It is in contemplation to unite Lagos and Southern Nigeria into one administration. The town of Lagos is the largest on the West African coast, and has a population of 42,000. Area, including the protectorate, about 26,700 sq. m.; pop. over 3,000,000. The Governor is assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council, the latter including five unofficial members. Resident officers are stationed at Ibadan and other towns in the interior, with a Superintendent of Native Affairs at Abeokuta. The population of the latter town is estimated at 150,000, and of Ibadan at 200,000. There is a civil police force of 420, together with a battalion 550 strong of the West African Frontier Force. Much has been done of late to open up the interior to British commerce, and a new rubber industry and cotton planting are being actively developed. The chief exports are palm oil and kernels, mahogany and rubber. Of the total exports, 65.4 % go to Germany and 29.9 % to Great Britain; whereas Great Britain sent 73.8 % of the imports in 1903, and Germany 17.1 %. The railway from Lagos to Abeokuta and Ibadan (126½ miles) was completed and opened by the Governor on March 4th, 1901. It is to be extended to Oshogbo, 72 miles farther.

Governor, Walter Egerton, C.M.G.



**Executive Council:** *Colonial Secretary*, C. H. H. Moseley, C.M.G.—*Chief Justice*, W. Nicoll.—*Attorney-General*, E. A. Speed.—*Treasurer*, F. C. Anson.—*Officer Commanding the Lagos Battalion*, *West African Frontier Force*, Major E. C. Tidswell, D.S.O.

**Northern Nigeria.** A British Protectorate constituted Jan. 1st, 1900, over territories up till then in the occupation of the Royal Niger Company. The northern boundary is the French Soudan, from Barua on Lake Chad to a point on the Niger ten miles north of Ilo. A new line of delimitation was substituted by the *Anglo-French Agreement* of April 8th, 1904, for that established by the *Anglo-French Convention* of '98. The western boundary is the French territory in the hinterland of Dahomey, from the same point on the Niger southwards to the point of intersection of the Okpara river and the 9th parallel of N. lat. The southern boundary is formed by the Lagos Protectorate and Southern Nigeria. The eastern boundary is that of the Cameroons, running north-east to Lake Chad. The Protectorate includes the old *Fulah Empire*, of which the Sultan of Sokoto is the head. The *Haussa* states of the *Fulah Empire* are Mahometan, but many of the tribes in the Protectorate are pagans. Until the end of '99 the *Royal Niger Company* governed the bulk of the Protectorate under a royal charter, dated July 10th, '86, but this charter was revoked in '99, and the Imperial Government, under the terms of a Treasury minute dated June 30th, '99, took over from the Company all their administrative powers and duties, the benefits of all their treaties and all their land and mining rights. The Company, however, as "The Niger Company, Ltd.," continue their trading, mining, and banking operations, the working of forests, and the cultivation of indigo, tobacco, and other indigenous products. A *High Commissioner* controls the administration of the Protectorate, which has been largely divided into provinces under the supervision of *Residents*. There are now 16 such provinces—viz., Borgu, Illorin, Kontagora, Bida, Kappa, Lower and Upper Benue, Middle Niger, Muri, Sokoto, Katsena, Kano, Yola, Bantshi, and Basas. The Government utilises the native chiefs, and establishes Native Courts, wherever possible, under the supervision of the *Residents*. There are also Provincial Courts held by the *Residents* themselves, with a Supreme Court which serves as a Court of Appeal for both Northern and Southern Nigeria. The 1st and 2nd Battalions *West African Frontier Force*, consisting of *Haussas* and *Yorubas* with a few other natives, constitute the military force, and have a strength of 2400 infantry, 3 batteries of artillery, with sappers, and medical and transport staff. The principal station is Lokoja, at the junction of the Benue and the Niger, but the headquarters are at Zungeru, up the Kaduna River. A port for the Protectorate is reserved at the mouth of the Forcados river in Southern Nigeria, with Burutu, which is used as a depot and transhipment station. The chief towns in the Protectorate are Wurno (capital of Sokoto), Gando, Sokoto, Kano, Bida, Yola, Yakuba, Zaria, and Illorin. The country is fertile, and its agricultural resources are undoubtedly great. The inland regions are said to be fairly healthy, and produce cotton, indigo, rubber, hides, and ivory, while minerals are stated to abound in certain parts. It is said that Northern Nigeria

alone could produce all the raw cotton that Lancashire requires, provided the transport difficulty were met by the construction of railways. The area of the Protectorate is about 320,000 sq. miles. The trade of the Niger Co. in 1901 was: imports, £91,342; exports, £73,287.

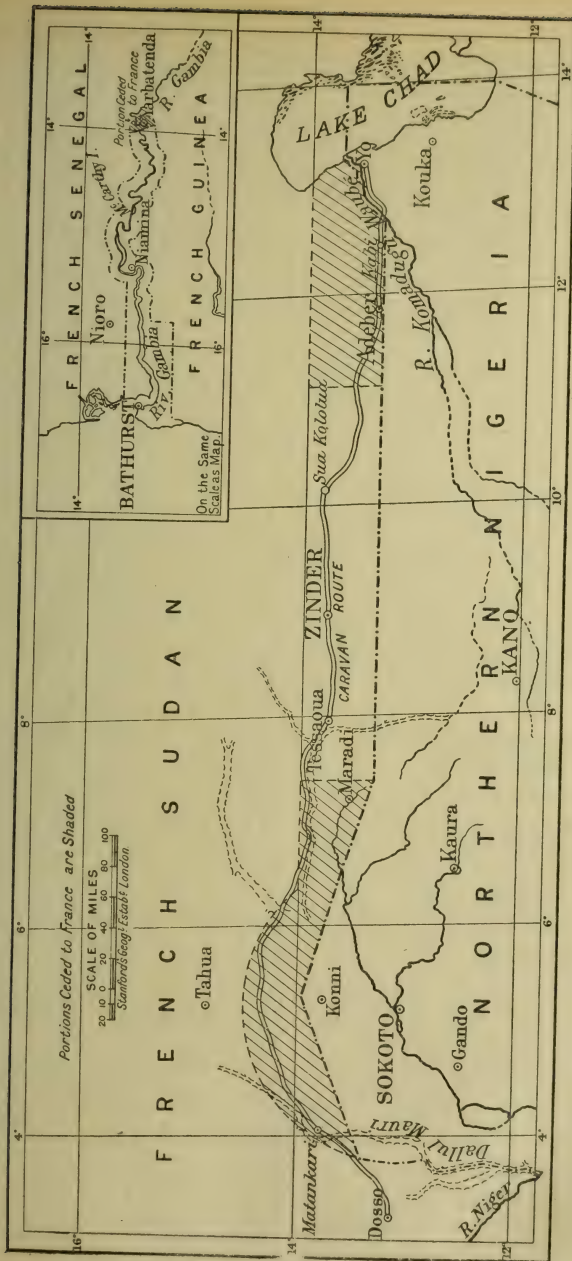
**High Commissioner.** Brigadier-General Sir F. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.—*Resident and Deputy High Commissioner*, W. Wallace, C.M.G.—*Secretary to Government*, M. Beresford. I.S.O.—*Treasurer*, S. T. Harrison.—*Chief Justice*, M. R. Menendez.—*Commandant of Northern Nigeria Regiment*, *West African Frontier Force*, Col. A. W. G. L. Cole, D.S.O.

**Southern Nigeria.** A British Protectorate, constituted Jan. 1st, 1900, in part from the Niger Coast Protectorate and in part from the territories of the Royal Niger Company. Its southern boundary is the sea from Ogbo on the west, where it adjoins Lagos, to the mouth of the Cross river on the east, where it adjoins the Cameroons. The Cameroons form the eastern boundary, and Lagos the western, the northern boundary being Northern Nigeria. Lagos and Southern Nigeria are to be united into one administration. The area is estimated at about 48,000 sq. miles, but the population is not known. There are 460 Europeans in the Protectorate. It is administered by a *High Commissioner*, with 4 Divisional Commissioners, 4 Travelling District Commissioners, and 9 District Commissioners. There is a *Resident* at Benin city (pop. 50,000), the king of which was deposed in '07. The military forces consist of the 3rd Niger Battalion of the *West African Frontier Force*, about 1400 strong. The inhabitants are negroes, all of more or less cannibalistic tribes. The chief products are palm-oil and kernels, rubber, gums, ivory, and coffee. Old Calabar (pop. 15,000) is the headquarters of the administration. Asaba, the former administrative centre of the Royal Niger Company, Idda, and on the coast Bonny, Opobo, Brass and Akassa are important towns, while Benin, about sixty miles up the Benin River, has a population of about 50,000. At Akassa are the engineering and other works of the Company taken over by the Government, and here also is the only "slip" on the west coast where vessels can be repaired. The customs' revenues of the whole of Nigeria and Lagos are collected on the seaboard, and allocated afterwards.

**High Commissioner**, Walter Egerton, C.M.G.—*Secretary to Government*, —*Senior Divisional Commissioner*, W. F. W. Fosbery.—*Treasurer*, C. E. Dale.—*Chief Justice*, H. G. Kelly.—*Attorney-General*, J. Winkfield.—*Officer Commanding the Southern Nigeria Regiment*, *West African Frontier Force*, Col. A. F. Montanaro, C.B.

**Sierra Leone**, a British colony on the West African coast, founded in 1807. Sierra Leone proper is a peninsula, containing about 300 sq. miles, but the colony has a coast-line of 210 miles in length. Area, with the Protectorate in the hinterland, 33,100 sq. m.; pop. about 1,100,000. It is bounded on the north by the Grand Scarcies river, which separates it from Casamance, a part of Senegal, and on the south by Liberia. On the east the frontier was settled by an agreement made between Great Britain and France in Jan. '95, by which the





colony relinquished all control of the head waters of the Niger, and became inclosed on every side. By the Anglo-French agreement, April 8th, 1904, the *Los Islands* (pop. 1422) were ceded to France to form part of French Guinea. The interior is divided into 5 districts—Karene, Ronietta, Bandajuma, Koinadugu, Panguma, each under a District Commissioner. A house tax is levied on the natives. The leading tribes are the Timmanis in the north, the Mendis in the south, and the Yonnis in the middle districts. A railway runs from Freetown *via* Songotown, Rotifunk and Morjamba to Bo, a distance of 136 miles, and is being pushed on beyond Bo. It had reached 177 miles from Freetown on Dec. 31st, 1903. The capital is Freetown, with a population of over 34,000 and municipal government. It is the local headquarters of a battalion of the West African Frontier Force, about 500 strong, besides engineers and artillery. There is also an armed police force 265 strong, and an establishment for victualling and coaling ships of the Royal Navy. The chief exports are palm oil, palm kernels, kola nuts, hides, and rubber. Cotton grows freely, and its cultivation is now being encouraged. The bulk of the palm kernels and oil go to Germany, which took 34·7% (the United Kingdom 30·5%) of the exports in 1903, while Germany sent 10·3 (the U.K. 73·5%) of the imports. The colony is administered by a Governor, an Executive Council of 6 members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Executive and 4 nominated members.

Governor, Leslie Probyn, C.M.G.

**Executive Council:** The Governor, *President*.—*The Officer commanding the Troops.*—*Colonial Secretary,* G. B. Haddon-Smith, C.M.G.—*Treasurer,* E. O. Johnson.—*Attorney-General,* E. T. Packard.—*Collector of Customs,* A. P. Viret.

## COLONIES IN NORTH AMERICA.

### DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Dominion of Canada consists of the upper portion of the North American continent except part of Labrador, which belongs to Newfoundland, and Alaska, which belongs to the United States. Its area is 3,653,946 sq. miles. In 1867 the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick united under one federal government; in '70 Manitoba and North-West Territories were added, the latter by purchase in '69 from the Hudson Bay Company; British Columbia joined in '71, and Prince Edward Island in '73. In '80 an Order in Council was issued, annexing to the Dominion such British possessions in North America, other than Newfoundland, as were not previously in the Dominion. Federal capital, *Ottawa*, in Ontario, pop. 59,902. The population of the Dominion at the 1901 census was 5,371,315. The French-speaking part of the population number 1,649,371, and the large majority of them reside in Quebec; the Germans, 309,741. The Indians number 108,112.

The Federal Parliament is modelled after that of the United Kingdom, with a Senate of 8 members nominated for life, 24 from Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from Nova Scotia, 10 from New Brunswick, 4 from Manitoba, 3 from British Columbia, 4 from Prince Edward

Island, and 2 from the Territories. The House of Commons consists of 213 members elected quinquennially on a low suffrage, 86 coming from Ontario, 65 from Quebec, 18 from Nova Scotia, 13 from New Brunswick, 7 from British Columbia, 4 from Prince Edward Island, 10 from Manitoba, 10 from the North-West Territories, and 1 from the Yukon Territory. The basis on which the number of members is allotted to each province is that Quebec shall always have 65 and the other provinces a proportional number according to their population at each decennial census. Election is by ballot, and the franchise is regulated by the Provincial Legislatures. The senators are paid \$1500 per annum, and the members \$10 a day during the session, with a maximum of \$1500. The Governor-General, representing the King, receives £10,000 yearly, and is assisted by a Privy Council chosen by himself. In each of the provinces a Lieut.-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, represents the executive authority, and details as to the provincial administration are given below. The territory not comprised within any province—*e.g.* the North-East Territory and the Arctic Islands—is administered by the Minister of the Interior. The limits of federal and provincial jurisdiction are regulated by the British North America Act '67. The Dominion Parliament has exclusive legislative power in all matters, including finance, trade, postal service, currency, banking, navigation, defence, etc., except those specifically delegated to the provincial legislatures. Bills passed by the Dominion Parliament require the assent of the Governor-General, and may be disallowed within two years by the King.

There is no State church, but the Roman Catholic Church in the province of Quebec has secured to it the privileges enjoyed by it previous to British rule, of collecting tithes, etc. The estimated strength of the chief religious bodies is: Roman Catholics, 2,228,997; Methodists, 916,862; Presbyterians, 342,301; Church of England, 680,346; Baptists, 316,714. Elementary education is free, and is liberally supported by grants from the provincial Governments, aided by local taxation. There are altogether 19,552 public schools of all grades, with 28,699 teachers and 1,096,632 pupils. Besides these there are many private schools, and each province has one or more universities. In Ontario, Quebec, and the North-West Territories there are separate schools for Roman Catholics, and in Manitoba denominational religious teaching is allowed in the last half-hour of the school day, provided the parents are willing. The Governor-General appoints the judges of the Superior Courts and county courts in the provinces, and over all is the Supreme Court at Ottawa, with appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction throughout the Dominion. The military establishment consists of (1) an Imperial military and naval garrison at Halifax, and a naval station at Esquimaux, on the Pacific; (2) a Militia force—the permanent division numbering 1021, the active division, in which the term of service is three years, and which numbers about 40,730 men, and the reserve, consisting of all between the ages of 18 and 60 who do not serve in the active force. See BRITISH IMPERIAL ARMY, p. 28. The Imperial Government takes charge of the naval defence of the country.

Canada is the largest of all the British possessions. The climate varies, being in the east cold but clear in winter, warm in summer; while the climate of the British Columbia coast resembles that of England. The winter is dry, healthy, and invigorating. The mineral deposits are practically inexhaustible, particularly coal, iron, nickel, copper, and gold. The mineral output of 1903 included gold, £3,845,375; nickel, £1,021,285; silver, £347,242; copper, £1,169,520; coal, £3,258,100 (7,996,634 tons). The fisheries on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are extremely valuable, and the timber supply is very rich. Manufactures are carried on extensively, and employ about 400,000 persons. Agriculture is, however, the main industry of the Dominion, and in Manitoba and the Territories the wheat-growing as well as general farming capabilities are immeasurable. Ranching has in late years also proved profitable. There has been a tremendous tide of immigration flowing into the N. W. Territories, especially during the last few years. For the year ended June 30th, 1901, the number of immigrants was 49,149; and for '02 67,379, of whom 17,259 were British and 26,388 from the United States. In the first nine months of 1903, the number of immigrants was 108,014, of whom 43,187 were of British, 32,498 of American, and 32,329 of other foreign nationality.

There are about 90 daily papers published in the Dominion: the *Toronto Globe*, the Government organ (London offices, Outer Temple, Strand); the *Montreal Star* (London office, 109, Fleet Street); the *Toronto Telegram*, a smart evening paper, owned by Mr. Ross Robertson; the *Montreal Gazette*, which represents the old type of Canadian Conservatism; and the *Montreal Herald*, a Laurier journal.

There were in 1903 sixty-five railway lines working in the Dominion of Canada, with a total mileage of 18,868. The Government own about 1511 miles of railway, and a magnificent system of canals. In 1901 there were 689 miles of electric railways. The two principal railway systems are those of the Canadian Pacific, with 7202 miles, and the Grand Trunk of Canada, with 3153 miles. The Grand Trunk Pacific Co. was formed, with the aid of the Government, to construct a trans-continental line between 2500 and 3000 miles in length, running from Ontario, through Manitoba and the North-West Territories, to the British Columbia coast. The contract between the Government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Co. is that the latter shall construct in 8 years all the sections of the new line west of Winnipeg to the Pacific, the Government guaranteeing the principal and interest of three-fourths of the bond issue necessary for construction, and paying a cash subsidy for the mountain section, which will eventually amount to between £1,600,000 and £2,000,000. The Company guarantees the remaining one-fourth of the bond issue, and becomes proprietor of this section. As to the section east of Winnipeg to Moncton, New Brunswick, on the Atlantic, the Government will construct it, and when complete it is to be leased to the Company for 50 years, when it reverts to the Government, though the Company are then to retain the terminals and such branch lines as they may select, with running rights, for a further 50 years. The Company will work both sections when they are completed. By the Transcontinental Railway Amendment Act, 1904, it was provided that the railway should

be commenced simultaneously at Winnipeg, Abitibi, Quebec, and Moncton, and carried on so that the sections between Winnipeg and Quebec and between Quebec and Moncton should be completed as nearly as possible at the same time. The Act empowered the Grand Trunk directors (5 of whom are also directors of the Grand Trunk Pacific Co.) to make use of the capital and credit of the Grand Trunk Co. for the purposes of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

By the **Tariff Act '97** a rebate of 12½ per cent. of the Customs Duties was granted to countries whose tariff was judged as favourable to Canada as the Canadian tariff so reduced, and the United Kingdom and New South Wales were at once given the benefit of the reduction, with the result that the concession had to be extended to all countries entitled to most-favoured-nation treatment in Canada. The Commercial Treaties of the United Kingdom with Germany and Belgium were, however, denounced in view of this, and on Aug. 1st, '98, a rebate of 25 per cent. was given to the United Kingdom and the West Indies, and to such other countries in the British Empire as accorded reciprocal treatment to Canada. In 1900 the preferential treatment was increased from 25 per cent. to 33½ per cent. See also **History, 1904, and COLONIAL CONFERENCE.**

**Revenue, 1902-3, £13,481,940; expenditure, £10,556,850; exports, 1902-3, £46,110,985; imports, £45,690,563; net debt, £54,155,000. Public works cost £36,343,596.**

**Governor-General, The Right Hon. Earl Grey, G.C.M.G.**

**Ministry: Premier and President of Privy Council, Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., K.C.—Justice, Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, K.C.—Trade and Commerce, Right Hon. Sir R. J. Cartwright, G.C.M.G., P.C.—Postmaster-General, and Minister of Labour, Hon. Sir W. Mulock, K.C.M.G., K.C.—Secretary of State, Hon. R. W. Scott, K.C.—Finance, Hon. W. S. Fielding.—Marine and Fisheries, Hon. R. Prefontaine.—Railways and Canals, Hon. H. R. Emmerson.—Public Works, Hon. J. Sutherland.—Militia and Defence, Hon. Sir F. W. Borden, K.C.M.G.—The Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, Hon. Clifford Sifton, K.C.—Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Fisher.—Customs, Hon. William Paterson.—Inland Revenue, Hon. M. E. Bernier.—Without portfolio, Hon. Wm. Templeman and Hon. C. S. Hyman.—Solicitor-General, Hon. R. Lemieux.**

**High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., 17 and 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W.—Secretary, W. L. Griffith.**

### Political Parties.

The two chief political parties are known as Conservatives and Liberals. From the date of confederation, in 1867, the Liberals were only in power once till their signal victory in '96. The late Sir John Macdonald, the leader of the Conservative party, held office from '67 to '91, with the exception of five years, from a Liberal administration under Mr. Mackenzie was in power. When Sir John Macdonald died he was succeeded by Sir John Abbott, and he by Sir John Thompson, on whose death Sir Mackenzie Bowell followed him (Dec. 12th, '95). The Manitoba Schools question and other questions shook the Government's



position during '95 and '96, and after some internal dissensions Sir Charles Tupper became Premier on the eve of the dissolution of Parliament in April '96. At the General Election which followed there were the following parties in the field: the **Conservatives**, led by Sir Charles Tupper, advocating protection and preferential trade, if possible, with Great Britain and the Colonies, new steam and cable services, and the strengthening of the defences of the Dominion; the **Liberals**, led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier (*q.v.*), advocating fiscal reform in the direction of free trade, modified only by revenue requirements, the extension of the franchise, the enlargement of the trade of Canada, and a policy of non-interference with provincial politics; the **McCarthyites**, seceders from the Conservative party; and the **Patrons of Industry**, forming practically the Labour party. In the electoral fight the influence of most of the higher Catholic clergy was thrown on the side of the Conservatives, chiefly because of the Manitoba Schools issue; but this intervention probably did more harm than good, for in Quebec, where it might possibly have been expected to have effect if anywhere, the Liberals triumphed signally. There were finally elected 118 Liberals, 86 Conservatives, and 8 Independents, the latter being on the whole supporters of the Liberals. A wave of Imperial and loyal feeling at the time of the Jubilee in '97 had as one of its results the institution of a preferential tariff in favour of the mother-country, which ultimately gave British goods an advantage of 33½ per cent. over other imports. Sir Wilfrid Laurier claimed that he had thus not only cultivated closer trade relations with Great Britain, but had done so to the great advantage of Canada. The Conservative party, under Sir Charles Tupper, on the other hand, urged that the preferential policy should be reciprocal, and denied its advantages to the Colony. This issue was very prominent in the autumn of 1900. In Sept. 1900 Mr. Hugh J. Macdonald resigned the Premiership of Manitoba in order to help Sir Charles Tupper in fighting the general election. The result was the return of the Liberals to power with an increased majority. When the 1904 general election came on, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government had a majority of 52 in a House of 214. The chief issue was the railway policy of the country. The Government asked the electors to ratify the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme, described above, declaring that a second trans-continental line constructed in this way was a vital necessity. The Opposition, under Mr. Borden, advocated Government ownership and working of such a line by the extension of the existing national system westward to the Pacific, and strongly criticised the Government contract with the Grand Trunk Pacific. The returns showed (Nov. 4th) that the result of the election was to give the Government a large majority. Ontario continued to return a majority of Conservatives, but Quebec and the other provinces gave overwhelming support to the Ministry.

#### History, 1904.

The Dominion Parliament was opened (March 10th), Mr. N. A. Belcourt being elected Speaker of the House of Commons. In his Speech from the Throne (11th) the Governor-General commented on the gratifying increase of the trade of the country each year, and on

the unparalleled immigration of settlers into Manitoba and the North-West Territories. During the debate on the address, Mr. Borden, leader of the Opposition, strongly criticised Sir Wilfrid Laurier's agitation for full treaty-making powers for Canada. In reply, Sir Wilfrid maintained that the day was coming when such powers would be given, in order that Canada might be master of the situation. Sir F. Borden introduced a bill amending the Militia law, by increasing the permanent force and providing better pay both for it and for the Volunteers (17th). A big fire broke out in the business quarter of Toronto, and property to the value of £2,000,000 was destroyed (April 19th). Mr. Fielding, in his Budget statement (June 7th), announced that the surplus for the last fiscal year was £2,869,053, and estimated the surplus for the current year at £3,300,000. Both political parties were in favour of preferential trade with the mother-country; but since the question had there become a party one, the Canadian Government did not feel free to take any part in it. He outlined a fiscal policy embracing a maximum tariff to be applied to commercially hostile countries, a minimum tariff for friendly countries, and the preferential tariff applicable to Great Britain and her Colonies. A special duty on dumped goods would be imposed, providing that when it could be shown that any dutiable article had been purchased abroad at less than the fair market value at the point of production, it should, in addition to the ordinary duty, pay a special duty equivalent to the difference between the purchase price and the fair market value, but not exceeding half the ordinary duty. On one or two exceptions it provided a special fixed additional duty. The effect of the surtax had been to reduce the German imports to £1,073,432 for the first 10 months of the current year from £1,729,720 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Considerable discussion arose over a speech made by Lord Dundonald, condemning the interference of politicians in military matters, and charging the Minister of Agriculture with interfering, on political grounds, with the organisation of the new cavalry regiment (June 8th). In consequence of the speech, Lord Dundonald was relieved of his command (14th), and subsequently left Canada, after receiving enthusiastic tributes of appreciation from those who supported him. Sir F. Borden then introduced a Militia Bill entirely reorganising the Canadian War Office, setting up a Military Council of 7 members on the lines of the Army Council in Great Britain, and providing for uniformity of staff organisation between the Canadian and Imperial troops. An address of farewell to Lord Minto was moved by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Borden, and carried unanimously in the House of Commons (Aug. 4th). The Premier said that the Governor-General had been the model of a constitutional governor, and had brought the Crown closer to the hearts of the people. The Archbishop of Canterbury arrived at Quebec (28th), and preached in the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity. A very cordial welcome was given to the new Governor-General, Earl Grey, in December.

#### Provinces of Canada.

British Columbia lies between the Rocky Mountains and the North Pacific Ocean, and

extends from the United States boundary to 60° N. lat. Area, 383,000 sq. m.; pop. 178,657, including about 29,000 Indians, 15,000 Chinese, and 5000 Japanese. Minerals consist chiefly of coal, silver, and gold. Vancouver Island contains large deposits of good steam coal, and there are other large deposits in the inland parts of the colony. Gold has been found in the Kootenay, Cariboo, and Cassiar districts, near the Columbia river, in great abundance. The town of Rossland became the centre of the district. An important industry is carried on in tinned salmon. There are also valuable timber and fruit-growing industries established. Capital, **Victoria**, on Vancouver Island, pop. 20,816. Vancouver City (pop. 26,133), on the mainland, is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The government of the colony is administered by a Lieut.-Governor and a responsible Ministry. There is a Legislative Assembly consisting of 38 members. Manhood suffrage prevails in provincial elections.

**Lieutenant-Governor**, The Hon. Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, K.C.M.G.—**Premier**, The Hon. Richard McBride.—**Attorney-General**, The Hon. Charles Wilson.—**Mines**, The Hon. R. F. Green.—**Provincial Secretary**, The Hon. F. J. Fulton.—**President of Council**, Hon. A. E. McPhillips.—**Finance**, Hon. R. G. Tatlow.

**Manitoba** was formerly known as the **Red River Settlement**, and entered the Dominion in 1870. It takes its name from Lake Manitoba, which is situated 60 miles S.W. of Lake Winnipeg. Area, 73,956 sq. m.; pop. 255,211. Capital, **Winnipeg** (pop. 42,340), at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red rivers. The climate is healthy, but there are great extremes of temperature. Soil very fertile, and yields abundantly, being peculiarly adapted to the growth of wheat. Large numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are raised. Coal abounds, gold is worked in the east, iron ore on the islands of Lake Winnipeg, and the northern part is heavily timbered. In 1900 there were 31,812 farms, and farm property was valued at nearly £30,000,000. Executive vested in a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General of the Dominion, and a Ministry. There is a Legislative Assembly, numbering 40 members, elected by districts for four years. The district of **Keewatin** (pop. 5000) is under the government of the Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba.

**Lieutenant-Governor**, The Hon. Sir D. H. McMillan, K.C.M.G.

**Executive Council**: **Premier**, The Hon. R. P. Roblin.—**Treasurer**, —.—**Public Works**, The Hon. D. H. McFadden.—**Minister without portfolio**, The Hon. Robert Rogers; **Attorney-General**, The Hon. Colin H. Campbell.

**New Brunswick** lies along the Bay of Fundy. Area, 27,700 sq. m.; pop. 331,120. Capital **Fredericton**, pop. 7000; chief commercial centre **St. John**, with a population of 40,711. Divided into fifteen counties. The chief rivers are the St. John and the Miramichi, which are navigable in part. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive Council. The people elect a Legislative Assembly of 46 members. Coal, iron, and antimony abound, and there are fine timber forests. Cereals are largely grown, and fruits, and the fisheries are remunerative.

**Lieutenant-Governor**, Hon. A. R. McClellan.

**Executive Council**: **Premier**, Hon. L. J. Tweedie.—**Chief Commissioner of Public Works**, Hon. Chas. H. La Billois.—**Surveyor-**

**General**, Hon. Albert T. Dunn.—**Attorney-General**, Hon. W. Pugsley.—**Commissioner for Agriculture**, Hon. L. P. Farris.—**Members without office**, Hon. H. A. McKeown and Hon. G. F. Hill.

**North-West Territories**, The, comprise the following districts: Assiniboia, area 89,535 sq. m., pop. 67,385; Alberta, area 106,100 sq. m., pop. 65,876; Saskatchewan, area 107,092 sq. m., pop. 25,679; Athabasca, area 265,000 sq. m., pop. 6615; Yukon, area 200,000 sq. m., pop. 27,219; Mackenzie, area 538,000 sq. m., pop. 5216; Franklin (area and pop. unascertained), and Ungava, area 276,000 sq. m., pop. 5113. Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Athabasca were marked off in '82, and are properly organised and divided into electoral districts, from which the members of the Legislative Assembly are elected. In '95 and '97 the remaining territory was subdivided into the districts of Ungava, Franklin, Mackenzie, and Yukon. The Yukon was in '98 constituted a separate territory, and is administered by a Commissioner, with an Executive Council of 10 members, 5 of whom are elected. The population of the Territories was returned in 1901 at 211,649. Capital, **Regina**, in Assiniboia, with a pop. of 2000. Great lakes and large navigable rivers—the Mackenzie, Slave, Peace, Saskatchewan, among the chief—are found in the Territories. The resources are enormous, agricultural, pastoral, and mining. Vast coal fields of fairly good quality exist, and are being profitably worked. The Canadian Pacific Railway traverses Assiniboia and Alberta. The Government of the Territories consists of a Lieut.-Governor, a responsible Ministry, and a Legislative Assembly of 35 members. The new gold fields at Klondike lie in the Territories. Klondike is only a small section of Yukon. The gold-bearing area extends south-eastwards from the 141st meridian into British Columbia. Indications show that it is at least 500 miles long, and in places upwards of 100 miles wide. The arctic climate and the shortness of the summer season appear to be the great hindrances to mining operations, together with the scarcity of supplies caused by the remoteness of the district, and the great difficulty of the transit thither. Dawson City, which has sprung up at the junction of the Klondike and Yukon rivers, has a population of 9142, that of the whole district being about 27,219.

**Lieutenant-Governor**: The Hon. A. E. Forget. **Deputy Sub-General of Indian Affairs**: Mr. James A. Smart.—**Indian Commissioner**; Mr. David Laird.

**Executive Council**: **Premier and Attorney-General**, F. W. Haultain.—**Territorial Treasurer and Commissioner of Public Works**, A. L. Sifton.—**Territorial Secretary and Commissioner of Agriculture**, G. H. Bulyea.—**Clerk of Council**, John A. Reid.—**Clerk of Legislative Assembly** (vacant).—**Commissioner of Mounted Police Force**, Major A. B. Perry.

**Nova Scotia** is a peninsula connected by a narrow isthmus with New Brunswick. Incorporated with it is **Cape Breton Island**, formerly a distinct colony. Area 20,907 sq. m.; pop. 459,574. Capital, **Halifax**; pop. 40,832; a fine city and harbour, also an Imperial military and naval station. Divided into 18 counties. The coal mines near Halifax and Cape Breton turn out about 2,000,000 tons of coal per annum, and the



whole of the Dominion Government railways are worked with coal from these mines. Iron and gold are also worked, but agriculture is the chief occupation. Fishing also employs many. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive. The people elect a Legislative Council of 21 members, and a House of Assembly of 38 members. The colony was originally a French one, and then called Acadia; ceded to England 1714.

**Lieutenant-Governor:** The Hon. A. G. Jones.

**Executive Council:** *Premier and Provincial Secretary*, Hon. Geo. H. Murray.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. J. W. Longley.—*Commissioner of Works and Mines*, Hon. C. E. Church.—*Without office*, Hon. T. Johnson, A. H. Comeau, A. Macgillivray, T. R. Black, David McPherson, and W. T. Pipes.

**Ontario** (formerly called Upper Canada). **Area**, 222,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 2,182,947. It extends along the north shores of the River St. Lawrence and the great lakes, and is important as containing the Dominion metropolis **Ottawa** (pop. 59,928). Provincial capital, **Toronto**, pop. 208,040, on Lake Ontario, the second city in Canada in wealth and population. Besides the two capitals, important towns are Hamilton (pop. 52,634), London (pop. 37,981), Guelph, St. Catherine's, Brantford, Belleville, and Chatham. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and responsible Ministry. There is only one chamber, the Legislative Assembly, which has 98 members elected by manhood suffrage for four years. The land is very fertile, and produces cereals, fruit, etc., in abundance. The lumber trade in the province is a very important one.

**Lieutenant-Governor:** His Honour W. Mortimer Clark, K.C.

**Executive Council:** *Premier and Treasurer*, The Hon. G. W. Ross, LL.D.—*Attorney-General*, The Hon. F. R. Latchford, K.C.—*Education*, The Hon. Richard Harcourt, M.A., K.C.—*Minister of Agriculture*, The Hon. John Dryden.—*Commissioner of Crown Lands*, The Hon. A. G. Mackay.—*Provincial Secretary*, The Hon. G. P. Graham.—*Commissioner of Public Works*, The Hon. A. W. Charlton.—*Ministers without portfolio*, Hon. G. M. Gibson, K.C., and Hon. F. E. A. Evanturel.

**Prince Edward Island** lies in St. Lawrence Gulf, north of Nova Scotia and between New Brunswick and Cape Breton. **Area**, 2133 sq. m.; **pop.** 103,259. Capital, **Charlottetown**, pop. 12,080. Divided into three counties. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive Council. The people elect a House of Assembly of 30 by manhood suffrage. Climate milder than neighbouring provinces. The adjoining waters include the most valuable fishing grounds of America.

**Lieutenant-Governor:** Hon. Donald A. McKinnon, K.C.

**Executive Council:** *Premier and Attorney-General*, Hon. A. Peters. *Provincial Secretary, Treasurer, and Commissioner of Agriculture*, Hon. Benjamin Rogers.—*Public Works*, Hon. J. H. Cummsky.—*Without portfolio*, Hon. James W. Richards, Hon. Peter McNutt, Hon. George Forbes, Hon. R. C. McLeod, Hon. J. F. Whear, Hon. G. Simpson.

**Agent-General in the United Kingdom:** Harrison Watson, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

**Quebec** (formerly called Lower Canada) lies eastward of Ontario, occupying both banks

of the St. Lawrence. **Area**, 347,350 sq. m.; **pop.** 1,648,898; mostly descendants of original French colonists. There are 1,291,699 Roman Catholics in the province. Capital, **Quebec**, pop. 68,840; a picturesque and very strong fortress, with historic associations. **Montreal**, a splendid city on the St. Lawrence, is the chief seaport and the most populous town in the Dominion, with 267,730 inhabitants. Other towns are St. Henri, Hull, and Sherbrooke. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and responsible Ministry. A Legislative Council of 24 members appointed for life by the Lieut.-Governor. The Legislative Assembly has 74 members. All cereals and fruits are produced in abundance; there is a big lumber trade, and manufactures flourish.

**Lieutenant-Governor:** The Hon. Sir Louis A. Jetté, K.C.M.G.

**Executive Council:** *Premier*, Hon. S. N. Parent.—*Treasurer*, Hon. J. C. McCorkill.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. H. Archambault.—*Commissioner of Agriculture*, Hon. Adélard Turgeon.—*Commissioner of Colonisation and Public Works*, Hon. L. Gouin.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. A. Robitaille.—*Without portfolio*, Hon. W. A. Weir.

## NORTH ATLANTIC COLONIES.

**Bahama Islands.** A chain of islands, 600 miles in length, lying between the S.E. corner of Cuba and Florida. **Area**, 4466 sq. m. **Pop.** 53,735, the majority being of the negro race. Twenty islands of the group are inhabited, but there are besides about 3000 islets and rocks. The chief island politically is **New Providence** (area, 58 sq. miles), on which is the capital, **Nassau**, pop. 12,000, a favourite winter health resort for Americans and West Indians. Other islands are Andros, Eleuthera, Great and Little Bahama, Abaco, Inagua, etc. Much forest and valuable timber. Cattle largely reared. Saint Salvador, where Columbus first landed in 1492, is one of the Bahamas. **Chief exports:** sponges, turtles, pineapples, oranges, and sisal fibre, mainly to the United States. The Government is representative. There is a Governor and an Executive, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly of 29 members. Education is free, compulsory, and unsectarian.

**Governor and Commander-in-Chief**, Sir William Grey-Wilson, K.C.M.G.

**Executive Council:** *Colonial Secretary*, J. S. Churchill, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, Anton Bertram.—*Receiver-General*, W. R. Hunt.—R. H. Sawyer, C.M.G.; W. E. Armbrister; Joseph Brown; J. H. Young; and J. P. Sands.

**Bermuda Islands.** A group of small islands and coral reefs, situated in the North Atlantic, 600 miles east of Cape Hatteras. **Area** of group, 18 sq. m., the principal island containing 16 sq. m. **Pop.** 23,317, including military and naval forces. There are 6693 whites and 12,762 coloured persons in the civil population. Administered by a Governor with an Executive Council of 6 members, and Legislative Council of 9 members, and an elected House of Assembly of 36 members. It is a naval station, with a permanent Imperial garrison of 2779 men, and an Admiralty establishment of 1803; and is becoming a favourite winter resort for Americans and Canadians. The capital and seat of government is Hamilton. There is



regular steam communication between Bermuda and New York, Halifax, Jamaica, etc. The chief products are early vegetables, lily bulbs, and onions, and practically all the exports go to the United States. For the floating dock being constructed see **ENGINEERING**.

**Governor**, Major-Gen. Sir R. M. Stewart, K.C.B.

**Executive Council**: The Governor.—*Colonial Secretary*, Eyre Hutson.—*Attorney-General*, R. Gray.—*Receiver-General*, F. W. Major.—C. Peniston; J. H. Trimmingham.

**British Honduras**. A Crown colony in Central America, bounded by Yucatan on N., Guatemala W. and S., and Caribbean Sea E. **Area**, 7562 sq. m. The population (38,981) includes whites, aboriginal Indians, Caribs, negroes, East Indians, and Chinese. The chief towns are Belize (6972), Corosal (1514), and Orange Walk (1967). Near the coast the country is swampy, with numerous lagoons abounding. The northern district is a flat plain; but on the west, away from the coast, hills and valleys, clothed with timber, abound, and rich grassy plains afford excellent pasturage. The chief rivers are the Hondo, the New River, and the Old or Belize River. A railway is being surveyed from Belize through the hinterland into the Peten province of Guatemala. The products are chiefly logwood and mahogany (which, however, is beginning to fail on the sea littoral), with bananas, cocoanuts, plantains, rubber, and gum. The Government is composed of the Governor, an Executive Council and a Legislative Council of three official and five unofficial members.

**Governor**, Sir Ernest B. Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G.

**Executive Council**: The Governor.—*Colonial Secretary*, P. C. Cork, C.M.G.—*Treasurer*, H. B. Walcott.—*Attorney-General*, F. M. Maxwell.—Carlos Melhado; A. Williamson, C.M.G., H. C. Usher, I.S.O.

**Labrador**. A great peninsula on the east coast of British North America, lying between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson Bay. From Cape Chidley (Hudson's Strait) to Blanc Sablon (Strait of Belle Isle), including the basin of the Hamilton, it belongs to Newfoundland, the remainder of the peninsula forming part of Quebec and the North-West Territories. The area is about 200,000 sq. miles, and pop. 3634.

### NEWFOUNDLAND.

This—the oldest British Colony—was discovered in 1497 by John Cabot with an English expedition. The area is 42,200 sq. m.; the population, including both Newfoundland and Labrador, 220,249; the capital St. John's (pop. 29,594). Newfoundland divides Labrador with Canada, her share being estimated at 120,000 sq. m., with a resident population of 4000. The Colony is ruled by a Governor, with a Legislative Council of 15 members appointed by the Crown, and a House of Assembly of 36 members elected for four years, from 18 districts, by manhood suffrage and the ballot. A branch of the Royal Naval Reserve has existed in the island since 1900. The religious bodies are: Church of England, 69,823; Church of Rome, 72,696; Wesleyan, 53,276; other denominations, 6245. Education is purely denominational. The progress of the Colony has been retarded by British policy, which until 1813 absolutely prohibited settlement.

Its real advance began in 1825, when the first resident Governor was appointed. Representative Government was granted in '32. The railway was commenced in '81, and has now been extended across the island to Port aux Basques, and tri-weekly steamship connection with the American railway system *via* Sydney, C.B., is maintained. The railway has given great impetus to pulp manufacture, mining, lumbering, and general trade. Newfoundland abounds in copper and iron, particularly at Belle Isle, in Conception Bay. In fact, from a great fishing country the island is being transformed into a great mining centre. Coal is abundant, but the output, which is in the hands of the contractor, Mr. R. G. Reid, is still inconsiderable. Newfoundland is a great place for sport. Caribou shooting is excellent, and there is good fishing for salmon and trout. The principal industries are the seal and cod fisheries, and agriculture by small farmers. The best land is in the Codroy valley and on the west coast. The export of cod averages over a million quintals, hair seals about 300,000 skins and the oil.

By the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, certain rights were granted to French fishermen, the nature and extent of which were long in dispute. The islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon (see **FRANCE, Colonies**) are owned by the French, and a French fishing fleet has visited the coast annually, claiming the exclusive right to fish from Cape John on the east coast round north to Cape Ray on the west coast. This exclusive right was never admitted by Great Britain, nor was the contention that it included a right to the lobster fishery admitted. Further, the French claimed the right to prevent the erection of stations on the French coast, and thus many locations rich in minerals were rendered useless. A Royal Commission to inquire into the whole matter was appointed in August '98. Its general conclusions were that the French cod fishery on the coast had become practically valueless, and should be extinguished by money payment or concession elsewhere; that the lobster industry should be settled on the same basis; that the Colony should give the French free bait if they would abandon their bounties, that French interference with the Treaty Shore should be no longer tolerated, except in cases where actual damage to their fisheries could be proved; that an English Consul should be appointed at St. Pierre, to prevent the smuggling trade now carried on, with the connivance of the French authorities, with Canada and Newfoundland. From 1890 till 1904 a *modus vivendi* with France was renewed from time to time pending the final settlement of the question.

By the Anglo-French Convention signed April 8th, 1904, France renounced the privileges accorded by Article XIII. of the Treaty of Utrecht, but kept for her subjects, on a footing of equality with British subjects, and subject to all local laws and regulations, the right of fishing during the usual fishing season ending Oct. 20th, in the territorial waters of that part of the coast of Newfoundland comprised between St. John's Cape and Cape Ray going northward. The right of fishing retained for French subjects extends to every kind of fish, including bait, as well as shell fish. It was agreed that the French citizens engaged in fishing, or in the preparation of fish, on the "Treaty Shore,"

prior to the closing of the fishing season of 1903, should either abandon their establishments there or give up their occupation, receiving a pecuniary indemnity from the British Government, to be settled by an arbitration tribunal composed of an officer of each nation, with an umpire in case of disagreement. In further compensation for the surrender of her privileges a modification of the Gambia-Senegambia frontier was made in favour of France, giving Yarbata to Senegambia (see p. 75). The Los Islands, opposite Konakry Island, were also ceded to France, and a modification of the Anglo-French boundary line in the Niger and Lake Chad region was agreed upon.

Governor, Sir W. MacGregor, K.C.M.G., C.B.  
**Executive Council:** *Premier and Colonial Secretary*, the Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond, K.C.M.G.—*Justice*, E. P. Morris, K.C.—*Finance*, E. M. Jackman.—*Agriculture*, E. Bawe.—*Ministers without portfolio*, G. Knowling, J. S. Pitts, J. D. Ryan, and H. Gear.

### History, 1904.

Parliament opened (Feb. 25th), and the *modus vivendi* on the French Treaty Shore question was again renewed (March 8th), the Government having added 3 members to the Legislative Council in order to ensure the passage of the measure, in view of the fact that in 1903 it was only carried by the President's casting vote. A month later (April 8th) the *Anglo-French Convention*, of which the effect is stated above, was signed at London. As a result of the Convention, overtures were made by Canada with a view to the island entering the Dominion; but the Government took the position that the Colony would prefer to retain its autonomy, the Finance Minister citing Newfoundland's splendid financial position as an argument for so doing. Governor Boyle, having been appointed to the Mauritius, left the Colony (May 10th), the Chief Justice acting as Administrator until the new Governor, Sir W. MacGregor, arrived (Sept. 26th). Some difficulties arose over the Convention during the summer, the French at St. Pierre making an attempt to evade the Bait Act, and some of the Newfoundland fishermen proceeding to the Treaty Shore and occupying the French stations. The general election took place (Oct. 31st), and resulted in a victory for Sir Robert Bond's Administration, his supporters being returned by a sweeping majority. The year was one of great prosperity for the Colony. The hair seal fishery was very successful, and the cod fishery, though partial at Newfoundland, was very good at Labrador, and the very high prices obtained by the fishermen fully made up for any shortness in the shore catch.

## WEST INDIES.

The name of "West Indies" was given by Columbus to the islands surrounding the Caribbean Sea. They are divisible into the Bahamas, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles. The last are also divided into Windward and Leeward groups; and to them may be added the islands off the Venezuelan coast. The total area is estimated at upwards of 90,000 sq. m., and the total pop. at 5,000,000, of whom two-thirds are negroes.

Barbados is geographically but not politically one of the Windward group. Area, 166 sq. m.;

pop. 198,792. Capital, **Bridgetown**, pop. 30,000. It is administered by a **Governor**, with Executive Committee, consisting of 3 official and 7 unofficial members, a **Legislative Council** of 9 members, and a **House of Assembly** of 24 members, elected annually. Barbados is the headquarters for the British troops in the West Indies, and has an imperial garrison of 33 officers and 753 non-commissioned officers and men. The chief exports, which go very largely to the United States, are sugar and molasses. Asphaltum is also exported. The depression in the sugar trade and an epidemic of smallpox caused much suffering during 1902-3.

Governor, Sir G. T. Carter, K.C.M.G.  
**Executive Council:** The Governor.—*Officer commanding the Troops*, Major-General J. F. Hilton.—*Colonial Secretary*, S. W. Knaggs.—*Attorney-General*, W. H. Stoker, K.C.—Sir G. C. Pile, M.L.C.

**British Guiana.** A Crown colony in north of S. America, bounded on the east by Dutch Guiana, on the south by Brazil, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and north-east by the Atlantic. Its area is estimated at about 104,000 square miles. Pop. 302,172. Capital, **Georgetown** (Demerara), pop. 48,192, a picturesque, well-built city and port, provided with various excellent modern institutions; second town and port, New Amsterdam (Berbice), pop. 7012. The population is mixed, including whites, negroes, aboriginal Indians, East Indian coolies, and Chinese. Rich alluvial low-lying plains extend forty to seventy miles from the coast, and are the seat of cultivation and settlement. The staple article cultivated is sugar-cane. Gold mining is now attracting considerable attention, and there are promising diamond fields. The chief lack of the colony is labourers to develop its great agricultural and mineral resources. **Executive** in hands of Governor and Executive Council; legislation conducted by a Court of Policy of 15 members, 7 official and 8 elected. For finance measures 6 elected representatives are added, forming Combined Court. Civil law is modified Roman-Dutch; criminal law is English. Exports consist chiefly of sugar, rum, molasses, and gold. Of the total trade 45.6 per cent. is with the United Kingdom, 8.4 per cent. with British possessions, 37.7 per cent. with the United States, and 3.75 per cent. with other foreign countries. The Governor announced in Feb. 1904 that the import duties in force would be reduced by way of preference in favour of the mother country and other British colonies, such as Canada, which had claims on the colony's gratitude.

Governor, Sir F. M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G.—*Government Secretary*, C. T. Cox, C.M.G.

**Court of Policy:** *President*, The Governor.—*Gov. Secretary*, C. T. Cox, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, Sir Thomas Rayner, K.C.—*Auditor-General*, N. Darnell Davis, C.M.G.—*Immigration Agent-General*, A. H. Alexander; and others.

**Jamaica.** The largest of the British West India Islands, lying 90 miles south of Cuba. Its length is 144 miles, and its greatest width 49 miles. Area 4207 sq. miles. The island is mountainous, and a range of hills, known as the Blue Mountains, runs from east to west, rising to 7423 feet in one place. **Turks and Caicos Islands**, southern islands of the Bahama



group (area 169 sq. miles, pop. in 1901 18,923), with important salt, sponge, and fibre industries, have been annexed to the colony, and **Grand and Little Cayman** (area 55 sq. miles, pop. 5919), **Pedro Cays** and **Morant Cays** are also dependencies. The capital of Jamaica is **Kingston**, pop. 48,500, with Spanish Town (the old capital) of next importance. The principal ports are **Port Royal** (harbour of Kingston), **Montego Bay**, and **Falmouth**. **Exports**: bananas, oranges, sugar, rum, coffee, cocoa, and dye-woods. Of the exports 68 per cent. go to the United States and 19 per cent. to the United Kingdom; of the imports 53 per cent. are sent by the United Kingdom and 40 per cent. by the United States. The Government includes a Governor, a Legislative Assembly of 29 members, 5 official, 10 nominated by the Crown, and 14 elected, and a consultative Privy Council. There is an Imperial garrison of 1790 officers and men at Kingston, and a naval dockyard and coaling station at Port Royal. Total population of Jamaica and dependencies on March 31st, 1903, 785,434, consisting chiefly of negroes.

Captain-General and Governor, Sir J. A. Swettenham, K.C.M.G.

**Privy Council**: *Senior Officer commanding the Troops*, Brigadier-Gen. Caulfield; *Colonial Secretary*, H. C. Bourne.—*Attorney-General*, H. R. Pipon Schooles.—*Director of Public Works*, Valentine G. Bell, C.M.G.; Dr. J. Pringle, Lieut.-Col. C. J. Ward.

**Trinidad and Tobago**. Trinidad is an island of rectangular shape, with an area of about 1754 sq. m., pop. 255,148, separated from the mainland of Venezuela by the Gulf of Paria. In '89 the island of **Tobago** was separated from the Windward Islands and joined with Trinidad; and in '98 it was made a ward of the united colony of Trinidad and Tobago, the revenue, expenditure and debt being merged in those of the united colony. Tobago has an area of 114 sq. m., with a population of 8,751. Scarborough (pop. 1769) is the chief town. The capital of the colony is **Port-of-Spain** (pop. 54,100), in the north-eastern corner of the island, which possesses the best harbour in the West Indies. The products are cocoa, sugar, asphalt, cocoanuts, and fibre. The asphalt output, which is the product of the Pitch Lake, the property of the Crown, is about 100,000 tons per annum, and the payment to the Government by the company which leases the lake was in 1903 £53,103. The Government consists of a Governor, an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislature composed of the Governor, 11 official and 11 unofficial members, all appointed by the Crown. Cocoa planting is extending rapidly, and rubber in Tobago.

Governor, Sir H. M. Jackson, K.C.M.G.

**Executive Council**: *Colonial Secretary*, H. C. Clifford, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General* (vacant).—*Auditor-General*, R. G. Bushe.—*Commandant*, Lieut.-Col. H. E. Brake, C.B., D.S.O.—*Receiver-General*, Denis Slynne, Walsh Wrightson, C.M.G., and R. H. McCarthy.

### LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The westward section of the Lesser Antilles (so called in distinction from the Windward Islands, with reference to the trade winds). Of the whole group Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Bartholomew, and part of

St. Martin belong to France; St. Eustatius, Saba, and part of St. Martin to Holland; and some of the Virgin Isles to Denmark. Those which belong to Great Britain are described below. The Leeward Islands Confederation has representative government, with a Governor, Executive, and Federal Legislative Council, though each presidency possesses its own constitution. The Legislative Council consists of 8 official and 8 elective members. There is an armed police force 189 strong. The capital and seat of government of the Leeward Islands is **St. John** (Antigua). Total area of the colony 704 sq. miles; total pop. 127,434.

**Antigua**—i.e. "ancient," so called by Columbus, has an area of 108 sq. m.; pop. 34,971. Its capital, **St. John**, pop. nearly 10,000, is the seat of the federal government. **English Harbour** is a naval station, and one of the finest harbours in the West Indies. The island, though suffering sometimes from drought, is very fertile. Produces sugar and pineapples chiefly. Government is administered by the Governor of the Leeward Islands, and a Council, consisting of 8 official and 8 non-official members, all nominated by the Governor. Four delegates are sent to the Federal Council. **Barbuda** (pop. 775) and **Redonda** (pop. 120) are dependencies of Antigua. Exports: salt, phosphates of lime, and cattle. Area, 62½ miles; pop. 895.

**Montserrat** has an area of 32 sq. m., pop. 12,215. Capital, **Plymouth**. Governed by a Commissioner and Executive Council nominated by the Sovereign, and a Legislative Council of 4 members appointed by the Crown. Education well provided for. The chief exports are sugar, limes, coffee, and cocoa. Cotton is being grown with favourable results.

**St. Christopher, or St. Kitts**, has an area of 65 sq. miles; pop. 29,782. There is an Administrator with an Executive Council for the Presidency, which includes Nevis and Anguilla, and a Legislative Council of 6 official and 6 unofficial members. Capital, **Basseterre**, pop. about 10,000. Sugar and sugar products are the chief exports, but cotton is now being grown with success. **Nevis** has an area of 50 sq. miles; pop. 12,774. Capital **Charlestown**, pop. 1500. The island is simply a single cone-shaped mountain, surrounded by a margin of low lands. **Anguilla** has an area of 35 sq. m.; pop. 3890. It is low and flat, deficient in wood and water. Produces salt from a lake, phosphate of lime, cattle, ponies, and garden stock.

**Dominica** lies between Guadeloupe and Martinique. Area, 291 sq. m.; pop. 28,894. Capital, **Roseau**, pop. 5764; second town **Portsmouth**. Cocoa, limejuice, coffee, fruits, and spices are the chief productions. Two-thirds of the people speak French, but the use of English is increasing. The Council consists of 12 members, 6 official and 6 non-official, all nominated by the Governor.

The **Virgin Islands** lie immediately to the west of **Puerto Rico**. Of the principal islands, Denmark possesses **Santa Cruz**, **St. Thomas**, and **St. John**; and England owns **Tortola**, **Virgin Gorda**, and **Anegada**. The latter, with smaller islands, form a presidency, under the administration of a Governor. The total area, embracing in all about 32 islands, is 58 sq. m.; total pop. 4908.

Governor of Leeward Islands, Sir C. C. Knollys, K.C.M.G.



**Executive Council:** The Governor.—*The Administrator of St. Kitts and Nevis; The Administrator of Dominica,—Colonial Secretary and Attorney-General, E. St. J. Branch.—T. D. Foote, J. J. Camacho, E. A. Foster, Francis Watts, C.M.G., W. H. Whyham, Sir D. Morris, K.C.M.G.*

### WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Windward Islands, so called in distinction from the Leeward Islands, with reference to the trade winds, form part of the Lesser Antilles. All the islands are, for administrative purposes, under one Governor and Commander-in-Chief, but each has its own Administrator and separate institutions. There is no common legislature, laws, revenue, or tariff; but there is a common Court of Appeal, consisting of the Chief Justices of the Islands and of Barbados. The total area of the colony is about 524 sq. miles, and the total pop. about 163,000.

**Grenada** is the largest of the group, and is the residence of the Governor of the Windward Islands. Its area is about 133 sq. miles, and the population 65,627. Capital, **St. George** (pop. 5188). The products are cocoa, fruits, cotton, coffee, and spices. The Government includes the Governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands, an Executive Council of 6, and a Legislative Council of 13—6 official, and 7 nominated by the Crown.—The Grenadines are a cluster of islets lying between Grenada and **St. Vincent**, some of which are subordinate to Grenada and some to **St. Vincent**. Area, 25 sq. m., pop. 6400. The largest is Carriacou, with an area of 10 sq. m. and pop. 6497. Revenue (1902-3), £72,803; expenditure, £68,669; debt, £123670; imports (1902), £239,103; exports, £310,602.

**St. Lucia** is the most northerly island of the colony. Area about 234 sq. m.; pop. 50,354. Capital, **Castries** (pop. 8000), the harbour of which is one of the best in the West Indies, and which is the chief coaling station for the fleet there. The whites are mostly French Creoles; the dominant religion is Roman Catholic, and education chiefly so; the law is based on old French codes. The scenery of the island is exceptionally beautiful. Products chiefly sugar, cocoa, tobacco, and spices. Government in the hands of an Administrator with a nominated Executive and Legislative Council.

**St. Vincent** lies about 21 miles south-west of **St. Lucia**. Area about 132 sq. m.; pop. 47,488, of whom about 32,000 are blacks. Capital, **Kingstown** (pop. 4547). Revenue, 1902-3, £29,292; expenditure, £28,389; debt, £6770; imports, 1902, £79,123; exports, £44,094. Chief exports: arrow-root, sugar, cocoa, live stock and poultry, fruit and vegetables. The fisheries are abundantly productive. Efforts are being made to establish a cotton industry. The Government includes an Administrator and a Legislative Council of 4 official and 4 unofficial members, all nominated by the Crown. Terrible volcanic eruptions occurred in 1902, the Soufrière volcano being the centre of the disturbances, which were accompanied by earthquakes, and caused great loss of life and damage to property. Eruptions also took place in 1903.

**Governor (and Governor of Grenada),** Sir R. B. Llewellyn, K.C.M.G. — **Administrator of St. Lucia,** Sir G. Melville, K.C.M.G. — **Administrator of St. Vincent,** E. J. Cameron.

## AUSTRALASIA.

### THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Australia is the largest island in the world—about one-fifth less than Europe, and about as large as the United States, excluding Alaska. It extends 2400 miles west to east, and 1971 miles north to south. Area computed at 2,946,691 sq. miles, or twenty-six times the size of Great Britain and Ireland. Present total population about 3,925,000. It is a British possession, and consists of the colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, all of which, together with Tasmania (area 26,215 sq. miles; pop. 175,000), combined as Original States to form, as from Jan. 1st, 1901, a Federal Commonwealth under the title of the **Commonwealth of Australia**. Australia is a great plateau, elevated on the east and inclined towards the west. The eastern half and most of the other territories bordering the coasts on north and west are extremely fertile, and well adapted for grazing. Wool still continues to be the staple export, but the trade in frozen and tinned meat is increasing, and a wine industry is rapidly growing up, especially in South Australia and Victoria. The total imports of wine from Australia into the United Kingdom were 736,754 gallons in 1901 and 992,844 gallons in 1902. The great central depression is sterile, and almost impassable on account of want of water, together with prickly growths. Coal abounds in various districts, particularly in New South Wales and Queensland. Gold, silver, tin, iron, and copper are extensively worked. Climate varies from tropical to temperate. There are over 13,600 miles of railroad open, but, as will be seen below, they remain under the control of the States, and are not made a Commonwealth service. The black aborigines are few, and rapidly decreasing, but their present strength is probably about 200,000. The progress of the country during the last fifty years has been wonderful, but this progress has not been attained without considerable expenditure.

The **Constitution of the Commonwealth** is contained in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900, and provides for the admission of other Australasian colonies and British possessions. Any proposal to alter the Constitution must be passed by an absolute majority of each House of Parliament, and submitted to the electors in each State. The legislative power is vested in a **Federal Parliament**, consisting of the King, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. A **Governor-General**, with a salary of £10,000 per annum, represents the King. The Senate consists of 36 members, six for each Original State, directly chosen by the people of the State voting as one electorate (though Queensland has power to divide the State into divisions) for a term of six years. The Senate cannot originate or amend Bills appropriating revenue or moneys or imposing taxation, but, with this exception, has equal power with the House of Representatives. If the Senate thrice rejects a Bill passed by the House of Representatives, or insists on passing it with amendments to which the other House will not agree, the Governor-General may dissolve the Senate and the House of Representatives. In the event of disagreement after the dissolution, the Governor-General has power to convene a joint sitting of the members of

the two Houses, to vote together and decide the point or points at issue. The **House of Representatives** consists of 75 members directly elected for three years by the people of the Commonwealth, the number of members being, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of senators. New South Wales has 26 members; Victoria, 23; Queensland, 9; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; and Tasmania, 5. A person entitled to become a member of the House or of the Senate must be twenty-one years of age, must be an elector or a person qualified to become an elector, must have resided within the limits of the Commonwealth for at least three years; and must be a subject of the King, either natural-born or for at least five years naturalised. Senators and members of the House of Representatives receive an allowance of £400 a year. The Federal Parliament has power to make laws for trade, taxation, bounties, borrowing, postal services, naval and military matters, currency, banking, divorce, marriage, old age pensions, immigration and emigration, etc. The **State Parliaments** retain legislative authority in regard to all matters not transferred to the Federal Parliament. **State Governors** are still appointed by the Crown, and they still correspond on State business directly with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Governor-General being kept informed. When a proposed law is passed by both Houses of Parliament the Governor-General may assent, withhold assent, reserve the law for the King's pleasure, or return it to the House in which it originated, with any amendments which he may recommend, and the Houses may deal with the recommendation. The King may disallow any law within one year from the Governor-General's assent, and such disallowance shall annul the law from the day when the disallowance is made known. A measure reserved for the King's pleasure is not to have any force unless and until, within two years from the day on which it was presented to the Governor-General, the Governor-General makes known that it has received the King's assent.

The executive power of the Commonwealth is exercisable by the Governor-General as H.M.'s representative, with an Executive Council of 7 **Ministers of State**, whose salaries may not exceed, in all, £12,000 per annum. The judicial power of the Commonwealth is exercised by a Federal Supreme Court, called the High Court of Australia, and other Courts vested with Federal jurisdiction. Trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States are absolutely free. An Inter-State Commission appointed by the Governor-General has powers of adjudication and administration for the execution and maintenance within the Commonwealth of the provisions of the Constitution relating to trade and commerce, and of all laws made thereunder. The Commonwealth makes uniform customs and excise duties, and of the net revenue from such duties not more than one-fourth may be applied by the Commonwealth towards its expenditure. A State cannot coin money nor make anything but gold and silver coin as legal tender in payment of debts. The Commonwealth cannot make any law for establishing any religion, or for imposing any religious observance, or prohibiting the free exercise of any religion, and no religious test is required as a qualification for any office or public trust.

**Primary Education** is compulsory and secular in all the States, though in New South Wales and Western Australia secular instruction is held to cover general religious teaching as distinguished from dogmatic instruction. In Queensland, South Australia, Victoria, and Western Australia public instruction is free, but in New South Wales a fee of 3d. is charged, and small fees are required in Tasmania from those able to pay. The school age is 6 to 14 years in New South Wales, 6 to 13 in Victoria, 6 to 12 in Queensland, and 7 to 13 in South Australia and Tasmania. **Secondary Education** is very generally provided and liberally assisted by the State; grammar, high, and technical schools do good work; all the States except Tasmania have agricultural colleges; and finally there are the **Universities** of Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide. Abundant provision is made for elementary scholars to mount this educational ladder.

The Commonwealth Executive Council adopted (July 24th, 1903) a new army organisation scheme, the present position of which is given in ARMY, BRITISH IMPERIAL, on p. 28.

The local naval forces consist of 242 permanent officers and men, and 1637 partially paid members of naval brigades, the maintenance of these forces costing £75,000 per annum. The Imperial naval force on the Australian Station (including New Zealand) was fixed at the Colonial Conference 1902 at not less than one 1st-class armed cruiser, two 2nd-class and four 3rd-class cruisers, four sloops and a Royal Naval Reserve consisting of 25 officers and 700 seamen and stokers, all under the control of the Naval Commander-in-Chief appointed to the Australian Station. Of the ships, one is to be kept in reserve, and three only partly manned and used as drill ships for training the Reserve, the remainder to be kept in commission fully manned. The Colonial contribution towards maintenance, it was agreed, should be raised from £126,000 to £240,000 a year (£200,000 being contributed by Australia).

The **Immigration Restriction Act**, which became law at the end of 1901, provided that no person shall be allowed to land in Australia who, "when asked to do so by an officer (the word 'officer' being defined as meaning an officer specially appointed or any Customs officer) fails to write out at dictation, and sign in the presence of the officer, a passage of fifty words in length in a European language directed by the officer." There are additional clauses providing that workers under contract are inadmissible unless skilled and absolutely required by the Commonwealth.

The seat of government (which is temporarily Melbourne) is to be in the State of New South Wales, and the Parliament sits at Melbourne until the seat of government shall be decided upon. In 1904 both Houses of Parliament selected **Dalgety**, a township 296 miles south of Sydney, on the Snowy river, with a pop. of about 300.

There are in all about 1200 papers published in Australasia, but the leading dailies may be counted on the fingers. Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, boasts the oldest paper in the Australian colonies—the *Sydney Morning Herald* (London office, 40, King Street, Cheap-side). In point of circulation the *Sydney Daily Telegraph* probably stands first, with 70,000 daily. Editor, Mr. Ward. London offices, 160, Fleet Street. The *Sydney Sunday Times* is the only



journal which has special and exclusive cables from London. Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., has a large interest in the *Sydney Town and Country Journal* and the *Evening News*, upon which papers he was formerly engaged. The *Sydney Bulletin* must also be mentioned. The two great journals of Melbourne are the *Melbourne Argus* (London office, 80, Fleet Street, E.C.) and the *Melbourne Age* (London office, 160, Fleet Street).

In South Australia, Adelaide possesses two important dailies, the *Advertiser* (London representative, Mr. W. E. Robinson, 160, Fleet Street), of which the editor and proprietor is Sir J. Langdon-Bonython, and the *Register* (London office, 80, Fleet Street). Brisbane, the capital of Queensland, has the *Brisbane Courier* and the *Brisbane Telegraph*; whilst in Western Australia the *Western Australian* possesses a good reputation, and in Tasmania the *Hobart Journal* may be similarly classed.

Cable news is supplied by the **Australian Press Association**, 80, Fleet Street, E.C.

Revenue, 1902-3, £12,105,878; '03-4, £11,631,056. Expenditure, 1902-3, £3,901,759; '03-4, £4,252,562. Surplus revenue paid to States, 1902-3, £3,200,457; 1903-4, £7,382,460. Imports, 1903, £67,468,533, of which £24,431,740 was Australian produce imported from one State to another, £5,225,322 external produce imported from one State to another, and £37,811,471 external produce imported from overseas. Exports, 1903, £77,618,363, of which £59,919,170 was Australian produce sent overseas, £10,906,853 Australian re-exports, and £6,792,340 other re-exports. The total State debts of the Commonwealth amounted in 1904 to £228,775,395.

Governor-General, Lord Northcote, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B.

Ministry: Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs, Rt. Hon. G. H. Reid, P.C., K.C.—Trade and Customs, Hon. Allan McLean.—Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.—Home Affairs, Hon. Dugald Thomson.—Attorney-General, Sir J. H. Symon, K.C.M.G., K.C.—Postmaster-General, Hon. Sydney Smith.—Defence, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. J. W. McCay.—Vice-President of the Council, Hon. J. G. Drake.

### Political Parties.

There have from the beginning been three parties in the Commonwealth Parliament. The first Cabinet was formed by Mr. (now Sir Edward) Barton, and the first election, in March 1901, turned on the Tariff question in most of the States, though in Queensland the chief issue was the question of black labour on the sugar plantations. In the result the Government secured a majority in both Houses, but the Labour party secured 76 seats in the House and 8 in the Senate. Mr. G. H. Reid became the leader of the Opposition, and Mr. Watson of the Labour party. In Sept. 1903 the Ministry was reconstituted, Sir E. Barton resigning the Premiership to become a Judge of the High Court, and Mr. Deakin succeeding him.

The second general election took place on Dec. 16th, 1903, and the modifications in the state of parties are shown below. In the Senate there were:

	Before Election.	After Election.
Ministerialists . . . .	12	8
Opposition . . . . .	16	14
Labour . . . . .	8	14

In the House of Representatives there were:

	Before Election.	After Election.
Ministerialists . . . .	32	26
Opposition . . . . .	27	26
Labour . . . . .	16	23

The following table shows the position of parties in each of the States, as well as in the Commonwealth as a whole:—

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

	Seats.	Minis- terialists.	Opposi- tion.	Labour.
New S. Wales	26	3	16	7
Victoria . . . .	23	16	5	2
Queensland . . .	9	1	1	7
S. Australia . .	7	2	3	2
W. Australia . .	5	1	0	4
Tasmania . . . .	5	3	1	1
	75	26	26	23

The main feature of the election was, of course, the triumph of the Labour party. In New South Wales Mr. Reid and the Free Trade party won a great victory. In Victoria the fight was mainly on the question of labour legislation. Women voted for the first time, and went to the poll in large numbers.

The changes of Ministry in 1904 are described in *History, 1904*, below.

### History of Australia, 1904.

Lord Tennyson, on leaving the Commonwealth, addressed a Message to the Prime Minister and the people, thanking them for the kindness and courtesy shown to Lady Tennyson and himself, and expressing his belief in a yet closer union of the British Empire still to be accomplished (Jan. 20th). Lord Northcote, the new Governor-General, landed (21st), and was met by the Federal Ministers and escorted to Parliament House to be sworn in. Replying to addresses of welcome, he said (29th) that the King had sent through him a message to the Australian people expressing His Majesty's appreciation of the services of the Australians during the war in South Africa, and his gratitude for the welcome accorded to the Prince and Princess of Wales during their stay in Australia. In opening Parliament the Governor-General declared that Preferential Trade would secure to Australia an immense and stable market, and expressed the hope that a further conference of the State Treasurers (in addition to one already held) would result in a satisfactory arrangement for the taking over of State debts, and would allow the adoption of a system of Old Age Pensions throughout the Commonwealth.

The Conference of State Treasurers was a very important one. Sir George Turner proposed that the Commonwealth should, as provided by the Constitution, take over all the State loans contracted before federation, and in addition those contracted since (amending the Constitution to permit this); that the Commonwealth should use the three-fourths of the net Customs and Excise revenue (now repaid to the States) to pay interest on the loans, and, since that would not suffice, should also receive the railway revenue of the States and use what might be necessary, repaying the balance to the States; that all future State borrowing should be done through the Commonwealth Government, the Federal Treasurer having



discretion as to the time of raising the loan, and power to refuse the loan if the total interest thus incurred should exceed the amount of State revenue over which he had control; and that a sinking fund of 1 per cent. should be attached to every new loan. In the main these proposals found general acceptance, and when Sir George Turner, who accepted office as Treasurer under Mr. Reid, presented his Budget on Oct. 18th, he said that he hoped a further conference would bring matters to a successful issue.

A Bill for the establishment of a **Court of Conciliation and Arbitration** was announced, and was at once introduced (Mar. 2nd). It excluded Government employes from its operation, and the Labour party at once took issue on this point. Mr. Watson, leader of the Labour party, introduced a motion that the House should record its grave objection to the introduction of Chinese into the Transvaal until a referendum of whites on the subject had been taken or responsible government had been granted. The Premier (Mr. Deakin) said the war would have presented a very different aspect, and made a very different appeal in Australia, had it been known that the Chinese would be admitted. The motion was carried by 53 votes to 5, and the Senate adopted a similar resolution. When the trial of strength came off between the Government and the Liberal party, over an amendment proposing to bring the State employes under the Arbitration Bill, the New South Wales free traders voted with the Opposition and defeated the Ministry (April 21st) by 38 votes to 29. Mr. Deakin and his Cabinet at once resigned, and Mr. Watson, the leader of the Labour party, formed a Ministry consisting entirely of members of his party, with the exception of Mr. Higgins, the Attorney-General (26th). For the sake of future reference the constitution of the Ministry may be given: Premier and Treasurer, Mr. Watson; External Affairs, Mr. Hughes; Attorney-General, Mr. Higgins; Home Affairs, Mr. Batchelor; Trade and Customs, Mr. Fisher; Defence, Mr. Dawson; Postmaster-General, Mr. Mahon; Vice-President of the Council, Mr. McGregor. Mr. Watson unfolded the policy of his Administration to the House of Representatives (May 18th). The Arbitration Bill would be gone on with, and clauses would be added including in its operation railway servants and other Government employes. The Capital Site Bill would be introduced, providing for an inalienable territory 30 miles square. A Bill to appoint a High Commissioner of the Commonwealth in London; a Fraudulent Trade Marks Bill, to stop the rampant commercial immorality; and Bills dealing with New Guinea, providing for a survey of the transcontinental railway, etc., would be introduced. Negotiations for union between the followers of Messrs. Deakin and Reid had been going on for some time, but the proposed coalition was not completed.

Mr. Watson went on with the Arbitration Bill, and very soon found himself in trouble, owing to his awkward position between the two strong parties led by Mr. Reid and Mr. Deakin. The latter and most of his followers for some time supported the Ministry, but gradually his party became disintegrated. The Ministry were twice defeated. The first time (July 10th) was on a motion made by the Premier to bring over-sea shipping engaged

in coastal trade within the provisions of the Arbitration Bill. The voting was 26 to 22. The second time the Government were defeated (August 12th) by 36 votes to 34 on another question connected with the Arbitration Bill—viz. a proposal empowering arbitration courts to order employers to give preference to trade unionists over non-unionists, where it was possible to get unionists of equal skill, when a case happened to come before the court. Mr. Watson sought to dissolve Parliament, but the Governor-General would not consent, and sent for Mr. Reid, who formed a new Administration (17th), Sir George Turner becoming Treasurer. Mr. Reid stated (Sept. 7th) that the Government would respect the people's decision in favour of fiscal peace, and with regard to Preference would await some definite proposal from the Imperial Government. He proposed to take up the Conciliation Bill where it had been left by his predecessor. The appointment of a High Commissioner in London would be postponed till the next Session, and he would endeavour to arrange with the State Governments for a joint representation of Australia in England.

Mr. McCay, the Defence Minister, outlined a new scheme of defence, providing for a Council of Defence, including expert members with consultative powers, supervising naval and military administrative boards—the latter being separate from the executive command. The scheme passed the House of Representatives (Nov. 25th). See separate article as to events connected with the FISCAL QUESTION.

### ***The Constituent States.***

**New South Wales** is the oldest of these, and was founded as a penal settlement in 1788. It has Queensland on the north, and Victoria on the south. From the sea upon the east it stretches to about long. 140° E., which meridian divides it from South Australia. Total area, 310,700 sq. m.; pop. in 1903, 1,417,870. The capital is Sydney, on Port Jackson, pop. 488,968. Ruled by a Governor and responsible Ministry. Legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two houses. The upper, or Legislative Council, consists at present of 63 members (the number is unlimited, but is not to be less than 21) appointed by the Governor for life. The lower house, or Legislative Assembly, is composed of 90 members, elected triennially on a basis of manhood suffrage. Every male subject above twenty-one, having resided for one year in the colony and for one month in his electoral district, possesses a vote. The elections take place all on the same day. Members are paid the sum of £300 a year. For local government purposes the colony recognises 78 boroughs and 112 municipal districts, besides Sydney. There is also a division into 141 counties. The Church of England has by far the most adherents, next coming the Roman Catholics, the Presbyterians, the Wesleyans and the Congregationalists, in the order named. There is no state aid to religion. There are 3025 miles of Government railway open. Much grain is grown, and there are nearly 30,000,000 sheep in the colony. There are large forests, and gold, silver, lead, zinc, coal, and copper are mined. The staple export is wool, to the amount of over £7,680,000 in 1902. Silver and gold, coal, hides, tallow, and frozen meat are also exported.

The referendum at the end of 1903, on the

proposed reduction of the number of members in the Legislative Assembly, showed a majority of 143,102 votes in favour of the reduction from 125 to 90 members. A Bill was accordingly introduced and passed through all its stages in Jan. 1904. In June Sir John Lee, the Premier, resigned, and Mr. Waddell reconstructed the Administration; while later in the year a new Cabinet was formed by Mr. Carruthers, after the general election in August had given a majority against Mr. Waddell's Government. Mr. Carruthers stated on Sept. 20th that he proposed to establish a portfolio of Agriculture, to abolish the post of Agent-General in London, in view of the appointment of a Federal representative, and to reduce the status of the Governor.

**Revenue**, 1903-4, £11,553,744; **expenditure**, £11,535,947. **Imports**, 1903, £26,779,169; **exports**, £26,738,111. **Public debt**, 1904, £80,033,580.

**Governor**, Sir H. H. Rawson, K.C.B.—**Lieutenant-Governor**, Sir Frederick M. Darley G.C.M.G.

**Ministry**: *Premier and Colonial Treasurer*, Hon. J. H. Carruthers.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. J. A. Hogue.—*Public Instruction, Labour, and Industry*, Hon. B. B. O'Connor.—*Public Works*, Hon. C. A. Lee.—*Attorney-General and Justice*, Hon. C. G. Wade.—*Mines and Agriculture*, Hon. S. W. Moore.—*Lands*, Hon. James Ashton.—*Vice-President of the Executive Council*, Hon. John Hughes, M.L.C.—*Without portfolios*, Hon. William Thomas Dick.

**Acting Agent-General in London**, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Jersey, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Westminster Chambers, 9, Victoria Street, S.W.—**Secretary**, T. G. White, Esq.

**Norfolk Island**, 900 miles east from Australia (area 12 sq. miles, pop. 827), is administered as a dependency by a resident magistrate, assisted by an elected council of 12 members. The chief village is Kingston. **Lord Howe Island** (pop. 100) is also a dependency, administered by a visiting magistrate from Sydney.

**Queensland** was originally administered by New South Wales, as forming part of that colony; but in 1859 it was given a separate status. It comprises the N.E. section of the continent, immediately N. of New South Wales. It is 1300 miles from N. to S., and 900 miles from E. to W., including 668,497 sq. m. of area. **Population**, 523,266. The capital is **Brisbane**, pop. 121,262, situated on the river of that name, 500 miles N. of Sydney. Other **leading towns** are Charters Towers, Gympie, Toowoomba, Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Townsville. The colony is separated into three divisions—Southern, Central, and Northern. In the first the bulk of the population reside, with 45 representatives in Parliament; the Central district has 11 representatives; and the Northern 16. The north yields tropical produce of all kinds, and in many of the seaboard districts a most important sugar industry is established, with small proprietors farming limited areas. There are about 9000 Kanakas and other Polynesians in the sugar districts. The Commonwealth Government in 1901 passed the Pacific Islands Labourers Act, providing that all Polynesians should be sent back to their islands by the end of 1906, and prohibiting their importation after that time. In the southern portions of the colony products of the temperate zone flourish, and wheat forms an important item of agriculture. The pastoral industry is very large,

and mining is a considerable industry—gold, silver, copper, tin, and coal all being worked. Timber is found in abundance, both hard and soft woods being indigenous. There are supplies of smokeless coal near Rockhampton and near Port Gladstone. **Executive** vested in Governor and responsible Ministry. **Parliament** consists of two houses—**Legislative Council** and **Legislative Assembly**. The former is composed of 39 members, nominated for life by the Governor on the advice of the Ministry. No limit is placed to the number of members. The latter has 72 members elected from 61 electoral districts for three years on a manhood-suffrage basis, with a residential qualification in the colony of six months. The members are paid £300 a year. The principal religious bodies are Church of England, Roman Catholic, Methodist, and Presbyterian. Valuable land grants were formerly made to these bodies, which they now retain free from taxation. The chief **exports** are gold, wool, frozen meat, hides and skins, and sugar. There are about 2830 miles of railway open.

**Revenue**, 1903, £4,185,125; **expenditure**, £3,717,806; **imports**, 1903, £6,731,207; **exports**, £9,514,974; **public debt**, £39,069,227.

**Governor**: Sir Herbert C. Chermiside, G.C.M.G., C.B.—**Lieutenant-Governor**, Sir Hugh M. Nelson, P.C., K.C.M.G.

**Ministry**: *Premier, Chief Secretary and Railways*, Hon. A. Morgan.—*Education*, Hon. A. H. Barlow.—*Public Works and Mines*, Hon. W. H. Browne.—*Treasurer*, Hon. W. Kidston.—*Public Lands*, Hon. J. T. Bell.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. J. W. Blair.—*Home Secretary*, Hon. P. Airey.—*Agriculture*, Hon. D. F. Denham.

**Agent-General in London**, Hon. Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G. **Chief Clerk**, J. M. Grant, Westminster Chambers, 1, Victoria Street, S.W., and 49, Eastcheap, E.C. (City Branch).

**South Australia** comprises the central section of Australia, and stretches across the entire continent from north to south. The older portion, South Australia proper, lies between 129° and 141° E. long., and from the sea to 26° S. lat. To this was added in 1863 the **Northern Territory**, lying between 129° and 138° E. long., stretching up to the Indian Ocean, and containing an area of 523,620 sq. m., with a population of 4890 and about 20,000 aborigines. The capital is Palmerston, on the noble harbour of Port Darwin. Mineral and agricultural resources considerable. Cotton growing is to be encouraged. Local administration is in the hands of a Resident, but the Government have invited the Commonwealth to assume control of the Territory. Various islands on both the south and north coasts belong to the colony. The whole colony, thus constituted, contains an area of 903,690 sq. m., and a population of 389,727. Capital, **Adelaide**; pop., with surrounding suburbs, 163,430. There is much fair pasture-land; but the soil and climate of the south are chiefly adapted for the growth of wheat, which has already made the colony the "granary of Australasia," and for vine and olive, both of which are now extensively planted. The mulberry thrives, but sericulture has yet to be introduced. The climate of the south is one of the most agreeable and healthy in Australia. The chief minerals are copper, gold, silver, and lead, copper being easily first. **Executive**, the Governor and responsible Ministry. **Parliament** consists



of Legislative Council and House of Assembly. Council consists of 18 members, half retiring every three years. £50 freehold or £20 annual leasehold, or £25 annual rent with a six-months' registration, qualifies for the franchise. The Assembly contains 42 members elected triennially by adult suffrage. Members of both Council and Assembly are paid £200 per annum. No member can sit in either House and in the Commonwealth Parliament at the same time. For local government purposes there are 32 municipal and 140 district councils. The Church of England, the Roman Catholics, and Wesleyans, are the principal denominations. Wool, wheat, and copper are the chief exports. There are 1882 miles of railway open.

Revenue, 1903-4, £2,510,955; expenditure, £2,543,185; imports, 1902, £6,073,782; exports, £7,698,514; public debt, £28,547,995.

Governor, Sir George R. Le Hunte, K.C.M.G. Lieutenant-Governor, Rt. Hon. Sir S. J. Way, Bart., D.C.L.

Ministry: Premier and Chief Secretary, Hon. J. G. Jenkins.—Treasurer and Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. H. R. Butler.—Attorney-General and Education, Hon. R. Homburg.—Public Works and Industry, Hon. J. Vardon.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Allerdale Grainger. Secretary and Registrar of Inscribed Stock, J. B. Whiting, Threadneedle House, 28, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.

Tasmania is an island south of Australia, and separated from it by Bass's Straits, 120 miles across. Formerly called Van Diemen's Land. Extends 210 miles north to south, and 200 miles west to east. The area is 26,215 sq. m., or (including the islands belonging to the colony) 26,375 sq. m., with a pop. of 174,233. Capital, Hobart, pop. 34,682, in the south. Second city, Launceston, pop. 21,294. Several groups of islands are looked upon as being within the colony, including the Furneaux group, King Island, and Brunel Islands. Ruled by a Governor and responsible Ministry. There are also a Legislative Council of 18 members elected for a term of six years, and a House of Assembly of 35 members elected for three years by manhood suffrage with a 12 months' residential qualification. Members are paid £100 per annum. For local government there are municipal councils, town boards, and road and water trusts. As to religion, the Church of England, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan Methodist are the chief denominations, numbering respectively 30,810, 87,343, and 11,639 adherents. The climate is most healthy and temperate. The minerals found are copper, gold, tin, coal, and silver. Wool, wheat, oats, and hay are largely produced, and agriculturists are beginning to turn their attention to fruit and hops. There are 620 miles of railways, of which about 459 are Government property. The Administration of Mr. Propping resigned office in July 1904, and Mr. Evans formed a new Ministry.

Estimated revenue, 1904-5, £861,900; expenditure, £849,434; imports, 1903, £2,593,810; exports, £2,843,108; public debt, £9,318,400.

Governor, Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G.

Ministry: Premier, Hon. J. W. Evans, M.H.A.—Treasurer and Minister for Mines, Hon. Charles Stewart, M.H.A.—Chief Secretary, Hon. William Moore, M.L.C.—Attorney-General, Hon. Crosby Gilmore, M.H.A.—Lands and Works, Hon. Alexander Hean, M.H.A.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Alfred Dobson,

C.M.G.—Secretary, Herbert W. Ely, 5, Victoria Street, S.W.

Victoria is the smallest in size and southernmost in position of the colonies in Australia. It occupies the south-eastern corner, and is divided from New South Wales on the north by the Murray river, and from South Australia on the west by the 141st meridian of E. long. Area, 87,884 sq. miles; pop. 1,205,513, including 9400 Chinese and 565 aborigines. The capital is Melbourne, the largest city in Australia (pop. 502,120), situated on Hobson's Bay and the river Yarra. Executive is vested in the Governor and responsible Ministry. There are two Houses of Parliament. The Legislative Council consists of 35 members, elected for six years by male citizens possessing freehold property worth £10 per annum or leasehold with tenure of at least five years, worth £15 per annum, or occupying as tenant property of the same annual value, unless possessed of educational qualification. The Legislative Assembly of 68 members is elected triennially by ratepaying qualification or manhood suffrage. Members of the Lower House are paid £300 a year. For local government the colony is divided into 60 urban and 148 rural municipalities, each with an elective Council. The chief religious denominations are the Church of England, Presbyterians, Methodists and Roman Catholics. Agriculture, mining and manufactures employ the bulk of the population. The chief products are gold, wool, wheat, and butter. The gold produced in 1902 was £3,062,028. Coal is found of good quality, with enormous deposits of brown coal. There are 3303 miles of railway in operation. Mr. Irvine, Premier of Victoria, resigned (Feb. 9th, 1904) owing to ill-health, and Mr. Thomas Bent, Minister of Public Works, then formed a new Ministry (18th).

Revenue, 1902-3, £6,954,619; 1903-4, £7,508,250; expenditure, 1902-3, £6,759,960; 1903-4, £6,914,993; imports, 1903, £17,859,171; exports, £19,707,068; public debt, 1904, £52,424,600.

Governor, Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir Reginald A. J. Talbot, K.C.B.

Ministry: Premier, Treasurer, and Minister for Railways, Hon. Thomas Bent, M.L.A.—Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, Hon. J. M. Davies, M.L.C.—Public Works and Public Health, Hon. E. H. Cameron, M.L.A.—Lands and Agriculture, Hon. John Murray, M.L.A.—Mines, Hon. D. McLeod, M.L.A.—Chief Secretary and Labour, Hon. Sir Samuel Gillott, M.L.A.—Education, Hon. A. O. Sachse, M.L.C.—Water Supply, Hon. Geo. Swinburne, M.L.A.—Portfolios without office, Hon. William Pitt, M.L.C., Hon. J. E. Mackey, M.L.A., and Hon. T. Langdon, M.L.A.

Agent-General in London, Hon. J. W. Taverner (Hon. Alfred Dobson Acting Agent-General).—Secretary, A. W. Arkill. Offices, 142, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Western Australia comprises all the western half of Australia beyond the 129th meridian of E. long. It is 1480 miles N. to S. and 1000 E. to W., and has a coastline of 5200 miles. Area, 975,920 sq. m.; pop., 1903, 224,311. Capital, Perth, pop. 44,373; chief port Fremantle, pop. 24,000. Representative government was first given to the colony in '70 in a limited form; but in '90 the Imperial Parliament gave a new constitution, vesting the administration in a Governor and Parliament. The Legislative Council, or Upper House, contains 30 members elected for six

years; the Legislative Assembly, or Lower House, contains 50 members elected for three years. Electors to the Council must have resided in the State for six months, and possess £100 freehold or £25 per annum leasehold, or be householders to the value of £25, or occupy or mine Crown lands rented at £10 per annum. The qualifications of electors to the Assembly, who may be of either sex, are—six months' residence in the district; or the possession of £50 freehold or £10 leasehold, or holding a house of the value of £10, or leasing Crown lands at £5 per annum. For local government purposes there are 45 municipal councils and 91 district roads boards. The climate varies considerably, for the colony stretches over twenty degrees of latitude, but the inhabitants laud it as the healthiest in the world. In the north and north-east there are large pastoral tracts, suitable also in parts for tropical products. The products of the colony are gold, wool, pearl shells, pearls, timber, sandal wood, and guano. The gold is found at Kimberley, in the N.W., Yilgarn, in the S.W., and at several points between these two districts. The chief fields are the Murchison, the Ashburton, and the Pilbarra, but the reefs extend for about 1200 miles. The Coolgardie field, in the S.W., became famous during '95. The production in 1902 was £7,947,662, and the industry employs 20,476 men. There are 2145 miles of railway open, of which 1516 belong to the Government. In the June 1904 elections the Labour party won 22 seats, as compared with only 8 held by them previously, while 18 Ministerialists and 8 Independents were returned. When the Assembly met in August the Government were defeated, and a new Labour Ministry was formed, with Mr. Daglish as Premier.

**Revenue**, 1903-4, £3,550,016 (with surplus carried forward from previous year, £3,781,675); **expenditure**, £3,698,312. **Imports**, '03, £6,769,922; **exports**, £10,324,732; **debt**, 1904, £15,225,536.

**Governor**, His Excellency Admiral Sir Frederick G. D. Bedford, G.C.B.

**Ministry**: *Premier, Colonial Treasurer, and Minister for Education*, Hon. Henry Daglish, M.L.A.—*Mines and Justice*, Hon. Robert Hastie, M.L.A.—*Lands*, Hon. John Michael Drew, M.L.C.—*Works*, Hon. William Dartnell Johnson, M.L.A.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. George Taylor, M.L.A.—*Railways and Labour*, Hon. John Barkell Holman, M.L.A.—*Without Portfolio*, Hon. Wm. Charles Angwin, M.L.A.

**Agent-General in London**, Walter Hartwell James, Esq., K.C.—**Secretary**, Reginald C. Hare, Esq.—**Engineer**, C. S. R. Palmer, M.I.C.E.—**Assistant**, E. E. Salter. **Office**, 15, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

**British New Guinea** comprises the south-eastern part of the island, the Trobriand, Woodlark, d'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups, and the adjacent islands south of the 8th parallel south latitude. It is bounded on the west by Dutch and on the north by German territory. Its area is about 90,540 sq. m., 87,786 sq. m. on the mainland, and 2754 sq. m. of islands; and the population is estimated at about 350,500, of whom only 500 are Europeans. A protectorate was proclaimed over the territory in '84, and in '88 it was definitely annexed. In Nov. 1901 the Government of the Australian Commonwealth undertook the administration, and the transfer was made in 1903. It is administered by a Governor, who resides at Port

Moresby (pop. 1640). There are six magisterial divisions, each under a resident magistrate. The country is being gradually settled, and it is hoped that the natives may be trained to use their tribal lands for commercial purposes. The climate favours the cultivation of all tropical products. Much of the interior is still in the stone age, and aboriginal methods of cultivation and industry are still general amongst the population. All minerals, except coal, are reserved to the Crown. The chief exports are trepang, copra, pearl-shell, gold and sandal-wood. The London Missionary Society has been established in the island since 1870, and has done much good work.

**Executive Council**: *Administrator*, Capt. F. R. Barton.—*Government Secretary*, Anthony Musgrave, C.M.G.—*Chief Judicial Officer*, His Honour C. S. Robinson.

### NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand is a Crown colony, consisting of a group of islands in the South Pacific, about 1200 miles E. by S. from Australia. There are two large islands: **North Island**, 500 m. by 250, area 44,468 sq. m.; **South Island**, sometimes also called **Middle Island**, 500 m. by 200, area 58,525 sq. m.; also **Stewart Island**, area 665 sq. m.; Chatham, Auckland, and other islands at some distance E. and S., are 813 sq. m. **Area** of entire colony, 104,471 sq. m.; **population** 851,063, exclusive of the Maoris, who number 43,143. **Capital**, Wellington, pop. (including suburbs) 49,344; **chief cities**, Dunedin, 52,390; Auckland, 67,226; Christchurch, 57,041.

The Cook, or Hervey, Islands, a group of six islands, with a few islets, which, with other groups, were annexed to the Colony in Oct. 1900, lie in the eastern Pacific, between 18° 15' and 21° 47' S. lat. and 157° and 160° W. long, and are the only British possession in the eastern Pacific between Fiji and the Marquesas. They are very fertile and healthy. **Area**, 106 sq. m.; **population** about 6000. The chief island is **Rarotonga**, others being Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke, Mitaro, Takutea, the Aitutaki group, and the Hervey group, including Manuae and Te Au-o-tu. The principal products are coffee, copra, and limejuice, with a considerable export of oranges and other tropical fruits to New Zealand.

Other islands dependent on New Zealand are Niue, the Palmerston Atoll, Penryn, Suvaarow, Manahiki and Rakahanga, Danger Island and Massan. **Area** about 120 sq. m.; **pop.** about 600.

Government is carried on by a Governor, who is advised by a responsible Ministry. Of the two houses of parliament, the Legislative Council consists of 46 members nominated by the Governor for life (except those nominated subsequently to Sept. 17th, '91, after which date all appointments are for seven years only), the **House of Representatives** of 80 (including 4 Maoris) members elected triennially on an adult suffrage. The qualifications for electors are residence in the colony for a year, and in the electoral district for three months. Members of the Lower House receive £300, and of the Upper House £200 a year. For local government the country is divided into 91 counties and 103 boroughs, the counties being further divided into town districts and road districts. There is a **Government Insurance Department**, and all the more important public works are in the hands of the Government and



other public bodies, and have been carried out for the most part on the co-operative system, the Government providing the materials and letting out the work to parties of artisans and labourers at fixed rates. An eight-hours day prevails, and a Conciliation and Arbitration Act is in force. About 40 per cent. of the inhabitants belong to the Church of England, 22 per cent. are Presbyterians, and 10 per cent. Methodists. Education is compulsory, free, and secular; and the University of New Zealand, which has four colleges, at Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington, and Auckland, confers degrees. Ports defended by heavy batteries, mines, and torpedo-boats. A permanent force of artillery and engineers 250 strong is maintained, and the volunteer force numbers over 4000. The majority of the population are engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and a big frozen meat industry is being fostered. There are also important coal, gold and silver mines. The gold exported in 1902 was £1,951,433. There are 2404 miles of Government railway, as well as numerous roads and water communication. There are over 200 daily, weekly, and monthly periodicals. The chief exports are wool, frozen meat, sheep skins and pelts, tallow, butter, gold, gum, and grain.

The leading dailies are the Government organ, the *Auckland Star*, edited by Mr. T. W. Leys (London office, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C.), and the *New Zealand Herald* (London office, 30, Fleet Street). At Wellington, the seat of government, may be mentioned the *New Zealand Times* (London office, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus), the Government organ, and the *Evening Post* (London office, 30, Fleet Street). Christchurch has the *Lyttelton Times*, edited by Mr. S. Saunders (London office, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus), and the *Press*, edited by Mr. W. A. Triggs (London office, 30, Fleet Street), both morning dailies, *Truth*, an evening daily, and the *Canterbury Times* and *Weekly Press*, both weekly papers. The *Otago Daily Times* (London office, 30, Fleet Street) is the morning daily at Dunedin; the *Dunedin Star* (London office, Imperial Buildings), edited by Mr. Mark Cohen, is an evening Opposition journal.

Revenue, 1903, £7,021,385; expenditure, £6,434,281; imports, 1903, £12,788,675; exports, £15,010,378; public debt, £57,522,215.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, The Right Hon. Lord Plunket, K.C.V.O.

Ministry: Prime Minister, Colonial Treasurer, Minister of Labour, and Minister of Defence, Minister of Education and Minister of Immigration, Rt. Hon. Richard J. Seddon, P.C.—Railways, Colonial Secretary, Postmaster-General, Industries and Commerce, and Public Health, Tourist and Health Resorts, Hon. Sir J. G. Ward.—Native Minister and Commissioner of Stamp Duties, Hon. J. Carroll.—Public Works and Marine, Hon. W. Hall-Jones.—Justice and Mines, Hon. J. McGowan.—Lands, Agriculture, and Commissioner of Forests, Hon. T. Y. Duncan.—Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Hon. C. H. Mills.

Agent-General in London, Hon. W. P. Reeves, 13, Victoria Street, S.W.—Secretary, Walter Kennaway, C.M.G.

### History, 1904.

The Governor forwarded to Mr. Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, a strong protest expressed by the Ministry against the

proposal to introduce Chinese labour into South Africa (Jan. 20th). Mr. Lyttelton replied that he fully recognised the title of all self-governing colonies to express their opinion on so important a question, but H.M. Government's policy was to treat the Transvaal as though it were itself a self-governing colony, unless a distinct Imperial interest were concerned.

The retiring Governor, Lord Ranfurly, left Wellington with the warm appreciation of the colony for his valuable services; and his successor, Lord Plunket, was welcomed by the Premier and Ministers, and assumed office (June 20th). Mr. Seddon presented his ninth Budget (July 12th), and said that the year had ended with a net surplus carried forward of £649,740. He said that a new system of investigation in connection with Old Age Pensions had proved very successful, and had reduced the roll of pensioners, and the expenditure, to a marked degree. The past year had been favourable to the farmers and stockowners, and the Government would push on energetically with the throwing open of the remaining Crown lands for settlement. Parliament was prorogued (Nov. 8th). The Legislation of the Session included a Licensing Act; a Mining Companies Act, bringing the registration and winding up of mining companies under the Companies Act; an Act providing for the appointment of a High Commissioner in lieu of an Agent-General; and a Midwives Act, providing for the registration and better training and examination of midwives, and for the establishment of State maternity homes.

A New Zealand Exhibition is to be held at Christchurch in 1905.

### WESTERN PACIFIC.

The office of High Commissioner for the Western Pacific was created by an Order in Council of 1877 to provide a Civil Court for the settlement of disputes between British subjects living in these islands. The High Commissioner's jurisdiction extends over all islands in the Western Pacific not within the limits of the colonies of Fiji, Queensland, and New South Wales, and not within the jurisdiction of any civilised power. In '93 the jurisdiction was extended to foreigners, and in most cases to natives residing in British settlements or protectorates within the limits of the Order, including the New Hebrides (*q.v.*) and the Melanesian groups. The High Commissioner is the Governor of Fiji, and his Court includes the Chief Justice of Fiji and every other Judge of the Supreme Court acting as Judicial Commissioners, and a number of Deputy Commissioners appointed by the High Commissioner. Certain naval officers commanding men-of-war on the Australian station are at times appointed Deputy Commissioners.

High Commissioner, E. F. im Thurn, Esq., C.B., C.M.G.—Chief Judicial Commissioner, C. H. Major.—Resident Deputy Commissioner, Solomon Islands, C. M. Woodford.—Resident Deputy Commissioner, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, W. Telfer Campbell, Esq.—Resident Deputy Commissioner, New Hebrides, Capt. E. G. Rason, R.N.

Fanning Island. Area 15 sq. m.; pop. 150. It is a landing-place for the Pacific Cable.

Fiji. An island group and British Crown colony in the South Pacific, about 1200 miles from Auckland, N.Z. Fiji is a corruption of

Viti, the native name. Consists of two considerable islands: **Viti Levu**, 4,112 sq. m.; **Vanua Levu**, 2,432 sq. m.; and 225 smaller. Total area, 7,435 sq. m.; total pop. 121,074. Capital, **Suva**, in Viti Levu; second town, **Levuka**, in Ovalau. Island of **Rotumah** (area, 14 sq. m., pop. 2192), to the north, annexed to Fiji in '81, is administered by a Commissioner. The islands are mountainous, well wooded, with luxuriant vegetation and fertile soil, tropical, the larger being of volcanic origin, the smaller of coral formation. The cultivation of sugar, fruits, tobacco, Para rubber, and copra is the chief industry. The forests contain valuable timber. Climate tropical, but healthy and favourable to Europeans. Natives, Polynesian with Papuan intermixture; are peaceable, orderly, becoming Christianised and civilised. Europeans number 2548, and there are about 20,000 Indian and Polynesian labourers. In '74 the "king" and chiefs voluntarily ceded the group to England. Fiji is administered by the Governor, who is also His Majesty's High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific. The Legislative Council consists of 6 official and 6 unofficial members, appointed by the Governor. Local government is largely in the hands of the natives through village and district councils. The New Zealand Parliament in Oct. 1900 asked the Imperial Government to sanction the incorporation of the colony with New Zealand, but H.M. Government were unable to assent. Two State-aided public schools, and many native schools carried on by the Wesleyan and Roman Catholic missions, the former being in a large majority. The chief exports are sugar, copra, fruit, and spirits.

**Governor and Commander-in-Chief**, E. F. im Thurn, Esq., C.B., C.M.G.—*Chief Justice*, C. H. Major.—*Attorney-General*, A. Ehrhardt.—*Colonial Secretary and Receiver-General*, A. W. Mahaffy.—*Agent-General for Immigration*, A. R. Coates.

**Gilbert and Ellice Islands.** The Gilbert Islands have an area of 166 sq. m., pop. 35,200, and enjoy a considerable trade. The Ellice Islands have an area of 14 sq. m.; pop. 2400.

**Phoenix Group** include eight islands. Area 16 sq. m.; pop. 59.

**Pitcairn Islands.** Area 2 sq. m.; pop. 126. There is a Parliament of seven members.

**Solomon Islands.** The British islands lie in the Western Pacific, between 7° 30' and 13° S. lat. and 150° and 163° E. long., and include Guadalcanar, San Christoval, Malaita, New Georgia, Gela, Tulagi, as well as Santa Cruz, Vanicoro, and the islands ceded by Germany in '99, including Choiseul, Ysabel, the islands in Bougainville Straits, and Lord Howe's group. British protection extends over all the islands between the Solomon and the Torres groups, and a Resident has his headquarters at Tulagi. The natives are Melanesians, and most of them cannibals. Area about 8400 sq. m. Population includes 91 Europeans. The chief exports are copra, ivory, nuts, pearl-shells, etc. The sago palm grows in vast numbers. As to the German Islands see GERMANY.

**Tonga Isles**, or the Friendly Islands, are governed by an hereditary monarch, King George Tubou II., and a legislative assembly of two orders—viz., 31 nobles, and 31 elected representatives of the people, with an executive consisting of a ministry nominated by the King. Three groups of islands, called Tonga,

Haabai, and Vavau, constitute the kingdom. By the Samoa agreement, '99, Germany renounced in favour of Great Britain all her rights over these islands, including the Savage Islands (pop. 5000). Mr. Basil Thomson, British Commissioner of the Tonga Islands, proclaimed a Protectorate at Tonga (May 19th, 1900), and at Niue in Savage Island (April 21st). Sites for a coaling station and a fortified port were secured at Vavau harbour. The trade of the islands is mainly with Australia and New Zealand. Chief exports are copra, bananas, and oranges. Area 390 sq. m.; pop. 18,959, including about 210 whites. Revenue, 1901, £20,900; expenditure, £20,893. Capital, Tongatabu.

**British Agent and Consul**, Hamilton Hunter, Esq., C.M.G.

**Union or Tokelau Islands** include Nassau and Danger Islands. Area 7 sq. m.; pop. 1050.

## MISCELLANEOUS ISLAND POSSESSIONS.

**Ascension Island.** In the South Atlantic, 960 miles from the African coast. The port is called Georgetown, and is furnished as a naval station, with batteries and storehouses, for British ships on the West Coast of Africa, under the control of the Admiralty. Used as a coaling depot for the West African squadron. Area, 35 sq. m.; pop. 266. Turtles, for which the island is famous, are found in abundance between December and May.

**Governor**, Capt. R. K. McAlpine, R.N.

**Falkland Islands.** A Crown colony and naval coaling depot in the South Atlantic, about 300 miles east of Magellan's Straits. Capital and port, Stanley, on East Falkland, which island contains 3000 sq. m.; West Falkland has an area of 2300 sq. m., and the smaller islands of the group cover about 1200 sq. m. Pop. 2044. South Georgia, an island group, 1000 miles E.S.E., has been annexed to the colony. Its area is 1000 sq. m., but it is snow-covered, sterile, and uninhabited. The Falklands consist of low grassland and moorland. The flora and fauna are Patagonian. Wool and frozen mutton are exported to the United Kingdom, which sends about 90 per cent. of the imports and takes nearly all the exports, the balance going to S. America. The Governor is assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council.

**Governor and Chief Justice**, W. L. Allardyce, C.M.G.

**Executive Council:** The Governor.—*Colonial Secretary*, W. Hart Bennett.—*Treasurer*, W. A. Thompson.—*Colonial Surgeon*, E. T. Born.

**St. Helena.** Is an island in the South Atlantic belonging to Great Britain, 1140 miles from the African coast, and 800 miles S.E. of Ascension, the nearest land. Port and capital is Jamestown, pop. 2000, which is an Imperial coaling station. The opening of the Suez Canal and the consequent diversion of shipping from the island have led to its continuous decline of late years. It is administered by a Governor and Executive Council. Area, 47 sq. m.; pop. 3914, including the garrison (474). The chief industries are fishing and agriculture.

**Governor**, Lieut.-Col. H. L. Gallwey, C.M.G., D.S.O.  
**Executive Council:** Lord Bishop of St. Helena; Officer commanding the Troops.—G. N. Moss; H. J. Bovell; W. T. Williams.



**Mauritius.** An island in the Indian Ocean 500 miles east of Madagascar, 2000 miles from India, and 2300 from the Cape. It is a British Crown colony. **Area**, 705 sq. m.; **pop.** 377,364, including 262,770 of Indian origin or descent. The island is divided into nine districts, Capital and chief port, **Port Louis** (pop. 56,000). A **Governor** presides over the administration, which is conducted by Executive and Legislative Councils. Of the Executive Council of 7 members 5 are official and 2 elected. Of the Council of Government, numbering 27 members, 8 are *ex-officio* members, 9 nominated by the Governor and 10 elected. The capital is strongly defended, and the strength of the garrison is about 2400. There is now a constabulary of about 750. French is spoken all over the island, but both languages are used in the Council of Government, and English in the Courts of Justice. The State aids the Churches with grants, the Roman Catholics being in a large majority. There is a Royal College, and also many Government and other schools. The chief products are sugar, rum, vanilla, aloefibre and oil. **Dependent appanages** of the colony, under the administration of its Governor, are various groups in the Indian Ocean. **Rodrigues**, the **Oil Islands**, including **Diego Garcia** and the **Chagos group**, and the **St. Brandon group**, are the chief of them. Their total area is 172 m.; **pop.** 5119. **Rodrigues** comes first in importance, and abounds in fruits. It lies 344 miles east of Mauritius, and is under the administration of a Magistrate appointed by the Governor of Mauritius. **Pop.** 3681. The **Oil Islands** include the **Chagos** and **Trois Frères Islands**. **Diego Garcia** (pop. 526) is the most important, and with its spacious bay is used as a coaling station for steamers. The **St. Brandon** or **Cargados Islands** are mostly mere sandbanks. **Governor**, Sir C. Boyle, K.C.M.G.

**Executive Council:** *Officer commanding the Forces*, Col. C. T. E. Metcalfe, C.B.—*Colonial Secretary*, Sir Graham J. Bower, K.C.M.G.—*Procureur and Advocate-General*, F. T. Piggott.—*Receiver-General*, J. J. Brown.—*Auditor-General*, G. R. Dick.—H. Leclézio, C.M.G.: W. T. A. Edwards, C.M.G.

**Seychelles Islands.** These were until Nov. 1903 dependent upon Mauritius, but on Nov. 6th were made a separate Crown colony. They lie in the Indian Ocean about 935 miles north of Mauritius, and include the **Amirantes**, **Cosmoledo**, **Providence**, **Aldabra**, and other groups. The largest and most populous of them is **Mahé** (area 55½ sq. m.), whose capital, **Victoria**, has a safe and commodious harbour, and is the headquarters of H.M. East Africa squadron. The **Seychelles** are under a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils. **Area** 148 sq. m.; **pop.** 20,275. **Exports**, cocoanut oil, vanilla, and guano.

**Governor**, W. E. Davidson, Esq., C.M.G.  
**Executive Council:** *Legal Adviser*, A. K. Young.—*Treasurer*, G. H. Griffiths.—*Auditor*, L. O. Chitty.

## BRITISH MUSEUM.

This Museum was founded in the year 1753, when the collection of Sir Hans Sloane and the Harleian collection of manuscripts were acquired, and an Act of Parliament was passed for providing one general repository for the better reception and more convenient use of the said collections, and of the Cottonian Library,

and of the additions thereto." The famous collection of MSS. made by Sir Robert Cotton, which was presented to the nation by Sir John Cotton, his descendant, in 1700, was virtually, however, the beginning of the Museum. The above collections were then designated "The British Museum," deposited in Montagu House, Bloomsbury, in 1754, and opened to the public on Jan. 15th, 1759. In 1816 temporary additions had to be made to the old building to accommodate the Elgin marbles, and by '45 the four sides of the present Museum, designed by Sir Robert Smirke, were erected, and Montagu House removed. Further additions afterwards became necessary, and in '57 the magnificent reading-room, with its book-galleries, was built. During the years '80-83 the transference of the natural history collections was made to the new Museum in Cromwell Road, South Kensington. Space for the future extension of the buildings has been provided by the purchase in '95 of the rows of houses, with their gardens, which abut on the Museum on the east, north, and west; the ground thus secured forming, together with that already occupied, an isolated square plot of 13 acres.

**Departments.**—Originally there were only three departments in the Museum: viz., MSS., Printed Books (including coins and medals, and prints and drawings), and Natural History. The MSS. Department has been considerably increased by the addition of private collections, including the famous collection of Royal MSS. presented by George II. in 1757, and by purchase, till it now contains upwards of 55,000 volumes, besides Greek, Coptic, and Latin papyri, charters, and seals. The **Printed Book Department** now contains the enormous number of about 2,000,000 volumes, and receives, under the Copyright Act of '42, a copy of every book published in the United Kingdom. The annual increase from all sources amounts to about 46,000 volumes, exclusive of continuations, music, newspapers, etc. The National Library contains not only the finest and most extensive collection of English literature in the world, but also the best library in each European language existing out of the country in which that language is spoken. The progress of printing is splendidly illustrated by the collections in this department. The General Catalogue of the Library has recently been printed. The **Oriental Printed Books and MSS. Department** was established in '92. The **Antiquities Department** was formed in 1807, and in '61 was subdivided into three departments—viz.: 1. **Greek and Roman Antiquities**, which include the Hamilton collection, purchased in 1772, the Townley marbles, purchased in 1805, and, by later additions, the Parthenon sculptures, better known as the Elgin marbles, the Phigaleian marbles, the Payne-Knight collections, the Lycian marbles, the Mausoleum remains, and many other choice specimens of Greek sculpture, bronzes, fictile vases, gems, and ornaments. 2. **The Coins and Medals**, originating in the Cottonian and Sloane collections, which have grown to be a very large and interesting department, and include magnificent specimens of Anglo-Saxon, English, Greek, Roman, Oriental, and other coins. In '72 the finest specimens of Greek and Roman coins in the Wigan collection were purchased for £10,000. 3. **The Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities**, known up till '86 as the Oriental Antiquities Department, which are an especially valuable and complete collection of Egyptian, Babylonian,

Assyrian, Phœnician, and Semitic antiquities. The names of Sir Henry Layard, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and other explorers are inseparably connected with this department, which contains vast stores of invaluable information as to the history, the literature, and the social life of the peoples named. The **British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnographical Collections** were, till '66, attached to the last-named department, but in that year they were formed into a separate department. It contains all antiquities found in the British Isles, Anglo-Saxon, Celtic, or Roman, and glass-work, pottery, arms, ivories, and other antiquities illustrating life in the Middle Ages. There are also fine collections of glass, pottery, and majolica, of prehistoric antiquities, of ethnographical objects, and of Oriental antiquities. The **Prints and Drawings Department** contains one of the most noted collections of its kind. The original drawings of old masters, etchings, and engravings of the various schools of eminence, are of extreme interest and value.

The Museum is open on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; after 4 p.m. in January, February, November, and December, and after 5 p.m. in March, September, and October, only certain of the galleries remain open: viz.,—on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, exhibitions of manuscripts, printed books, prints and drawings, porcelain, glass, majolica, prehistoric, British, Anglo-Saxon, mediæval and ethnographical collections; on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek and Roman galleries (exclusive of the Vase Rooms and Bronze Room); American collections, and the Waddesdon Room. On Sunday afternoons the Museum is open from 2 to 4 p.m. in January, February, November, December; from 2 to 5 p.m. in October; from 2 to 5.30 p.m. in March and September; from 2 to 6 p.m. in April, May, June, July, August. The Museum is closed on Good Friday and on Christmas Day. Students are admitted to the several departments under regulations to be obtained from the Director. Admission to the reading-room is by ticket. A reader's ticket is granted to persons over twenty-one years of age on a written application, stating object of researches, etc., and accompanied by a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position, and who must certify that the applicant will make proper use of the reading-room. The authorities will not accept the recommendations of hotel and lodging-house keepers in favour of their lodgers. The total number of visitors to the Museum in 1903 (exclusive of readers) was 920,848, of whom 858,800 attended during week-days, and 62,048 on Sundays. The average daily number of visitors was 2761 on week-days and 1193 on Sundays. The visitors to the reading-room numbered 209,713, a daily average of 692. **Director and Principal Librarian**, Sir E. Maunde Thompson, K.C.B., I.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D., V.P.S.A.

**Brooke, Rev. Stopford A., M.A.**, was b. 1832. Ed. at Trin. Coll., Dublin, where he graduated ('56), winning the Downe Prize and Vice-Chancellor's medal for English verse. He was formerly Chaplain to Queen Victoria and to the Empress Frederick of Germany. In '80 Mr. Brooke seceded from the Church of England because he could not accept the orthodox views on miracles, and became minister of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury. In

'95, however, after a lengthy illness, he found himself compelled to retire from the post. He is the author of several works, among which are "Life and Letters of the late F. W. Robertson," a "Primer of English Literature," an able review of which is to be found in Mr. Matthew Arnold's "Miscellaneous Essays," "The Early Life of Jesus," several volumes of sermons, a volume of poems issued '88, a "History of English Poetry," a work on Early English Literature, which subject he has made peculiarly his own, a lecture delivered in '93 entitled "Theology in English Poetry," an able criticism of "Tennyson: his Art and Relation to Modern Life" ('94), "The Old Testament and Modern Life" ('96), and a book on Browning in 1902.

**Bryan, William Jennings**, was b. at Salem, Marion County, Illinois, March 19th, 1860. Ed. first at a public school at Salem, he afterwards went to the Whipple Academy at Jacksonville, and then to Illinois College, where he took high honours in classics. Deciding to follow a legal career, he studied at the Union Law College, Chicago, and first practised for himself at Jacksonville. In '87 he removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, and in '90 he was elected to Congress as an extreme Free Silver man. Re-elected in '92, he afterwards lost his seat because of his uncompromising views on the Silver question, which alienated some of his own supporters. His oratorical abilities were then made good use of in advocating the Silver cause, while he still kept up his law practice and edited an Omaha newspaper. In '96, at the Democratic Convention at Chicago, he was nominated for the Presidency, but was beaten at the election on Nov. 3rd, when Mr. McKinley received an overwhelming majority of votes. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war he was appointed Colonel of the Nebraska Volunteers (June 4th, '98), but saw no fighting. In 1900 he was again nominated for the Presidency. The late Mr. McKinley, however, was returned (Nov. 6th) with an increased majority. Mr. Bryan declared in 1903 that he would not stand for the Presidency again, and at the end of the year visited England, and afterwards went on a European tour. As to his part in the 1904 election, see UNITED STATES, Political Parties.

**Buckle, George Earle**, son of the Rev. George Buckle, canon of Wells Cathedral, was b. near Bath 1854. He is editor of the *Times*, to which post he was appointed in '84, having previously been connected with the editorial staff of that journal. He was ed. at Honiton Grammar School, Winchester, and New Coll., Oxford, of which he was a scholar. He won the *Newdigate Prize for English Verse* in '75, took a First Class in *Literæ Humaniores* '76, and a First Class in Modern History in the following year. He was subsequently elected to a Fellowship of *All Souls' Coll.*, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in '80.

## BULGARIA.

Bulgaria is bounded on the north by the Danube, on the west by Servia, on the south-west and west by Turkey, and on the east by the Dobruja. By the Treaty of Berlin, '78, it was constituted an autonomous and tributary principality under the suzerainty of the Porte. In '85 Eastern Roumelia was united to Bulgaria, and the amount of tribute and the



share of the Turkish debt to be assumed by Bulgaria were left to be fixed by the Powers. The executive power is vested in the Prince, assisted by a council of ministers, and the legislative power in a single chamber, the *Sobranje* or National Assembly, elected for five years by manhood suffrage in the proportion of one member to every 20,000 of the population. There is also a Great *Sobranje*, consisting of delegates elected in the proportion of one to 10,000 of the population, to which constitutional and other questions, such as a vacancy on the throne or the acquisition of territory, must be referred.

The State religion is that of the Orthodox Greek Church, but its Government is independent of the Orthodox Communion, and is carried on by the Bulgarian Exarch and the national Synod of Bishops. There are 643,253 Mahometans amongst the inhabitants. Education is free and obligatory. Theoretically the State owns the land, but the practice is that the land is held on a perpetual lease by a multitude of small farmers, who pass it on to their heirs, and pay one-tenth of the produce as rent. All minerals belong to the State. The chief exports are cereals, eggs, and other agricultural and pastoral produce. The bulk of the trade is with Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Great Britain, Turkey, and Germany. Railways (1020 miles) connect Sofia with Constantinople and Belgrade, and Kustchuk with Varna.

Military service is popular, and the peasantry have a great deal of excellent military spirit. The officer is also efficient, and the Government has taken very great care in selection and training, the Russian army being the pattern. The forces are divided into three categories: the Regular Army, the Reserve and the Militia, and all Bulgarians are liable for personal service, with few exceptions, from the age of 20 to 45, substitution not being permitted. The country is divided into six divisional districts, and the annual contingent is about 18,000 men. The peace strength is: Infantry, 1300 officers and 28,550 men; cavalry, 200 officers and 3850 men; field artillery, 280 officers and 5020 men; mountain artillery, 45 officers and 900 men; fortress artillery, 65 officers and 950 men; engineers, 18 officers and 1900 men; transport, 20 officers and 160 men; total, 1900 officers and 41,330 men. The total war strength is 3810 officers, 202,500 men, and 29,200 horses. In addition Bulgaria can count upon at least 20,000 *Komitajis*, a force of semi-trained and experienced guerillas. The infantry arm is the 8 mm. Mannlicher rifle.

Area (including Eastern Roumelia, now also known as Southern Bulgaria), 38,390 sq. m. pop. 3,744,283. Capital, Sofia, pop. 67,920. Revenue, 1903-4, £4,246,536; expenditure, £4,245,976; imports, 1902, £2,849,860; 1903, £3,272,103; exports, 1902, £4,147,380; 1903, £4,322,946; foreign consolidated debt, 1902, £7,867,322; floating debt, £3,099,291; Public Debt, Jan. 1904, £11,759,675.

Ministry: President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gen. R. Petroff.—Minister of War, General Savoff.—Finance, Mr. Payakoff.—Commerce and Agriculture, Mr. Ghennadieff.—Interior, Mr. Petkoff.—Justice, Mr. Staikoff.—Public Instruction, Mr. Shishmanoff.—Public Works, Ways, and Communications, Mr. Popoff.

Agent to Great Britain, M. Dimitri Tzokoff, 51, Queen's Gate, S.W.

British Minister and Consul-General at Sofia, Mr.

G. W. Buchanan, C.B., C.V.O.—Vice-Consul at Sofia, Mr. Gerald Toulmin; at Philippopolis, Mr. R. A. Fontana; at Rustchuk, Mr. W. H. Dalziel; at Varna, (temp.) Lt.-Col. P. H. H. Massy.—Acting Consular Agent at Bourgas, Mr. D. E. Tacchella.

#### Sovereign.

Prince Ferdinand was b. in Vienna, Feb. 26th, 1861, and is the youngest son of Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Princess Clémentine of Bourbon-Orleans, a daughter of Louis Philippe. He has served as an officer in the Austrian army, and possesses large estates in Hungary. After the deposition of Prince Alexander in Sept. '86, Prince Ferdinand received a deputation from the *Sobranje* in '87, offering him the vacant throne. He accepted the offer, and on Aug. 14th took the oath to the Bulgarian constitution at Tirnova. His sovereignty was not formally recognised by the Porte and the Powers until Feb. '96. He married (April 20th, '93) Princess Marie Louise of Parma, daughter of the Duke of Parma; and has two sons, of whom the eldest, Prince Boris, was in '96 admitted to the Orthodox Greek Church. The Princess Marie Louise died Jan. 31st, '99.

#### History, 1904.

An agreement with Turkey was signed (April 8th) by which the Government pledged itself to prevent the formation of revolutionary committees and of armed bands in Bulgaria, as well as to prevent all acts and conspiracies directed against Turkey, and to prevent the introduction into the neighbouring vilayets of all explosives or poisons. Turkey agreed that the reforms agreed upon between Turkey, Austria, and Russia for the vilayets of Salonika, Monastir and Kossovo should be carried out, with a general amnesty, and that assistance should be granted to refugees by the Imperial authorities for rebuilding their homes. The Customs restrictions imposed by Turkey upon articles from Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia were to be rescinded, and railway trains to be allowed to cross the frontier without hindrance. A protocol was signed as to the special arrangements concerning the measures for ensuring the security of the frontier, the regulation of the postal and telegraph service, and the reciprocal extradition of criminals and deserters. A new loan of £4,000,000, with interest at 5 per cent., was arranged in November, the price of issue being 82. Two Bulgarian banks took up £1,000,000, and French financiers the rest. The *Sobranje* passed an extraordinary credit of £1,708,000 for military purposes (30th), of which £1,000,000 was provided out of the loan.

Buller, General Sir Redvers Henry, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., was b. 1839. Ensign '58. Served in the campaigns in China ('60), Ashanti ('73-4), South Africa ('78-9), when he commanded the Frontier Light Horse in the Zulu war and won his V.C., Egypt ('82-4), and Soudan ('84-5). Has received six medals with sixteen clasps, and five other decorations. All his regimental service has been in the 60th King's Royal Rifles. He has held twelve staff appointments, was Quartermaster-General of the Army '87-90, Adjutant-General of the Army '90-97, and succeeded the Duke of Connaught in the Aldershot command '98. In '82 he married Audrey, daughter of the 4th Marquis Townshend, and widow of the Hon. G. T. Howard. He was Under-Secretary for Ireland for a short time in '87. In '99

he was appointed to the chief command of the British forces in South Africa, and proceeded to Cape Town. The development of affairs, however, led him to take personal charge of the force directed to relieve Ladysmith, and when his attack on the Boer position at Colenso was repulsed (Dec. '99), the general situation became so serious that Lord Roberts was sent out as Commander-in-Chief. General Buller finally succeeded in relieving Ladysmith, and in due course drove the Boers out of Natal and took part in the fighting in the Eastern Transvaal. He returned home in Oct. 1900. On his arrival he was made an honorary freeman of Southampton (Nov. 10th), and received an enthusiastic welcome there and at Aldershot. On Jan. 10th, 1901, he resumed his command at Aldershot, and on Oct. 1st was given the command of the First Army Corps at Aldershot; but on Oct. 22nd was retired on half-pay, in consequence of a speech which he made in London on Oct. 10th, in reply to charges made against him in respect of a heliogram sent by him to Sir George White after Colenso, and in respect of his general fitness to command an Army Corps. During 1902 much controversy was aroused on this subject, the Government refusing to comply with the General's request that the telegrams relating to the fighting for the relief of Ladysmith should be published. Address: Downes, Crediton, Devon.

**Bülow, Count Bernhard von**, was b. in 1849, a son of Herr von Bülow, who was Foreign Secretary of Germany under Prince Bismarck, '73-9. He entered the German Foreign Office in '73, and acted as Secretary of Embassy in Rome, St. Petersburg, and Vienna, holding the important post of *Chargé d'Affaires* to Greece during the Russo-Turkish war. At the conclusion of that war he was appointed one of the Secretaries of the Berlin Congress, and after more diplomatic service in Paris and St. Petersburg, he was appointed Minister to Roumania '88, and to Italy '93. While he acted in the former capacity the commercial treaty between Germany and Roumania was concluded. During '97 he acted as Foreign Secretary while Baron von Marschall was on leave, and was at last definitely appointed to that office. In '99 he concluded the treaty with Spain, whereby the Caroline, Mariana and Felew Islands were ceded to Germany, and upon this achievement he was appointed *Count* Bülow. In Oct. 1900, on the resignation of Prince Hohenlohe, he succeeded him as Chancellor of the German Empire and Prime Minister of Prussia. He is married to a Princess of Campo Reale, stepdaughter of a former Italian minister, Mignetti. See GERMANY.

**Burgin, George B.**, novelist and journalist, was b. at Croydon, Jan. 15th, 1856, his father being the late Mr. J. Burgin, barrister. He was ed. at Totteridge Park Public School. He accompanied Baker Pasha to Asia Minor as Secretary of the Reform Commission in Armenia. Returning to England in '85, he became sub-editor of the *Idler*, and afterwards of *To-Day* and the *Bookseller*. He has written short stories for most of the leading periodicals and a large number of novels since 1894, the more recent being "The Way Out," 1900; "A Son of Mammon," and "A Goddess of Gray's Inn," 1901; "A Wilful Woman," 1902; "The Shutters of Silence," and "The Ladies of the Manor," 1903; "The Land of Silence" and "The

Hermit of Bonneville," 1904. Mr. Burgin is the general editor of the "New Vagabond" Series of monthly novels, and senior hon. sec. New Vagabonds Club. Address, 3, Rosebery Gardens, Middle Lane, Crouch End.

**Burian, Baron Stephen, of Rajecz**, appointed Imperial Finance Minister for Austria-Hungary and Administrator of Bosnia-Herzegovina, in succession to the late M. de Kallay, in 1904. He was b. Jan. 1851, and is a Hungarian of Slovak descent. Educated at the Oriental Academy, he entered the diplomatic service, and in '75 became Vice-Consul at Bucharest, in '82 Consul at Moscow, and in '86 at Sofia, receiving while there the rank of Consul-General and finally of Minister. In '95 he went into the Foreign Office at Vienna, afterwards becoming Minister to Wurtemberg and to Greece, '97-1904. He knows the Balkans well.

**Burnand, Sir F. C.**, the editor of *Punch*, was b. Nov. 1836. Ed. at Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge. Called to the bar '58, he practised for two years, then returned to the dramatic and literary work which he had commenced before he was called, principally devoting himself to burlesque, of which "Ixion," and "Black-eyed Susan" may be said to have inaugurated the era of "long runs." He joined the *Punch* staff in Feb. '63. Wrote several musical pieces for the German Reed Entertainment. Wrote "Contrabandista," "Cox and Box," and "The Chieftain" (94), comic operas, music by Arthur Sullivan; also "Pickwick" and other operettas with music by Edward Solomon. Among his travesties, "The Ride to Khiva," "One and Three," "Chickin Hazard," "Gone Wrong," "Across the Dark Continent," and "Strapmore," went through a considerable number of editions. He has written over a hundred pieces, chiefly burlesques and extravaganzas. Among his dramas and comedies, "The Turn of the Tide" and "Our Club" enjoyed great popularity, as did his adapted libretto of Audran's "La Cigale" and his version of "La Belle Hélène." Author of "Happy Thoughts" in *Punch*, which, republished separately, ran to thirty editions. Became editor of *Punch* ('80). Later productions include "Very much Abroad," "Quite at Home," "Rather at Sea," which form part of the "Happy Thoughts Series"; the "Zigzag Guide to the Kent Coast," illustrated by Phil May, and several pieces written for Mr. Augustine Daly's theatres in London and New York, including "The Lady of Ostend." Knighted June 24th, 1902, his name appearing in the list of Coronation honours.

**Butler, Lieut.-General Sir William F.**, K.C.B., was b. 1838, entered the 69th Regiment (now 2nd Batt. Welsh Regiment) in '58, served on special duty in Canada, Red River Expedition '70, Ashanti '74, Zululand '78-9, Egypt '82 and '84; commanded the troops at Alexandria '90-3, and the S.E. (Dover) District '93-8. In '98 he was given the South African command, but was recalled in '99 to take up the command of the Western (Devonport) District. For a time he held the Aldershot command, and in Nov. 1901 he was appointed President of a War Office Committee to deal with the question of reform in the different branches of the service. He is a brilliant writer, and has published "The Great Lone Land," "The Wild North Land," "Far Out" and lives of



Gordon, Sir Charles Napier, etc. Lady Butler is the famous painter of military pictures—"The Roll Call," "The Camel Corps," etc.

**Butt, Clara** (Mrs. Kennerley Rumford), was b. at Southwick, in Sussex, Feb. 1st, 1873. After studying at Bristol she gained a Royal College of Music scholarship, and in '92 appeared for the first time in London at the Albert Hall in the "Golden Legend," and directly after-

wards at the Lyceum in the opera "Orfeo." Her success was at once assured, and she is now recognised as the first of our great contralto singers. She has taken part in the four last Handel Festivals. Her marriage with Mr. Kennerley Rumford took place in Bristol Cathedral on June 26th, 1900. Address: Compton Lodge, South Hampstead, and St. Aubyn's Mansions, Hove.

## C

### CABLE COMMUNICATIONS OF THE WORLD.

According to a monograph prepared by the United States Bureau of Statistics in 1902, the submarine telegraphs of the world number 1750. Their aggregate length is nearly 200,000 miles; their total cost is estimated at £55,000,000, and the number of messages annually transmitted over them is more than 6,000,000. There were 370 cables owned by companies, with an aggregate length of 171,679 miles, and 1380 cables owned by nations, with an aggregate length of only 21,528 miles (but in the latter class the All-British Pacific Cable was not included).

Sir J. Wolfe Barry is the authority for the statement that there are 225,000 miles of cable throughout the world, considerably more than half of which are British. The capital held in the United Kingdom in cable enterprise is £30,000,000, and the international messages with Great Britain number more than 100,000,000 words per annum, of which one-fifth are government and press messages. There are forty cables which touch England. See WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The British Pacific Cable was completed on Oct. 31st and was opened for traffic on Dec. 8th, 1902. The rate per word for cable messages between England and Australasia is 3s. The cable is "all-British," and runs from Vancouver, on the west coast of Canada, to Fanning Island, Fiji, and Norfolk Island in the Pacific, and thence by means of two cables to New Zealand and Queensland respectively. Its total length is 7838 nautical miles. It was constructed by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, whose tender was for the sum of £1,795,000, at the cost of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Canada and the Australasian Colonies, whose proportional interests in the undertaking are: the United Kingdom five-eighths, Canada five-eighths, and New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand one-ninth each. Revenue, 1903-4, £80,118; expenditure, £167,869, including £77,545 for interest and sinking fund and £35,500 placed to reserve for depreciation and renewals, leaving the working expenditure at £54,824. There is a Board of Control representing the Imperial Government, Canada, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand. The General Manager is Mr. C. H. Reynolds. Office, Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W. On August 9th, 1902, the American Pacific Cable was sanctioned, and it was completed on July 4th, 1903. It was laid by the Commercial

Pacific Cable Company from San Francisco to Honolulu, the Hawaiian Islands, the Midway Islands, Guam, Luzon in the Philippine Islands, and thence to the Chinese coast, the U.S. Government retaining the right to purchase the cable on stated terms.

**Caine, Thomas Henry Hall**, the eminent novelist and dramatist, was b. of Manx parentage in 1853, and commenced his career as an architect in Liverpool. From contributing to both the *Builder* and the *Building News* he became connected with journalism, joined the staff of the *Liverpool Mercury*, and wrote in the *Academy* and the *Athenæum*. Resided with Dante Rossetti in London till the poet's death in '82. Published "Sonnets of Three Centuries" ('82), and also "Recollections of Rossetti," while in '83 "Cobwebs of Criticism" appeared. His skill as a novelist has been exemplified in "The Shadow of a Crime" ('85), "A Son of Hagar" ('86), "The Deemster" ('87), which was dramatised under the title of "Ben-my-Chree" ('87), "The Bondman" ('90), "The Scapegoat" ('91), "The Manxman" ('94), a dramatic version of which was performed by Mr. Wilson Barrett, and which began the era of the one-volume novel; "The Christian" ('97) of which nearly 100,000 copies were sold in England, and as many more in the United States, within the first year after publication, and which had a great success as a play both in the States and in this country; "The Eternal City" (1901), a dramatised version of which was produced at His Majesty's Theatre in Oct. 1902; and "The Prodigal Son," 1904, which was published in 9 different languages on the same day. Mr. Hall Caine has travelled in Iceland ('90), in Russia ('92) on behalf of the persecuted Jews; and in '95 visited the States and Canada, where he represented the Society of Authors, and obtained important concessions from the Canadian Parliament as to the Canadian Copyright demands. Since '97 he has passed each winter in Rome. He was elected to the Manx House of Keys in 1901, and has since taken a prominent part in the public affairs of the Isle of Man. He is a J.P. Address: Greeba Castle, Isle of Man.

**Cambron, M. Pierre Paul**, the French Ambassador in London, was born in 1843, and was trained as a barrister in early life. For some years he was engaged in Departmental administrative work, being appointed *Prefet du Nord* in '77. He went as Resident to Tunis in '82, and there made his mark. In '86 he was appointed Ambassador to Spain, and was transferred to Constantinople in '91. Here he

proved himself a very strong man, so strong that it is said the Sultan cordially hated him. In '98 he succeeded Baron de Courcel at the French Embassy at Albert Gate, S.W. G.C.V.O. Received hon. D.C.L. degree at Oxford, June 1904.

**Campbell, Rev. R. J., M.A.**, was b. in London in 1867, and is the son and grandson of Nonconformist ministers. His childhood was spent near Belfast, in the north of Ireland, and he was educated in part privately, and in part at the Bolton High School, and University College, Nottingham. After some work as a teacher he entered Christ Church, Oxford, in '91, and took an honours degree in Modern History and Political Science. While at Oxford he resolved to enter the Congregational ministry, and in '95 he became minister of Union Street Church, Brighton, a church with a history, which had dwindled into insignificance. He very soon filled the church, and an arrangement was made by which Mr. Campbell and his church migrated to Queen's Square Congregational Church, then without a pastor, thus forming a united church in a fine building. This church was crowded every Sunday during Mr. Campbell's ministry, and his name became famous. On Dr. Parker's death Mr. Campbell first undertook the Thursday morning services at the City Temple, and in March 1903 was chosen as the great preacher's successor. Mr. Campbell is a keen politician on the Liberal side, and actively opposed the Education Act, urging all whom he addressed to join in the Passive Resistance movement. He was formerly a member of the Brighton School Board. An article written by him in the *National Review* for Oct. 1904 on "Sunday Observance" contained some severe criticism of "a considerable part of our working-class population," which excited much controversy. Address: Hill Lodge, Enfield.

### CANALS, BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The latest Board of Trade returns (1898) as to canals in the United Kingdom give the following particulars:—

#### Mileage.

	Canal Companies.	Railway Companies.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
England and Wales . .	2,157	959	3,116
Ireland . .	491	96	587
Scotland . .	69	84	153
Total . .	2,717	1,139	3,856

#### Capital Expenditure in Pounds Sterling.

	Canal Companies.	Railway Companies (estimated).	Total.
	£	£	£
England and Wales . .	20,175,418	8,969,527	29,144,945
Ireland . .	1,583,829	310,272	1,894,101
Scotland . .	1,254,047	1,504,860	2,758,907
Total . .	23,013,294	10,784,659	33,797,953

#### Traffic in Tons.

	Canal Companies.	Railway Companies.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
England and Wales . .	30,691,259	4,913,085	35,604,344
Ireland . .	676,034	32,140	708,174
Scotland . .	158,739	1,064,595	1,223,334
Total . .	31,526,032	6,009,820	37,535,852

#### Revenue in Pounds Sterling.

	Canal Companies.	Railway Companies.	Total.
	£	£	£
England and Wales . .	1,590,686	331,305	1,921,991
Ireland . .	108,148	6,566	114,714
Scotland . .	14,640	52,369	67,009
Total . .	1,713,474	390,240	2,103,714

The profits of Canals were assessed at £3,493,590 in 1893-4, and have remained practically stationary since then, the assessment for 1902-3 being £3,391,805.

The drawbacks to the existing system are many. Besides the divided ownership, there is an absence of uniformity in the width of channels and locks. Through traffic is thus subjected to great disadvantages, and necessitates either trans-shipment or the employment of barges too small for economical working.

At a meeting of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce in July 1904, and, later on, at a meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce at Manchester on Sept. 28th, the question of the nationalisation of canals was discussed. Mr. S. W. Royse, of Manchester, moved the following resolution proposed by the Manchester Chamber:—

"That in the opinion of this Association the time has arrived when the British Government should take over the whole of the canals of the country, and work them in the public interest; or, in the alternative, that the canals should be transferred to a national Public Trust, with a Government guarantee, supervision, and control."

On a show of hands 65 voted for and 72 against the resolution; but a vote by Chambers having been claimed, resulted in 61 Chambers for and 40 against the resolution. As this was not a two-thirds majority (which would have been in this case 67 Chambers) no action was taken.

Sir A. Henderson, M.P., chairman of the Great Central Railway Company, said on Aug. 10th, 1904, that that company's canals had cost them nearly £1,000,000 sterling. "It had been suggested in some quarters that a public trust should acquire all canals, and this company might be willing to sell theirs on reasonable terms."

A scheme giving powers to local authorities to form Canal Trusts and to acquire improved lines of waterways to serve their districts was included in the Canal Traffic Bill, which was adopted by the Canals Committee of the Association of Chambers of Commerce; but it failed to get a second reading in the sessions of 1901, 1902 and 1903. This was the suggestion made,



by Mr. A. Lee at a meeting of the Society of Arts on Nov. 30th, 1904. The Mansion House Association on Railway and Canal Traffic resolved, Dec. 15th, 1904, that the canals and inland waterways of the United Kingdom, exclusive of any trading interests of the present proprietors in respect of the carriage or warehousing of merchandise, should be vested in a public trust or trusts under one control, with a Government guarantee; and asked the Government to promote a Bill to this effect in the 1905 Session.

A Foreign Office Report (No. 604, Miscellaneous) was published in April 1904 dealing with the Canals and other Navigable Waterways of Belgium. The total length of such waterways is 1360 miles, giving the high proportion of 1 mile of waterway to every 84 sq. miles of territory. About 85 per cent. of these are under the direct control of the State, which in addition holds a large number of shares in the canals conceded to private companies. The remainder are locally administered. The State control does not extend beyond the administration and levying of the tolls necessary for their improvement and maintenance. During the last 25 years £16,000,000 have been spent on the improvement of the canals and ports of the country. The barges are privately owned. The Belgian manufacturer has thus been enabled to obtain his raw materials and to send out his manufactured goods to the ports at the cheapest possible rates. In 1902 31,850 barges, with a tonnage of 5,705,731 tons, entered, and 33,250 barges, with a tonnage of 3,686,585, cleared from Antwerp.

Another Foreign Office Report (No. 613, Miscellaneous) on the projected Rhine-Neckar-Danube Ship Canal, published in June 1904, gave on the authority of Dr. F. Rose, then H.M. Consul at Stuttgart, some figures as to the importance of waterways in Germany. The number of canal and river boats increased from 17,653 with a carrying capacity of 1,400,000 tons in 1877 to 22,564 with a capacity of 3,400,000 tons in '97. The cost of transport per mile and ton was stated to be reduced to something less than  $\frac{1}{4}$ . The Prussian Diet had projects for new canals before it in 1904 involving a total estimated expenditure of over £14,000,000.

By an Imperial Decree of June 11th, 1901, Austria-Hungary is committed to works for new canals connecting the Danube, Oder, Moldau, Elbe, and Weichsel rivers, and improving existing waterways, at a total expenditure of £31,000,000, of which £10,400,000 is to be spent during the period 1904-12.

France has the best canal system in Europe, but, on the authority of Dr. Rose, is contemplating additional expenditure amounting to £20,000,000, although the total expenditure on new canals and improvements in waterways up to 1904 was about £100,000,000.

Dr. Rose concluded his report thus: "A comparison of the two methods of transport (railways and waterways) is altogether in favour of the waterways, a fact which seems to be much more keenly appreciated on the Continent than in the United Kingdom. A canal ship of 600 tons carries as much goods as 60 railway wagons, requires only  $\frac{1}{30}$ th of the hauling power necessary on level railroads, is  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd cheaper in carriage per ton, is worked at a lower rate of expenditure for men and materials, and can load and unload at any place on the route, in addition to other minor advantages."

See also ENGINEERING, specially Black Sea

and Baltic Ship Canal, French Port and Canal Improvements, Manchester Ship Canal, and Prussian Canal Schemes; also Italy.

**Carnegie, Andrew**, was b. at Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 25th, 1837, and went with his family to the United States in '48. Beginning life without the usual school education, and after working in various humble positions, as a telegraph messenger for instance, he got a footing in the railway world and became superintendent of telegraphs for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The foundation of his great fortune was laid, however, when he took a leading share in the establishment of iron works at Pittsburg, which eventually developed into the vast concern known as the Carnegie Steel Company, located at the Homestead Works. When the Company was amalgamated with others into one great trust, in Feb. 1901, Mr. Carnegie's interest in his Company was agreed at \$400,000,000. He has long been known as a philanthropist, and has given millions to build free libraries, art galleries, and various other educational and charitable institutions, notably in Pittsburg and Alleghany cities, though he has made many benefactions in the United Kingdom also. In June 1901 he signed a deed of trust devoting \$10,000,000 "for the benefit of the Universities of Scotland and the youth of that country who desire the benefit of a university education." (See UNIVERSITIES, Scotland.) Continuing his benefactions in 1902, Mr. Carnegie made one especially notable gift to Mr. John Morley—the library of the late Lord Acton, containing between 60,000 and 80,000 volumes—leaving it to him to decide its purposes and destination. Mr. Morley afterwards gave it to Cambridge University. Down to the end of 1902 Mr. Carnegie's gifts for libraries and educational institutions were established by the Library as amounting to nearly £46,000,000. In 1903 he gave his native town of Dunfermline, Pittencrieff Park and Glen and \$2,500,000 in 5 per cent. bonds, producing an annual revenue of £25,000, "all to be used in attempts to bring into the monotonous lives of the toiling masses of Dunfermline more of sweetness and light"; and arranged for the construction of a building in which to house the Court of Arbitration at The Hague, at a cost of \$1,500,000.

**Cash on Delivery.** See POST OFFICE.

**C. D. Acts.**—The English C. D. Acts were passed in the years 1864, 1866, and 1869. The 1869 Act applied the system of regulation to 18 military and naval stations, where it remained in force until 1883. It was then suspended, and finally repealed in 1886. The Annual Report of the Army and Navy Medical Department show that the admissions of cases to hospital for venereal diseases per 1000 soldiers, or sailors, since '83 have been:—

	Per 1000 soldiers.	Per 1000 sailors.	Per 1000 soldiers.	Per 1000 sailors.
1884 .	271	203	1803 .	105
1885 .	275	183	1894 .	182
1886 .	267	168	1895 .	174
1887 .	252	178	1896 .	158
1888 .	224	162	1897 .	140
1889 .	212	184	1898 .	133
1890 .	212	169	1899 .	122
1891 .	197	152	1900 .	93
1892 .	201	150	1901 .	105
				118

It should be understood that the above figures are numbers of cases, not of men—i.e. the same

men are often admitted several times in the course of a year. It is calculated that the average number of men per thousand at any one time in hospital on account of these diseases is about a tenth of the figures given above. The International Federation for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice was founded in 1875, and has its headquarters in Geneva. The British Committee exists to promote its work in the British Empire. Chairman, Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P.; Hon. Sec., Mrs. Josephine E. Butler; Secretary, Miss Forsaith. Office, 17, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

### CENSUS, 1901.

The first census of Great Britain was taken in 1801, and the first complete census for the United Kingdom in 1821. The last decennial census, taken on Sunday, March 31st, 1901, was therefore the eleventh for Great Britain and the ninth for Ireland. The following table shows the figures from 1821 to 1901:—

Year.	United Kingdom.	England & Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.*
1821 .	20,893,584	12,000,236	2,091,521	6,801,827
1831 .	24,028,584	13,896,797	2,364,386	7,767,401
1841 .	26,709,456	15,914,148	2,620,184	8,175,124
1851 .	27,368,736	17,927,609	2,888,742	6,552,385
1861 .	28,927,485	20,066,224	3,062,294	5,798,967
1871 .	31,484,661	22,712,266	3,360,011	5,412,377
1881 .	34,884,848	25,974,439	3,735,573	5,174,836
1891 .	37,732,922	29,002,525	4,025,647	4,704,750
1901 .	41,458,721	32,527,843	4,472,103	4,458,775

\* The decennium 1841-51 was marked by the potato famine in Ireland.

Of the 41,458,721 persons in the United Kingdom in 1901, 20,102,408 were males and 21,356,313 were females, the latter exceeding the males by 1,253,905, and the proportions being 1062 females to 1000 males. Looking at the three divisions of the United Kingdom, the proportions of females to 1000 males are 1068 in England and Wales, 1057 in Scotland, and 1027 in Ireland. Taking into account, however, the men serving abroad in the army, navy, and merchant service, the excess of females is reduced from 1,253,905 to 886,169, and the proportion of females to 1000 males from 1062 to 1043.

The age distribution of the population in 1901 was as follows:—

Ages.	Numbers.	Proportion in 1,000,000 at all Ages.
Under 5	4,692,453	113,184
5	4,430,918	106,876
10	4,270,672	103,010
15	4,174,965	100,702
20	3,998,414	96,443
25	6,606,655	159,356
35	5,002,109	120,653
45	3,700,991	89,269
55	2,562,828	61,816
65	1,417,866	34,199
75	528,201	12,740
85 and upwards	72,649	1,752

The marriage condition was as follows: Of the 20,102,408 males in 1901, 12,524,053, or 62·3 per cent., were bachelors; 6,867,250, or 34·2 per cent., were husbands; and 711,105, or 3·5 per

cent., were widowers. Of the 21,356,313 females, 12,724,647, or 59·6 per cent., were spinsters; 6,998,823, or 32·8 per cent., were wives; and 1,632,843, or 7·6 per cent., were widows. Though the proportion of married people to the total population is higher than it was in 1891—34·2 and 32·8 in 1901, compared with 33·1 and 31·7 in 1891—yet if persons under 20 be left out, the proportion is distinctly lower than it was in '91.

The principal occupations of the male inhabitants of the country were, at the three last censuses, as follows:—

	1881.	1891.	1901.
Genl. or Local Govt.	135,734	172,989	221,149
Commercial Clerks .	212,067	277,565	365,352
On Railways (excluding platelayers, gangers, packers, & railway labourers).	165,507	221,647	320,514
On Roads (carmen, cabmen, etc.) . . .	341,373	434,307	595,327
On Seas, Rivers, Canals, Docks, Harbours, etc.) . . .	222,644	251,559	277,850
Messengers, Porters, etc. (not Railway or Government) . . .	151,629	204,088	211,330
Agriculture . . .	2,302,331	2,249,756	2,109,812
Mines and Quarries .	610,342	753,534	937,482
Metals, Machines, Implements . . .	775,342	887,371	1,118,747
Ships and Boats . .	75,222	97,064	127,283
House Building . .	831,394	833,733	1,130,425
Wood, Furniture, Fittings, etc. . .	196,560	217,076	276,591
Brick, Cement, Pottery, and Glass . .	112,144	119,764	152,795
Paper Printing, Books, etc. . . .	140,377	185,653	219,621
Textile Fabrics. . .	602,553	640,332	594,742
Dressworkers and Dealers . . . .	435,685	473,189	492,149
Foodworkers and Dealers . . . .	472,182	573,812	670,384
Makers of Spirituous Drinks, Publicans, Wine and Spirit Merchants, etc. . .	131,926	130,306	146,078

The occupations of females were:—

	1881.	1891.	1901.
Teachers, Lecturers, etc.	146,014	170,377	201,716
Domestic Service . .	1,595,678	1,748,954	1,641,154
Charwomen . . . .	99,528	116,133	126,696
Laundry, etc. . . .	201,752	210,793	226,690
Textile Fabrics. . .	828,232	879,529	867,259
Dressworkers and Dealers . . . .	792,712	881,647	903,646
Foodworkers and Dealers . . . .	100,414	155,517	195,393

The condition as to physical infirmities may be stated thus:—

	Total.	Males.	Females
Blind . . . . .	32,823	16,935	15,888
Deaf and dumb . .	21,855	11,852	10,003
Mentally deranged .	177,995	84,936	93,057



**Chalmers, Mackenzie Dalzell, C.B., C.S.I.,** Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, is the second son of the late Rev. F. S. C. Chalmers, D.D., vicar of Nonington, Kent; b. 1847; ed. at King's Coll., London, and Trin. Coll., Oxford (B.A. '68, M.A. '71). He was called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '69, and served in the Bengal Civil Service '69-72. Appointed a Revising Barrister '81, Counsel to Board of Trade '82, County Court Judge '84; in '93 he was Chief Justice of Gibraltar, and in '95 Commissioner of Assize. He was Legal Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India '96-9, Assistant Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury '99-1902, Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury 1902-3, and in Aug. 1903 was appointed to succeed Sir Kenelm Digby at the Home Office. He is a member of the Statute Law Committee and a J.P. for Warwickshire.

### CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.

The following list includes most of the principal charitable and philanthropic institutions that have offices in London, and are either wholly or in part dependent upon voluntary contributions. The figures indicate the last reported annual receipts. The list does not include charities connected with the City of London (see LONDON PAROCHIAL CHARITIES). Hospitals and Dispensaries will be found in an article under that heading.

**Actors' Benevolent Fund** (£3859), C. I. Coltson, 8, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.

**Additional Curates' Society** (54,880, including £7941 legacies), Canon Petit, 39, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

**After-Care Association for Poor Persons discharged recovered from Asylums for the Insane** (£648), H. T. Roxby, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

**Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society and Homes** (£12,580), J. E. Hazelton, 83, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

**Aged Poor Society and Almshouses** (United income £2023), J. H. Behan, Sec., 39, Gerrard St., Soho, W.C.

**Alexandra Orphanage, Junior Branch of Orphan Working School** (£9595), Alex. Grant, 73, Cheapside.

**Annuitants' Homes, Miss Sheppard's** (£508), M's. Chadwick, Hon. Sec., 27, Ossington St., Bayswater, W. The Homes are: two in Ossington St., three at The Grove, Hammer-smith, one at 32, Watterton Rd., W., and one at 20, Artesian Rd., Bayswater.

**Apprenticeship Society for Assisting the Apprenticing of Children of Dissenting Ministers of Evangelical Churches** (£295), Athro A. Knight, Bryn Towy, Brockley, S.E.

**Architects' Benevolent Society** (£900), Percivall Currey, Hon. Sec., 9, Conduit St., Hanover Sq.

**Army Scripture Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society** (£4680), Col. G. Philips, 112, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

**Artists' Benevolent Fund** (£2385), Percy Edsall, 149, Strand, W.C.

**Artists' General Benevolent Institution** (£4445), D. G. H. Gordon, 41, Jermyn St., S.W.

**Association for Placing Orphans in Private Families** (£90), Mrs. Senior, 98, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.

**Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind** (£1800), Lieut.-Col. Sydney Seife, 258, Tottenham Court Rd., W.

**Asylum for Fatherless Children** (see Reedham Orphanage).

**Baptist Union Publication Dept.** (£422), Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, 4, Southampton Row, W.C.  
**Benevolent Society of Blues for the Relief of Persons Educated in Christ's Hospital, their Widows and Orphans** (£1260), Wm. Lempriere, Christ's Hospital, E.C.

**Benevolent or Strangers' Friend Society** (£800). Exclusive of the sums raised by district committees for special relief. B. H. Gerrans, 72, Finsbury Pavement.

**Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, for Educating Clothing, Partly Feeding, and Apprenticing Poor Children born of Irish Parents in or near London** (£2890), A. F. R. Daniel, 61, Stamford St., S.E.

**Biggs's Charity to Printers** (£420), Joseph Mortimer, 20, High Holborn.

**Blind Female Annuity Society** (see Royal Blind Pension Society).

**Booksellers' Provident Institution** (£2341), G. Lerner, 28, 29, 30, Paternoster Row, E.C.

**Boys' Home Industrial School** (Incorporated Society) (£4651), M. H. Embley, Regent's Park Rd., N.W.

**British and Foreign Sailors' Society** Rev. E. W. Matthews; Passmore Edwards Sailors Palace, Limehouse, E.

**British Home and Hospital for Incurables** (£8600), Edgar Penman, 72, Cheapside.

**British Medical Benevolent Fund** (for grants, £1807; for annuities, £2504); W. E. Sargent, M.R.C.S., 11, Chandos St., Cavendish Sq., W.

**British Orphan Asylum** (£5915), C. T. Hoskins, 27, Clement's Lane, E.C.

**Brixton Orphanage for Three Hundred Fatherless Girls** (£2300), Miss Bird, Superintendent, 57, Barrington Rd., Brixton.

**"Brown" Animal Sanatory Institution**, under the Government of the University of London, The, for the Treatment and Study of the Diseases of Domestic Animals, Wandsworth Road, S.W. (£1020; legacies and donations, £1174), T. Le Marchant House, B.A. Lond., The Institution.

**Builders' Benevolent Institution** (£2362), Thos. Costigan, 31 and 32, Bedford St., W.C.

**Butchers' Charitable Institution** (£5636), H. J. V. Philpott, Butchers' Hall, 87, Bartholomew Close.

**Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association** (£3282), S. Sutherland Safford, 15, Soho Sq.

**Cabmen's Shelter Fund** (£813), C. McL. McHardy, Hon. Sec.; Assist. Sec., T. L. Stahlschmidt, 19, Buckingham St., W.C.

**Cass's (Sir John) Foundation School** (£3072). W. H. Davison, M.A., Sec., 31, Jewry St., Aldgate.

**Charity Organisation Society** (£18,844), C. S. Loch, 15, Buckingham St., Strand. After March 31st, 1905, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.

**Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution** (£2753), E. Kent, 22, Southwark St., S.E.

**Children's Aid Society** (£4027), A. J. S. Madison, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.

**Children's Country Holidays Fund** (subscribed, £17,100; payments by parents about £8500); R. H. Lawney, 18, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

**Children's Home and Orphanage** (£37,246), Rev. Dr. Stephenson, Founder; Rev. Arthur E. Gregory, Principal; Charles N. Barnes, Sec., Bonner Rd., London, E.

**China Inland Mission** (£46,327), F. Marcus Wood, Newington Green, N.

**Christian Colportage Association for England** (£11,943), H. D. Brown, 37, Farringdon St., E.C.

**Christian Community** (£6268), J. Atkinson, Memorial Hall, London St., Bethnal Green, E.

**Christian Evidence Society** (£1093), Rev. R. V. F. Davies, M.A., Sec.; R. Thomson, Assist. Sec., 34, Craven St., Strand, W.C.

**Christian Literature Society for India**; founded 1858; income, 1903-4 (£12,901); issues for the year, 1,576,000 volumes in nine languages. The Right Hon. Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., President; Rev. George Patterson, Sec., 7, Adam St., Strand.

**Christ's Hospital** (£55,817), R. L. Franks, Clerk, Newgate St. Boys' School, West Horsham; Girls' School, Hereford.

**Church Army** (£148,000), Rev. W. Carlile, Hon. Chief Sec., 130, Edgware Rd., W.

**Church Association** (£15,610), H. Miller, 13 and 14, Buckingham St., Strand.

**Church Building Society** (Incorporated) (£5918), Rev. W. B. L. Hopkins, M.A., 7, Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey, S.W.

**Church Committee for Church Defence and Church Instruction** (£7309), T. Martin Tilby, Office, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

**Church Extension Association** (Incorporated) (£40,175): Orphanages, Schools, Convalescent Homes, and Dispensaries are features of the work. Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Rd., N.W.

**Church Extension Foreign Missions** (variable), Mrs. Haig, Church Embroidery Room, Randolph Gardens, Kilburn, N.W.

**Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East** (£407,502), Rev. Prebendary H. E. Fox, M.A., Hon. Sec., 14, 16 and 18, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St., E.C. See MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

**Church of England Incorporated Society for Providing Homes for Waifs and Strays** (£81,336), Rev. E. de M. Rudolf, Office, Savoy St., W.C.

**Church of England Parochial Mission Society** (£3563), Rev. H. Muir, M.A., The Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.

**Church of England Scripture Readers' Association** (£9044), Reuben G. Kestin, 56, Haymarket, S.W.

**Church of England Sunday-School Institute** (£9826), Rev. H. Dawson, M.A., 13, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet St.

**Church of England Temperance Society** (£45,193), F. Eardley-Wilmot, R.N., 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster.

**Church of England Zenana Missionary Society** (£52,064), Rev. G. Tonge, M.A., H. L. Hubert, and Miss Mulvany, Secs., Lonsdale Chambers, 27, Chancery Lane, E.C.

**Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund, London Committee in Aid** (£1122), The Misses Nugent, Hon. Secs., 29, Eaton Terrace, S.W.

**Church Pastoral Aid Society** (£63,760), Rev. R. G. Fowell, Sec., Falcon Court, 32, Fleet St.

**Church Penitentiary Association** (£2073), Rev. C. H. Baker, 14, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.

**Church Schoolmasters' and Mistresses' Benevolent Institution** (£6661), John West, Church House, Great Smith St., Westminster, S.W.

**Church Training College for Lay Workers** (£1672), Warden, Rev. C. J. Beresford, M.A., 384-92, Commercial Rd., London, E.

**City of London Truss Society** (£4431), J. Whittington, 35, Finsbury Sq.

**Clergy Orphan Corporation** (£13,656), Rev. W. C. Cluff, M.A., 35, Parliament St., S.W. Boys' School, St. Edmund's School, Canterbury. Girls' School, St. Margaret's School, Bushey, Herts.

**Colonial and Continental Church Society**

(£21,955), Rev. J. D. Mullins, M.A., 9, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet St.

**Colonial Missionary Society** (Incorporated) (£5624), Rev. D. Burford Hooke, 22, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

**Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution** (about £14,000), Leonard Courtney, 11, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.

**Commercial Travellers' Schools** (£19,500), H. A. Evans, 17, Cheapside, E.C.

**Congregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society** (£4149), Rev. J. E. Flower, M.A., Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

**Congregational Pastors' Retiring Fund** (£6238), Rev. R. T. Verrall, B.A., Memorial Hall, Farringdon St.

**Congregational Pastors' Widows' Fund** (£1474), Rev. R. T. Verrall, B.A., Memorial Hall, Farringdon St.

**Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy** (£26,800), Registrar, Sir Paget Bowman, Bart., Corporation House, Bloomsbury Place, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

**Country Towns Mission**, employing missionaries in the towns and villages of England and Wales (£3062), Harry C. Nisbet, Esq., Treasurer; G. H. Mawer, Sec., 12, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet St., E.C.

**Cripples' Home and Industrial School for Girls** (£1652), Miss J. M. Baylis, Sec., at the Home, 17A, Marylebone Rd.

**Curates' Augmentation Fund** (£10,029), Rev. J. R. Humble, 2, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

**Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institute** (Gen. Funds, £1998), W. Sly, 32, Sackville St., W.

**Earlswood Asylum** (£28,000), H. Howard, 36, King William St., London Bridge, E.C.

**East End Mothers' Home** (ordinary income, £1737; extraordinary, £573), A. W. Lacey, 394 and 396, Commercial Rd., East, E.

**East London Church Fund** (£19,408), Rev. G. N. Walsh, 70, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate-St. Without, E.C.

**East London Industrial School** (£4993), E. C. Sinkler, Hon. Sec., Brookbank Rd., Lewisham, Kent; J. Cartwright, Superintendent.

**East London Nursing Society** (£2300), Mrs. A. W. Lacey, 43, Rutland St., New Rd., Commercial Rd., E.

**East London Provident Association** (£2713), P. G. Kirke, 495, Commercial Rd., E.

**Epsom College** (Royal Medical Benevolent College). Offices: 37, Soho Sq., W.

**Female Mission to the Fallen** (£4197), A. J. S. Maddison, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.

**Field Lane Refuges and Ragged Schools** (£6772), estab. '41 under the presidency of the late Lord Shaftesbury, and supported by voluntary contributions. It includes Refuges for 70 men and women of good character, and Industrial Training Home. Boys are trained as bakers, shoemakers, tailors, and gardeners; girls for domestic service. Earl of Aberdeen, President; W. A. Bevan, Esq., Treasurer; Peregrine Platt, Sec.; Office, Vine St., Clerkenwell Rd., E.C.

**Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of England**, including **Women's Missionary Association** (home income, £36,100; income on the field, £3500), Sec., Rev. W. Dale, New Barnet; Financial Sec., J. Leggatt, 7, East India Avenue.

**Friend of the Clergy Corporation** (£7235), Rev. H. Jona, 17, King William St., Strand, W.C.

**Gardner's Trust for the Blind**, H. J. Wilson, 53, Victoria St., S.W. (interest on £300,000).



George Yard Mission and Ragged Schools, (£1800), Col. R. Hayne, Sec., 87, High St., Whitechapel.

German Society of Benevolence (£3417), Henry Foelix, 14, South St., Finsbury, E.C.

Gibraltar Mission to Seamen (£1806) (Patron, H.M. the King), Rev. Canon A. T. Barnett, 19, Delahay St., Westminster, S.W.

Girls' Friendly Society (£3742), Miss M. Bowlby, 39, Victoria St., S.W.

Goldsmiths' Benevolent Institution (estab. 1833) (£2385), C. C. Brace, 72, Dean St., Soho, W.

Gordon Boys' Home (The National Memorial) (£7334), Lieut.-Col. G. A. Beaty-Pownall, 5, York St., St. James's, S.W.

Governesses' Benevolent Institution (General Fund, £8794; Annuity Fund, £1068; Provident Fund, £7409), A. Wesley Dennis, 32, Sackville St.

Grocers' and Tea Dealers' Benevolent Protection Society (£2285), S. W. Bowyer, 10, Old Jewry Chambers, Bank, E.C.

Grocers' Assistants' National Benevolent Society, J. Aubrey Rees, 49-51, Eastcheap, E.C.

Ham Yard Soup Kitchen and Hospice (£1558), W. Stevens, Great Windmill St., W.

Hetherington's Charity to the Blind (£7565), R. L. Franks, Clerk, Christ's Hospital, E.C.

Home and Colonial School Society (£9826), Thos. Robertson, Wood Green, N.

Home of Rest for Horses (£4291), S. Sutherland Safford, 47, Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.

Homes for Deaf and Dumb Children (see Stainer Homes for Deaf and Dumb Children).

The Homes for Little Boys, Farningham and Swanley, Kent (Incorporated) (£13,140), W. Robson, 100, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.

Homes for Working Boys in London (£8142), W. Denham, 12, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

Homes for Working Girls in London (£12,325, inclusive of inmates' payments), 3, Victoria St., S.W.

Homes of Hope for the First Fallen and Friendless Young Women (£1050), C. M. Hornibrook, 4, Regent Sq., Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Home Teaching Society for the Blind (£1778) Miss E. Bainbrigge, 53, Victoria St., S.W.

Hospital for Women and Children and Training School for Ladies preparing to be Missionaries, Dr. G. De G. Griffith, Hon. Sec., 9, Lupus St., Pimlico, S.W.; A. McCluer, Assistant to Hon. Sec. Hospital being unwendowed, all fees and payments go to maintain it.

House-boy Brigade (£2934), E. H. M. Denny, 146 and 148, Marylebone Rd., N.W.

Houseless Poor Asylum (£1530), Colin F. Campbell, 130, Edgware Rd., W.

House of Charity for Distressed Persons in London (£1108), G. Cowell, Sec., 1, Greek St., Soho Sq.

Incorporated Free and Open Church Association (£510), Oswald S. Bailey, J.P., Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.

Indigent Blind Visiting Society (£3380), T. A. Wallis, 8, Red Lion Sq., W.C.

Industrial Home for Boys (incorporated with the Church of England Waifs and Strays Soc.), (£1073, including grant from General Fund of the Society), H. B. Vorley, Esq., Hon. Treas., 119, Copenhagen St., N.

Infant Orphan Asylum (£17,908), Comdr. H. C. Martin, R.N., 63, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Invalid Asylum, Stoke Newington (£730, including patients' payments), Miss J. P. Moline, Hon. Sec., 187, High St., Stoke Newington.

Invalid Children's Aid Association (£3832), Mrs. Munro, 8, Henrietta St., Strand, W.C.

Irish Distressed Ladies' Fund (£2544), General W. M. Lees, 411, Oxford St., W.

Irish Society (Scripture Readers) (£5000), Rev. T. Keane, Sec. and Treas., 32, Sackville St., W., and 28, Molesworth St., Dublin.

Italian Benevolent Society and Home for Aged Poor (£1187), P. F. Righetti, 2, Orange St., Red Lion Sq., W.C.

League of Charity, Mission House, Church St., London, E., Miss Mary Nelson.

Liberator Relief Fund, Rev. J. Stockwell Watts, 16, Farringdon St., London, E.C.

Licensed Victuallers' Asylum (£8600), A. L. Annett, 28, New Bridge St., E.C.

Licensed Victuallers' School (£10,242), E. Grimwood, 127, Fleet St., E.C.

Linen and Woollen Drapers, Silk Mercers, Lace-makers, Haberdashers and Hosiers' Institution and Cottage Homes (£13,998), J. W. Stuttle; offices, 43, Finsbury Sq., E.C.; Cottage Homes, Mill Hill, N.W.

London Aged Christian Society (£2097), W. J. Pechybridge, Hon. Sec., 32, Sackville St., W.

London City Mission (£59,445), Rev. R. Dawson, B.A., Rev. T. S. Hutchinson, M.A., 3, Bridewell Place, E.C.

London Diocesan Home Mission (£4683), Prebendary Blomfield Jackson, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

London Diocesan Penitentiary (£2300), H. C. Tatham, Home of Mercy, North Hill, Highgate, N.

London Domestic Mission Society (£1375), Rev. H. Gow, B.A.; C. M. Martineau, J.P., Treasurer, George's Row, St. Luke's, E.C.

London Female Guardian Society (£2769), W. Edwin Page, 191, High St., Stoke Newington, N.

London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution (£5092), W. J. Taylor, 207, Euston Rd.

London General Porters' Benevolent Association (£6259), Thos. R. E. Ross, 106, Cheapside, E.C.

London Master Bakers' Pension and Almshouse Society (£5000), F. W. Blackith, 65, Isledon Rd., Holloway.

London Medical Mission (£1973), C. Oakey, 33, Short's Gardens, Endell St., W.C.

London Mendicity Society (£1113), Sir Eric A. Buchanan, 9, Red Lion Sq., W.C.

London Orphan Asylum (Watford) (£17,131), H. C. Armiger, 21, Great St. Helen's, Bishops-gate St., E.C.

London Philanthropic Society (£2778), G. C. Challen, 17, Ironmonger Lane, Cheapside.

London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews (£38,544), Rev. W. T. Gidney, M.A., and Rev. F. L. Denman, M.A., 16, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

Marylebone Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes (£2901), F. Stokes, 49, Upper Baker St., N.W.

Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage (£15,770), A. J. Kestin, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham.

Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants (£8176), Miss Poole, 18, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

Metropolitan Beer and Wine Trade Asylum (£1457), F. G. Holmer, 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

Metropolitan Commercial Travellers' and Warehousemen's Association (£1073), A. N. Heath, 28, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.

Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association (£3276), Capt. W. Simpson, 70, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

**Metropolitan Fire Brigade Widows' and Orphans' and General Benefit Fund** (£2444), F. C. Radley, Sec., Fire Brigade, Southwark, S.E.

**Metropolitan Hospital-Sunday Fund** (Mansion House) (£63,054), Sir E. A. Currie, 18, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

**Metropolitan Nursing Association for Providing Trained Nurses for the Sick Poor** (£1604), Rev. D. Craven, Hon. Sec., 23, Bloomsbury Sq.

**Midnight Meeting Movement** (£792), C. W. McCree, 8a, Red Lion Sq., W.C.

**Mildmay Conference Hall and Deaconesses' Institutions** (£21,617), Col. J. F. Morton, Superintendent, Conference Hall, Mildmay Park, N.

**Missions to Seamen** (£49,700), Stuart C. Knox, Esq., B.A., 11, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

**Monthly Tract Society of London** (£636), affiliated with the Stirling Tract Enterprise, 17, Dumbarton Rd., Stirling, N.B.; J. Macfarlane, Sec.

**National Anti-Gambling League** (£476), Edward O. Fold, 13, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

**National Benevolent Institution** (£15,478), H. C. Latreille, 65, Southampton Row, W.C.

**National Blind Relief Society** (£666). Non-voting Charity: candidates elected within a year. Rev. J. Pullien-Thompson, Christ Church Vicarage, 27, Tite St., Chelsea.

**National Incorporated Association for the Reclamation of Destitute Waif Children**, otherwise known as **Dr. Barnardo's Homes** (£179,740), Hon. Sec., George Code, 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, E. With 85 Rescue Branch Homes and 24 Mission Branches.

**National Industrial Home for Crippled Boys** (£4632), F. J. Bovis, Wright's Lane, Kensington.

**National Orphan Home for Fatherless Girls**, Ham Common, Surrey (£1360), Geo. de C. Hobson, Sec.

**National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children** (£23,687). Joint Secs., H. Bristow Wallen (Finance), and H. G. Copeland, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.

**National Society for Employment of Epileptics** (£6342). Has a colony at Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks, with a number of detached houses on a large farm, and a special Home for Convalescents. G. Penn Gaskell, 12, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

**National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children** (£63,100), Rev. B. Waugh, Director and Secretary, Leicester Sq., W.C.

**National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor** (£24,548), Rev. Canon Brownrigg, Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

**National Society for the Protection of Young Girls**, Princess Louise Home (£2737), Major E. C. Thomas, 32, Sackville St., W.

**Newport Market Refuge and Army Training School** (£1226), Rev. H. E. Simpson, M.A., and Major-Gen. George Cox, Hon. Secs., 74, Coburg Row, Westminster; Stephen H. Bond, Supt.

**Newspaper Press Fund** (£4580), W. T. Sharp, B.A., 11, Garrick St., W.C.

**News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution** (£2133), W. W. Jones, Room 31, 16, Faringdon St., E.C.

**Nightingale Fund for the Training of Nurses** (£1486), H. Bonham Carter, 5, Hyde Park Sq., W.

**Open-air Mission** (£3768), F. Cockrem, 11, Adam St., Strand, W.C.

**Orphanage of Mercy** (£3679), Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Road, N.W.

**Orphan Working School** (£9595), Alex. Grant, 73, Cheapside, E.C.

**Paddington Home for Deaf and Dumb Children** (£204), Miss Helen Ball, 23, Clifton Gardens, Maida Vale; Rev. S. G. De Vine, Treasurer.

**Philanthropic Society for the Reformation of Criminal Boys** (£8839), J. Trevathen, Farm School, Redhill.

**Post Office Orphan Homes** (£4260), W. R. Lovell, E. C. Office, G.P.O., and 125, Copthall House.

**Providence (Row) Night Refuge and Home for Homeless Men, Women and Children** (£5108), J. W. Gilbert, B.A., 15, George Street, Mansion House, E.C.

**Provident Association of Warehousemen, Travellers and Clerks** (£13,016), C. C. Greenwood, 98, Cheapside.

**Provident Clerks' Benevolent Fund** (£4056: special quinquennial income, £2319 from assurers with the Provident Clerks' General Mutual Life Assurance Association), John E. Gwyer, Hon. Sec., 27, Moorgate St.

**Provident Surgical Appliance Society** (£2612), J. S. Spence, 12, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

**Ragged School Union and Shaftesbury Society** (£22,600), J. Kirk, 32, John St., Theobald's Rd., W.C.

**Railway Benevolent Institution** (£67,323), A. E. Mills, 133, Seymour St., Euston Sq., N.W.

**Railway Guards' Universal Friendly Society** (£14,061), W. A. Woods, 167, Strand, W.C.

**Reedham Orphanage** (£7432), J. Rowland Edwards, 99, Cannon St., E.C.

**Reformatory and Refuge Union (Incorporated)** (£1017), A. J. S. Maddison, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.

**Rochester Diocesan Society** (£14,123), Rev. W. W. Hough, Clerical Sec., and S. C. Lapidge, General Sec., 49, Parliament St., Westminster, S.W.

**Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution** (£25,000), C. B. Shaw, 26, Charles St., St. James's, S.W.

**Royal Albert Orphan Asylum for Boys** (£7132, besides legacies, £385), W. C. Brooks, A.C.A., 11 and 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C.

**Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution** (£11,235), J. Bailey Walker, 58, Fenchurch St.

**Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb** (£2817), T. Cole, 419, Oxford St., W.

**Royal Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb Poor**, Margate (£8221 ordinary receipts), F. H. Madden, 93, Cannon St., E.C.

**Royal Blind Pension Society** (£10,694), W. E. Terry, 237, Southwark Bridge Rd., London, S.E.

**Royal Caledonian Asylum, Bushey, Herts** (£4067, General Fund; £1112, Building Fund), P. D. Graham, Bushey, Herts.

**Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows** (£3142), Lt.-Col. A. C. Fryer, 5, York St., St. James's Square, S.W.

**Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund** (£44,050), Col. J. S. Young, 53, Charing Cross, S.W.

**Royal Female Orphan Asylum** (£3404), Brough Maltby, 32, Essex St., Strand.

**Royal Female Philanthropic Society** (£936), H. C. Tatham, Manor Hall, Hammersmith, and 23, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

**Royal General Theatrical Fund** (£3450), C. J. Davies, Savoy House, Strand, W.C.

**Royal Literary Fund** (£3341), A. Llewelyn Roberts, B.A., 7, Adelphi Ter., Strand, W.C.

**Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons** (£33,450), P. Colville Smith, 4, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen St., W.C.



Royal Masonic Institution for Boys (£29,014), J. M. McLeod, 6, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.

Royal Masonic Institution for Girls (£34,721), F. R. W. Hedges, 5, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.

Royal Merchant Seamen's Orphanage (formerly Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum), Snaresbrook (£8535), F. W. Rawlinson, F.R.G.S., Dixon House, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

Royal National Lifeboat Institution (£73,462), C. Dibdin, F.R.G.S., 20 and 22, Charing Cross, Rd., London, W.C.

Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen (£23,000), F. H. Wood, Bridge House, 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

Royal Naval Benevolent Society (£2205), R. H. Clark, R.N., 18, Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.

Royal Naval Scripture Readers' Society (£1900), Col. M. H. Farquharson, R.M.L.I., 112, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood (£11,557), Right Hon. Lord Stalbridge, Treasurer.

Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army (£6759), G. W. Forster, 25, Suffolk St., Pall Mall.

Royal School for Naval and Marine Officers' Daughters, St. Margaret's, Twickenham (£3863), S. Rayson, 32, Sackville St.

Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners (£1881), Col. J. G. Y. Wilson, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.

Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (£30,000), J. Colam, 105, Jermyn St., St. James's.

Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum (see Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund).

St. Margaret's Home for Invalid and Incurable Children (£350), H. J. Moxon, 11, Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.

St. Mary-le-bone Female Protection Society (£751), Miss Le Patourel, 157 and 159, Marylebone Rd., W.

St. Mary's Girls' Club (£684), Miss M. Yeatman Biggs, 85, Union St., S.E.

St. Monica's Home of Rest, Birchington, Kent. School for the Indigent Blind (£10,085), Highlands Rd., Leatherhead, Surrey; founded 1799; Rev. St. Clare Hill, M.A.

Seamen's Christian Friend Society (£2524), Rev. G. J. Hill, 255, Burdett Rd., Commercial Rd., E.

Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society (£24,078), G. E. Maude, 26, Suffolk St., Pall Mall East, S.W.

Société Française de Bienfaisance (£1613), Rev. N. Dégremont, Hon. Sec., 67, Newman St., Oxford St., W.

Society for Irish Church Missions to the Roman Catholics (£13,781), Rev. R. E. Waters, M.A., and W. Pasley, Esq., 11, Buckingham St., Adelphi, W.C.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (£41,283), Revs. W. O. B. Allen, M.A., and E. McClure, M.A., Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross, W.C.

Society for Promoting Special Religious Services in Theatres, Halls and Mission Rooms (established 1859) (£1802), Rev. T. C. Udall, Sec., 3, Bridewell Place, New Bridge St., E.C.

Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace (£3249), W. E. Darby, LL.D., 17, New Broad St., E.C.

Society for the Promotion of the Due Observance of the Lord's Day (£1140), Rev. F. Peake, M.A., LL.D., 20, Bedford St., Strand.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel

(Committee Women's Work) (£11,091), Miss E. F. Mackenzie, 19, Delahay St., Westminster.

Society for the Relief of Distress (£2092), Charles T. Bruce, 78, Jermyn St., S.W.

Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men (£3302), J. B. Blackett, 11, Chandos St., Cavendish Sq., W.

Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children (£6425), C. Stuart Thorpe, 79, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

Society (Incorporated) for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes (£3888), A. Humphreys, 4, Bloomsbury Mansions, Hart St., W.C.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association (£2972), Col. Gildea, Chairman and Treasurer, 23, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.; Capt. G. E. Wickham-Legg, Sec.

Soldiers' Daughters' Home, The Royal (£7963), Lt. C. R. Low, F.R.G.S., 5, Robert St., Adelphi, W.C.

Solicitors' Benevolent Association (£6158), J. T. Scott, 9, Clifford's Inn, E.C.

South American Missionary Society (£20,826), Rev. E. P. Cachemaille, M.A., Capt. E. Poulden, R.N., 20, John St., Bedford Row, W.C.

Spanish and Portuguese Church Aid Society (£3400), Rev. T. J. Pulvertaft, M.A., Church House, Westminster, S.W.

Stockwell Orphanage (£16,758), F. G. Ladds, Clapham Rd., S.W.

Strangers' Home for Asiatics, etc. (£3056), Major-Gen. F. E. A. Chamier, C.I.E., Hon. Sec., West India Dock Rd., Limehouse, E.

Sunday School Union (The) (£4152), Sec., Rev. Carey Bonner, 56, Old Bailey, and 57, Ludgate Hill.

Surgical Aid Society (£26,937), R. C. Tresidder, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St., E.C.

Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs (£5360), Henry J. Ward, 4, Battersea Park Rd., S.W.

Thames Church Mission Society (now amalgamated with the Missions to Seamen) (£2548), Stuart C. Knox, B.A., 11, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

United Kingdom Beneficent Association (£38,550), Francis Burton Osborn, 7, Arundel St., Strand, W.C.

United Kingdom Railway Officers' and Servants' Association and Railway Orphan Fund (£10,144), A. James, 21, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

Universal Beneficent Society (£2986), S. Sutherland Safford, 15, Soho Square.

Universities' Mission to Central Africa (£33,309), Rev. D. Travers, M.A., 9, Dartmouth St., S.W.

Victoria Orphanage, Paddington (£1031), Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Rd., N.W.

Warehousemen, Clerks' and Drapers' Schools for Orphan and Necessitous Children (£19,943), J. Wells Thatcher, 4, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Wesleyan Home Mission Fund (£37,740), Rev. Henry J. Pope, D.D., 49, City Road, E.C.

Widows' Friend Society (£1750), President, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.P.; Chas. Woollard, Sec., 107, Cannon St., E.C.

Working Ladies' Guild Mrs. A. C. Garbett, 251, Brompton Rd., S.W.

Working Lads' Institute (£576), Rev. Thomas Jackson, Working Lads' Institute, 279, White-chapel Rd., E.

Young Women's Christian Association (London) (£8,254), Henry Kidner, F.G.S.; Miss L. Meager, Assist. Sec., 25 and 26, George St., Hanover Sq., W.

**Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, or Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society** (£26,413), Lord Kinnaird, Treasurer; Rev. A. R. Cavalier, Sec., 2, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C.

Consult, for further and fuller information, Low's "Handbook to the Charities of London," and "The Classified Directory to the Metropolitan Charities."

**Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, The.** The Charity Commission was created by the **Charitable Trusts Act 1853** (16 & 17 Vict. c. 137). Four commissioners were appointed, three of them being paid; and two at least of these three (one of the two being the Chief Commissioner) must be barristers-at-law of not less than twelve years' standing at appointment. No paid commissioner can sit in the House of Commons during tenure of office. The Board are empowered, "from time to time, as they may see fit, to examine and inquire into all or any charities in England and Wales, and the nature and objects, administration, management, and results thereof, and the value, condition, management, and application of the estates, funds, property, and income belonging thereto." Certain large exceptions, however, are specified: the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Durham, and all colleges or halls of any of them; all cathedral or collegiate churches, all buildings registered as places of worship, with the Registrar-General of Births, etc., and *bonâ fide* used as places of meeting for religious worship; Queen Anne's Bounty; the British Museum; friendly or benefit societies, savings banks, institutions or societies for religious or other charitable purposes, funds or property of missionary or similar societies, and generally all undertakings (independent or dependent) wholly maintained or carried on by voluntary contributions. But this exemption "shall not extend to any cathedral, collegiate, chapter, or other schools"; the colleges of Eton and Winchester, however, were exempted by the amending Act of '55. The secretary to the Commission for the time being is a corporation sole, by the name of "The Official Trustee of Charity Lands," for taking and holding charity lands; and the Commissioners from time to time appoint, with the approval of the Treasury, "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," who must lay their accounts before Parliament yearly. The original jurisdiction of the Commissioners was subsequently extended by another **Charitable Trusts Act**, passed in '60, and other Acts. In '74 the Endowed Schools Acts Amending Act transferred to them all the powers and duties of the Endowed Schools Commissioners. But under the Board of Education Act '99 any of the powers of the Commissioners in regard to Education may by Order in Council be transferred to the Board of Education; and Orders in Council were issued in August 1900, July 1901 and August 1902, transferring to the Board of Education all powers conferred on the Charity Commissioners by the Endowed Schools Acts, the Charitable Trusts Acts, and other Acts specified, so far as those powers relate to endowments held solely for educational purposes, with reservation as to the powers relating to the vesting or transfer of lands or funds of endowments and the powers of appointing the official trustees of charitable funds. The Board of Education

were also given equal and concurrent powers with the Charity Commissioners of inquiring into charities, etc. In '82 the Prison Charities Act empowered the Commissioners to make schemes respecting prison charities. In '83 the Municipal Corporations Act empowered them to make schemes for the administration of the property of certain dissolved corporations. In '83, also, the City of London Parochial Charities Act empowered them to inquire into and to frame schemes for the future application and management of the Parochial Charities of the City of London. In '89 the Welsh Intermediate Education Act empowered them to make schemes for educational endowments and certain rates and Treasury grants in Wales and Monmouthshire. An account of their proceedings under the above-mentioned Acts will be found in their **annual reports** (Eyre & Spottiswoode). The annual report gives an analysis of the orders made by the Commissioners during each year. The present Commissioners are Sir George Young, Bart., Chief Commissioner; C. A. Cook, Esq., and A. Griffith-Boscawen, Esq., M.P. (unpaid). Secretary, Richard Durnford, Esq. Offices: Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.

**Charity Organisation Society, The,** was established with the object of improving the condition of the poor—(1) by promoting co-operation among existing charities and between charities and the poor law; (2) by securing due investigation and fitting action in all cases; and (3) by repressing mendicity. The Archbishop of Canterbury is President of the Society, which consists of a federation of district committees. The primary objects of the local committees are to afford to all charitable institutions and individuals an easy means of exchanging information and of working together, to prevent overlapping in relief, and to secure the investigation of cases with a view to referring them to the proper quarter for assistance. In suitable cases assistance is given in the form of loans. It also investigates cases of begging-letter writing. An annual "Charities Register and Digest" is published, containing detailed information respecting charities in or available for London (price 5s.). **Organ, Charity Organisation Review** (monthly, price 6d., or 7s. 6d. per annum); other papers are issued. Secretary, C. S. Loch. **Central Office**, 15, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C. (After March 25th, 1905) Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.

**Cheyne, Rev. Thomas Kelly, D.Litt., D.D.** was b. in London 1841. Ed. at Merchant Taylor's School and Worcester Coll., Oxford. Elected ('60) Fellow of Balliol Coll., and in '81 was appointed rector of Tendring, Essex. In '83 he received an honorary D.D. degree at the tercentenary of the University of Edinburgh, and in '91 was similarly honoured at the ninth jubilee of Glasgow University. In '85 he became **Oriel Professor** of the Interpretation of Holy Scripture at Oxford, and a **Canon of Rochester**; in 1904 a member of the British Academy. Professor Cheyne is one of the most eminent authorities on **Biblical exegesis**. By his articles in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (75-81) he co-operated with the late Professor Robertson Smith in naturalising the Continental methods of criticising the Old Testament. His **Bampton Lecture**, '89, on the Psalter, excited much controversy, in consequence of his seeking to show that all or



almost all the Psalms were of a post-Exilian origin. In '97 he delivered the American Lectures on the study of religions, with reference to Jewish religious life after the exile. He was a member of the Old Testament Revision Company, and is the author of numerous works on the Old Testament, including "The Prophecies of Isaiah" (5th ed. '89), "Job and Solomon" ('87), "The Book of Psalms" ('88; re-written 1904); "Aids to the Devout Study of Criticism" ('92), "Founders of Old Testament Criticism" ('93), an "Introduction to the Book of Isaiah" ('95), a new Translation of the Book of Isaiah, a new edition of the Hebrew text of Isaiah ('97-8), "Jewish Religious Life" ('98), "Biblical Problems, and the New Material for their Solution" (1904). He was also co-editor with Dr. J. Sutherland Black of the now completed *Encyclopædia Biblica*. Address: South Elms, Oxford, and The Precincts, Rochester.

### CHILDREN, EMPLOYMENT OF, ACT, 1903.

The Act came into operation on Jan. 1st, 1904, and applies to the United Kingdom.

SECT. 1 enables any local authority "to make bye-laws: (i) prescribing for all children, or for boys and girls separately, and with respect to all occupations or to any specified occupation—(a) the age below which employment is illegal; and (b) the hours between which employment is illegal; and (c) the number of daily and weekly hours beyond which employment is illegal. (ii) Prohibiting absolutely, or permitting subject to conditions, the employment of children in any specified occupation."

Under sect. 2 "any local authority may make bye-laws with respect to street trading by persons under the age of sixteen," and may prohibit such street trading, except subject to specified conditions as to age, sex, or otherwise, or subject to the holding of a licence to trade to be granted by the local authority, may determine the days and hours during which, and the places at which, such street trading may be carried on, and require such street traders to wear badges. The expression "street trading" is defined to include the hawking of newspapers, matches, flowers, and other articles, playing, singing, or performing for profit, shoe-blackening, and any other like occupation carried on in streets or public places.

SECT. 3 prescribes that: (1) A child shall not be employed between the hours of nine in the evening and six in the morning—provided that any local authority may, by bye-law, vary these hours either generally or for any specified occupation; (2) a child under the age of eleven years shall not be employed in street trading; (3) no child who is employed half-time under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, shall be employed in any other occupation.

Bye-laws are not to have any effect until confirmed by the Secretary of State, who is to hear objections, and may order a local inquiry with respect to objections thereto. Penalties are incurred by persons employing a child or other person under the age of sixteen in contravention of the Act; by the parent or guardian of a child or other person under the age of sixteen, who conduces to the commission of the alleged offence by wilful default, or by habitually neglecting to exercise due care; and by any person under the age of sixteen who contravenes the provision of any bye-law as to street trading made under the Act.

One of the sections of the Act regulates the employment of children in theatres. This matter was dealt with in sect. 3 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, '94, which prescribes that a petty sessional court, or in Scotland the School Board, may grant a licence for such time and during such hours of the day and subject to such restrictions and conditions as the court or board think fit, for any child exceeding seven years of age:

(a) To take part in any entertainment or series of entertainments to take place in premises licensed according to law for public entertainments, or in any circus or other place of public amusement as aforesaid; or

(b) To be trained as aforesaid; or

(c) For both purposes;

if satisfied of the fitness of the child for the purpose, and if it is shown to their satisfaction that proper provision has been made to secure the health and kind treatment of the child taking part in the entertainment or series of entertainments or being trained as aforesaid, and the court or board may, upon sufficient cause, vary, add to, or rescind any such licence. Provision is made by which a factory inspector may see whether the restrictions and conditions of any licence under this section are duly complied with.

SECT. 11 of the 1903 Act prescribes that the above section of the Act of '94 shall have effect as if re-enacted in this Act: provided as follows:—

(1) A licence under that section shall not be granted to any child under the age of ten years; and

(2) Any inspector or other officer charged with the execution of this Act shall have and may exercise all the powers of an inspector of factories and workshops under that section, and that section shall apply accordingly.

**Children's Country Holidays Fund, The**, organises holidays, never less than two weeks, for poor city children by boarding them with country cottagers, who are paid 5s. a week per child; and much good has resulted from the movement. The C.C.H.F. sends about 34,000 children annually. **Treasurer**, The Earl of Arran; **Secretary**, R. H. Tawney; **Office**, 18, Buckingham St., Strand. Similar efforts in Liverpool, New York, Berlin, etc., have been equally successful.

**Children's Fresh-Air Mission, The**, was established in '82 to provide change of air for poor children in London, specially in the Holborn, Clerkenwell, and St. Luke's districts. In 1903, 3375 children were thus sent out into the country for two or three weeks, making a total since '82 of 54,128 children. The **Treasurer** is Mr. Walter Hazell, the **Secretary** Mrs. Percival, and the **Office** is at St. Peter's Schools, Onslow St., Clerkenwell Road, E.C.

### CHILE.

A republic on the west coast of South America, bounded by Peru on the north and Argentina on the east, which declared itself independent of Spain on Sept. 18th, 1810. Under the Constitution voted in '33 it is governed by a President elected indirectly for five years by delegates nominated by ballot, who is not re-eligible, and to whom the executive power is confided, and a Senate and Chamber of Deputies forming the legislature. The **Senate**, of 32 members, is elected by the provinces for six years; the **Chamber**, of 94 members, by

the departments for three years, by electors possessing a small property qualification. The republic is divided into 23 provinces, and these are subdivided into 74 departments and one territory. These figures include the provinces of Antofagasta ceded by Bolivia in '84, and of Tarapaca and Tacna ceded by Peru in '84. The province of Tacna was ceded originally for ten years, with the understanding that at the end of that period a plebiscite should decide whether it should remain Chilean or revert to Peru. That plebiscite has never taken place, and negotiations for carrying it out fell through owing to revolutionary movements in Peru. Latterly Chile has moved in the direction of the view that Tacna should be retained in order to secure a scientific frontier, and has greatly strengthened her hold on the province. As to Antofagasta, Chile claimed that province not only under the '84 treaty of truce, but as having been hers before. A treaty was signed in June 1903, however, granting Bolivia a seaport; and by another treaty, signed Oct. 17th, 1904, Bolivia definitely recognised the sovereignty of Chile over the province, Chile undertaking to pay the war claims. Boundary difficulties with Argentina were settled by arbitration in 1902.

The establishment of the active army is about 18,000 men, and the formations are: 10 regiments of infantry, 8 of cavalry, 20 batteries of artillery, and a corps of engineers. The war strength is stated to be 150,000 men, including a part of the national guard, while the remainder of that force numbers about 350,000 men, who have received very little training.

The Chilean navy and army are administered from the same office. All service for both army and navy is obtained by conscription. The numbers of officers and men on the active list are variously stated to be from 6000 to 8000. The executive officers are distributed as follows: 1 vice-admiral, 4 rear-admirals, 11 captains, 18 commanders, 16 lieutenant-commanders, 25 lieutenants, and 36 midshipmen. The strength in ships built and building on Nov. 30th was:—

#### Built.

Battleships	2
Armoured cruisers	2
Protected cruisers	6
Torpedo vessels	5
Torpedo-boat destroyers	6
Torpedo boats	24
Submarine	1

The principal dockyards are situated as follows: Talcahuano, one dock, takes any warship; Valparaiso, two small floating docks, take cruisers.

The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but all others are tolerated; gratuitous education is given at the national charge, but is not compulsory. Wheat, wine, nitrate, copper, silver, iodine, etc., are the chief products of the country. Half the population are engaged in agriculture, but the mineral wealth of the country is considerable. The yield of nitrate, in which industry a large amount of British capital is employed, is very large. There are 2880 miles of railway, of which 1335 belong to the State. The capital is Santiago, pop. about 300,000; and other chief towns are Valparaiso, 133,000; and Concepcion, 50,000. The Conversion Law of Feb. 11th, '95, changed the currency from paper to gold, at the rate of 18d. per peso or dollar.

Area, 290,829 sq. m.; pop. (1902) 3,300,000. Revenue, 1901, £9,647,724; expenditure, £9,818,550; debt, 1901, external £17,230,680, internal about £6,000,000 sterling; imports, 1901, £10,447,557, 1902, £9,932,115; exports, 1901, £12,888,373, 1902, £13,940,997.

President, Señor Riesco (elected June 25th, 1901).

Legation in London, 29, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.—*Minister Plenipotentiary*, M. Domingo Gana.—*First Secretary*, Don Victor Eastman.—*Consul in London*, A. Torres, 10, Lime Street, E.C.

British Minister at Santiago, A. S. Raikes. *Consul-General*, Sir B. Cusack Smith, K.C.M.G., Valparaiso. *Consuls*, G. L. Ansted, Coquimbo; C. N. Clarke, Iquique.

#### History, 1904.

In his Message to Congress the President said that the financial relief resulting from the sale of the warships had given the Government a considerable surplus for 1903, amounting to £1,202,700. This would be used in improving the ports, especially Valparaiso (May 31st). The Financial Committee of the Chamber approved a Bill postponing the conversion of the paper currency, and a further issue of paper money to the value of £25,000,000. A treaty with Bolivia was signed at Santiago (Oct. 17th), by which Chile's sovereignty over the province of Antofagasta was definitely recognised, as stated above. The treaty also included an arrangement as to railway construction, and a provision giving Chile most-favoured-nation treatment. Germany was nominated as arbitrator in case of any future difficulties arising between the two countries. As usual, there were several changes of Ministry during the year, the last recorded Administration being formed by Señor Bello on Oct. 31st.

#### CHINA, EMPIRE OF.

The most populous, and, excluding Siberia, the largest empire in Asia. China Proper is remarkable as the most compact nationality in the world, having an area estimated by the Chinese Government in 1902 at 1,532,420 sq. m., with a pop. of 407,253,029. The rest of the empire includes the dependencies of Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, Jungaria, and Eastern Turkestan, which cover an area of about 2,744,750 sq. m., and contain about 18,710,000 souls. See accounts of these on p. 112.

The government of the country is in theory most carefully organised, although in practice it is far otherwise. At its head is the Emperor, supreme priest and king. The Nei-ko, or Cabinet, which includes two Manchu members, two Chinese, and two assistants from the Hanlin or Great College, administers the empire under the supreme direction of the General Board of State Affairs, which was by an Imperial Edict (April 23rd, 1901), substituted for the previously existing Privy Council.

Seven boards or councils, each presided over by a Manchu and a Chinese, are entrusted, in subordination to the Nei-ko, with all civil appointments, with all financial matters, with the direction of rites and ceremonies, with military affairs, with public works, with criminal jurisdiction, and with the conduct of naval affairs. The Wai-wu-pu, or Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is entrusted with the control of foreign affairs, the maritime customs, etc. The Board of Censors is theoretically superior to the central administration,



and in practice possesses considerable power, through the right of access to the sovereign which its members enjoy. The eighteen provinces are divided among a certain number of viceroys or governor-generals, who are assisted by governors of departments and districts, and by the "taotais" of the cities. Capital Peking, with a pop. estimated at about 1,000,000.

The Chinese army came under close observation during the Boxer Rebellion, and, although in many ways it gave proof of want of organisation, it was recognised that in armament, training, and the things that go to make up the efficiency of an army, remarkable progress had been made. General Frey, who commanded the French forces in China, says it is a mistake to hold that the Chinese Government has any repugnance to the creation of military forces. Before the war with Russia Japanese officers were employed in training the Chinese forces. It was never easy to ascertain facts concerning the Chinese forces. They may be divided into the old armies, comprising the Imperial or Banner troops; the new armies, composed of troops of comparatively recent formation (since the war with Japan); and the Mongolian and Thibetan Militias, which in peace time only exist on paper.

The elite of the old armies is composed of the Shen-Che-Ying or Black Flag troops, now a force of real value, and the Pa-Ki or Eight-Banner men. The former are said to number 50,000 men with the colours. Next in importance to the Black Flags came the Banner men of the army of Manchuria, composed of soldierlike troops, but some of them still armed with bows and arrows, or with the old gingall. The Banner men have been estimated at something like 300,000. Service with the Manchus is hereditary, and the Banner men are still the chief support of the Ta-tsing dynasty. The army of Manchuria must be profoundly affected by the War. The Luh-ying or Green Flags, with a paper strength of 500,000 men, scattered through the empire, possess little military value, and as now organised can be of no real service.

The new armies consist of enrolled or conscript armies (irregulars), strength about 100,000 men, raised at the initiative of the viceroys and governors of provinces in the event of revolution or of war with Europeans; and the active armies, dressed like Europeans, and formed of the best men drawn from the Green Flag Army—strength 210,000 men. These troops occupy important strategic points, and are under the orders of the provincial authorities. The best of them are in the province of Chi-Li, where the army was reorganised by Yun-Hu and Lu-Chang. A summary of the reorganisation was given in the ANNUAL 1902, but there is no certainty as to how far it has been carried out.

Before the Boxer troubles, Major A. E. J. Marshall, of the British Army, one of the best authorities, summed up the number and disposition of the whole available force of China thus:—

#### FIGHTING TROOPS.

Manchurian Field Force .. ..	50,000
Manchurian Irregulars .. ..	20,000
Fighting Braves .. ..	125,000
Chien-Chun, or Disciplined Troops ..	10,000
	<hr/> 205,000

#### RESERVES UNDER ARMS.

Peking Field Force .. ..	13,000
Banner Troops in Peking .. ..	75,000
Banner Troops in Provinces .. ..	95,000
Luh-Ying, or Green Flags .. ..	500,000
	<hr/> 689,000

The three chief religions established in the country are Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism, the Buddhists largely preponderating. The State religion, however, is Confucian. Education is to a very large extent the monopoly of a special literary class of the population, and literary examinations are the chief gate to the public service, despite the Imperial Edict of 1902 which decreed that universities should be established in each province, colleges in each prefecture, and schools in each district. Something has been done in this direction, but it is of a very perfunctory character. Agricultural pursuits occupy the majority of the people, the chief products being tea, silk, cereals, and sugar. Of the exports (see below) silk accounted for £8,920,434 in 1901, and tea for £2,738,355. The land is freehold, and is held by families in small holdings, an annual land-tax of from 1s. to 6s. 6d. per acre being paid to the Government. There is much coal in all the provinces, and in the Lui-Yang district, in the province of Hu-nan, there is a vast coalfield, the area of which is about 21,000 sq. miles. The coal here is worked to some slight extent at present, and finds an outlet through Hankow, on the Yang-tse-Kiang. There are also large quantities of coal in the provinces of Chihli, Shantung, Sze-Chuan, Shansi and Honan. Iron ore is also plentiful in Shansi. The greater part of the country is only very partially developed, and much benefit will accrue to native and foreign trade when a proper system of railways is established. Little has been done in this direction at present, though many concessions have been granted.

Various ports, called the treaty ports, which number forty-two in all, have been thrown open to European trade, and about 19,000 Europeans reside in these ports, of whom over 5400 are British subjects. Shanghai is the great foreign centre, with a European population of 7300, and a native population of about 600,000. The Imperial Customs dues on foreign trade are collected and the coast-lights are administered by the great service known as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. Nearly 900 Europeans are engaged in its service, of whom about 500 are British.

An Agreement between Great Britain and Germany was concluded Oct. 16th, 1900 (see eds. 1901-2). Another Agreement was concluded in 1902 between Great Britain and Japan, for the text of which see JAPAN. By the Commercial Treaty between China and Great Britain signed Sept. 5th, 1902, the likin were abolished throughout the empire in return for a surtax on imports equal to one-and-a-half times the duty provided for in the Protocol of 1901, and a surtax of one-half the 5-per-cent. duty on exports. Provision was also made for a national currency uniform throughout China, revision of the mining regulations, the adoption of rules for the navigation of inland waters, and the protection of British trade marks in China.

Various districts have been "leased" to European powers: e.g., Wei-hai-Wei in Shantung, and the Kow-lung district opposite Hong Kong, to Great Britain; Port Arthur, Talienvan, and a strip of territory to Russia; Kiao-Chau in Shantung to Germany; and the bay of Kwang-Chau-Wan, opposite to Hainan Island, with two islands commanding the entrance to the bay, to France.

The revenue and expenditure are estimated at from £12,000,000 to £15,000,000. Imports, 1902, £39,118,115; 1903, £40,908,750; exports, 1902, £30,693,946; 1903, £31,124,900. The proportion of imports sent by Great Britain and her Colonies was £30,085,832 in 1902 and £29,751,718 in 1903, and of exports to Great Britain and her Colonies £12,926,435 in 1902 and £13,871,393 in 1903, the two amounting to 61 per cent. in 1902 and 65 per cent. in 1903 of the whole trade of China. The debt in 1900 amounted to about £55,755,000, including the loan to cover the war indemnity to Japan; and in 1901 China agreed to pay to the Powers, in 39 annual instalments, an indemnity of 450,000,000 taels (about £67,500,000 at 3s. per Hai-kuan tael), making the total debt £123,255,000. With the exception of a railway loan of £2,300,000, this debt is secured on the Imperial Maritime Customs.

**Administration:** *Grand Secretary*, Prince Ching. *High Commissioner of Education*, Chang Pe-hsi. *President, Board of Commerce*, Prince Tsai-chen. *Commander-in-Chief Army and Navy*, Yuan-Shih-Kai.

**General Board of State Affairs: Members**—Prince Ching (President), Kun Kang, Wang-Wen Shao, and Lu Chuan Lin, with the Viceroy Lio Kun-yi and Chang-Chih-tung as associate members.

**Imperial Chinese Customs:** *Inspector-General*, Sir Robert Hart, Bart., G.C.M.G.; *Deputy* Sir Robert E. Bredon, K.C.M.G.

**Minister Plenipotentiary in London**, His Excellency Chang, Ta-jen, 49, Portland Place, W. *Councillor of Legation*, Sir Halliday Macartney, K.C.M.G., 3, Harley Place, W.

**British Minister at Peking**, Sir Ernest Satow, G.C.M.G. *Secretary*, Hon. Lancelot Carnegie, M.V.O. *Commercial Attaché*, J. W. Jamieson, Shanghai.

**British Consuls-General:** *At Tientsin and Peking*, L. C. Hopkins.—*At Canton*, James Scott.—*At Shanghai*, Sir Pelham Warren, K.C.M.G.—*At Hankow*, Sir Ed. H. Fraser, C.M.G.—*At Cheng-tu*, A. Hosie.—*At Yun-nan-fu*, W. H. Wilkinson.—*At Niu-chwang*, H. E. Fulford, C.M.G.

**Chief Justice of Supreme Court for China and Korea**, H. S. Wilkinson, Shanghai.

### Dependencies.

**Manchuria** (area 363,610 sq. m., pop. 8,500,000) was occupied by the Russians at the time of the Boxer outbreak, and though it should have been evacuated under the terms of the Manchurian Convention, signed April 8th, 1902, it remained under Russian control. See RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

**Mongolia** (area 1,367,600 sq. m., pop. 2,580,000) lies between Manchuria and Chinese Turkestan.

**Chinese Turkestan** (area 550,340 sq. m., pop. 2,200,000), to the north of Tibet, and to the east of the Pamirs, contains the important towns of Kashgar, Yarkand and Khotan. British and Russian representatives are stationed at Kash-

gar, which is a large trading centre, but Russian influence is in the ascendant.

**Tibet** (area 463,200 sq. m., pop. variously estimated at from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000) lies on the slopes of the Himalayas, between Kashmir and the Chinese province of Szechuen, with Chinese Turkestan on the north. The capital of the country is Lhasa (estimated pop., 10,000). The people have long refused to allow travellers to explore their country, which—by reason of its physical characteristics alone, its great mountains, and its height above the level of the sea—is of extreme interest. The Dalai Lama was—until he was deposed by the Chinese in 1904—the supreme ruler, but there is another Grand Lama, with a greater reputation for spiritual power and learning, at Tashe-Lhunpo, a great monastery near Shigatse, the second city of Tibet. The Dalai Lama was assisted by a Council composed of a Prime Minister and 9 councillors, of whom 5 are priests and 4 laymen. The country is divided into 4 "lings," each governed by a lama. There is an Amban, or Chinese Resident, at Lhasa, who represents the Chinese Government in the country, China having assumed the suzerainty of the country early in the eighteenth century. After the Chino-Japanese war, however, the authority of China was flouted by the Dalai Lama, who was under the influence of a man named Ghomang Lobzang, who had become a Russian subject under the name of Dorjief, and acted as the agent of the Russian Government at Lhasa. In 1901 he arranged a treaty with Russia, which was never sanctioned, and which is said to have contained a clause promising Russia's aid against the British Government, although the Russian Government formally denied the existence of any such treaty. The three great monasteries outside Lhasa really govern the country, through the Tzong-du or Great Assembly. The religion, of course, is that of Buddha. By virtue of a treaty of commerce concluded with Tibet early in '93, Yatung, a town in the Chumbi valley, on the Indian-Tibet frontier, was opened for trade, with an Indian Government official and a Chinese official stationed there. By the terms of the treaty, all articles, except munitions of war, drugs, and intoxicating liquors, were to pass free of duty for the first five years. The import of tea from India was prohibited for the same period. The treaty still remains in force, but see below. The chief imports are cotton and woollen goods, metals, chinaware, indigo, matches, silk, and tobacco. The exports are mostly wool, musk and ponies being the only other items of note. Imports, 1902-3, £76,848; exports, £132,680. A British mission under Col. Younghusband was despatched during 1903 by the Indian Government to meet Tibetan and Chinese officials to discuss trade relations between India and Tibet, and to secure the observance of the Anglo-Tibetan Conventions of '90 and '93. The mission reached Khamba Jong in July, this place being about 30 miles on the Tibetan side of the border; but there it remained encamped till November, owing to the unfriendly attitude of the Tibetans. It was then resolved to order the mission to advance to Gyantse Jong, about 50 miles nearer to Lhasa and 150 miles from that city, and to occupy the Chumbi valley, which is a wedge of Tibetan territory projecting between Bhutan and Sikkim. A force



under Brigadier-General J. R. L. Macdonald was appointed to accompany and escort the Mission.

The Mission remained at Chumbi for some time at the beginning of 1904. The Lama Dapen, the senior of the five Tibetan generals, in an interview with Colonel Younghusband, urged him to returned to Gnatong, declaring there would be serious trouble if the Mission advanced. The Chinese Government ordered Yu-Kang, the Chinese Amban at Lhasa, to meet the British Commissioner and co-operate with him. The Mission left Chumbi and arrived at Phari (March 27th), on the road to Gyantse. When it had reached a point about 4 miles beyond Tanu, the Lhasan generals again approached, and demanded that the Mission should retire to Yatung (31st). Colonel Younghusband, however, definitely refused, and in view of the attitude of the Tibetans, who barred the way, it was resolved to disarm them. The operation was conducted with the utmost patience and forbearance, but a sudden attack made by a few Tibetans at the instance of the Lhasa Dapen or general led to the order being given to fire on them, and they were mown down by Brigadier-General Macdonald's troops. Some further resistance was experienced at Guru, but the village was soon cleared and occupied. Gyantse was reached (April 11th), after some more fighting, chiefly at Khangma. The Tibetan fort at Gyantse was surrendered without resistance (12th). Colonel Younghusband received a despatch from the Amban at Lhasa (May 3rd), saying that the Dalai Lama refused to supply him with transport to Gyantse or to send a Tibetan representative at all. The garrison at Gyantse were attacked (5th), but the Tibetans were beaten off with a loss of 200 killed and 80 wounded. The attack took place during the absence of a great part of the garrison on an expedition to the Karo Pass, where fighting also took place. The Tibetans returned unopened (June 2nd) a letter from Colonel Younghusband demanding that the Amban should go to Gyantse with qualified Tibetan representatives to settle the difficulties outstanding. Attacks upon the British posts at Falla and Khangma on June 2nd and 7th were repulsed, and a severe defeat was inflicted on the Tibetans holding Gyantse jong and town (28th), after which an armistice was arranged and a deputation of Tibetan delegates had an interview with Colonel Younghusband (July 2nd). Nothing resulted from this, however, and the Jong was captured by the British force (6th). The next day the Monastery and the rest of Gyantse town were occupied without resistance. Colonel Younghusband issued a Proclamation (13th) stating that the Mission would proceed to Lhasa to obtain the necessary redress for the insults offered to representatives of the British Government; and the advance to Lhasa began at once, the city being reached (Aug. 3rd) without the firing of a shot after the passage of the Karo-la Pass. The *Times* correspondent sent home some most brilliant word-pictures of the city, dominated by the gigantic Potala Palace, of a rich maroon colour resting on white masonry and crowned with roofs of gold of a Chinese pattern. The structure is about 430 feet in height and between 800 and 900 feet in length. The Dalai Lama had fled, but the Amban at once waited on Colonel Younghusband and promised to assist in

arriving at a settlement. After considerable negotiation a formal treaty was signed (Sept. 7th) in the Dalai Lama's apartments in the Potala. The Regent left in charge affixed the Dalai Lama's seal, and the Council, the three great Monasteries and the National Assembly also sealed the treaty. The terms, according to the text given by the *Times* correspondent at Peking (15th) included the following stipulations. Tibet agreed to establish markets at Gyantse and Garlok, in addition to Yatung, for British and Tibetan trade, with Tibetan and British officials stationed thereat; and Great Britain agreed to alter by separate arrangement any objectionable features in the Convention of 1893. Tibet agreed to pay Great Britain an indemnity of £500,000 in three yearly instalments, commencing on Jan. 1st, 1906, Great Britain meanwhile continuing to occupy the Chumbi valley for 3 years, as security for the due payment of the indemnity and the performance of the conditions as to trading stations. It was provided that if the indemnity should not be paid, Great Britain should continue in occupation of Chumbi. Tibet agreed to demolish all forts between the Indian frontier and Gyantse on the trade routes. Tibet also agreed not to sell, lease, or mortgage any Tibetan territory to any foreign Power, without the consent of Great Britain, and not to allow any foreign Power to concern itself with Tibetan affairs, or to construct roads or railways or open mines in Tibet. By order of the Chinese Emperor the Amban issued a Proclamation (Sept. 15th) announcing that the Tashi Lama of Shigatse was appointed to succeed to the spiritual dignities of the Dalai Lama. The British Expedition left Lhasa on its return journey (23rd), the Regent invoking the blessing of Heaven on General Macdonald for having spared the monasteries from violation and giving him a gold image of Buddha. The journey was safely but with difficulty accomplished, owing to the late season.

### Sovereign.

The Emperor, Tsai-Tien Kwang-Hsu, is the son of Prince Chun, and his mother, who died in 1896, was a sister of the present Empress-Dowager. Born in '72, at Peking, he ascended the throne on Jan. 22nd, '75. He married, in '89, his cousin, a daughter of Duke Kwei, who is a brother of the Empress-Dowager. During the early part of his reign the Empress-Dowager Tsu-Hsi, who was b. Nov. 17th, 1834, was supreme, though nominally the Emperor assumed full control of the Government in '89. He is himself in favour of progress, and in '98 he issued several edicts in favour of reforms; but the only effect was that in Sept. '98 the Empress-Dowager restored the Regency and relegated the Emperor to the background again. Each Emperor can appoint his successor from among those of his own family who belong to a younger generation than his own.

### Railways.

Including the Russian lines in Manchuria, there were about 2800 miles open at the beginning of 1904, 1600 being Russian and the rest built by China or by European or other concessionaires.

The Imperial Railway of North China has a length of 580 miles, and runs between Peking and Tientsin and Niu-chwang, with extensions

to Chingwangtao and Hsin-min-tun, 40 miles west of Mukden. This line was restored to Chinese control by Great Britain and Russia in 1902.

The Russian Railway through Manchuria to Vladivostok has been complete for some time, and a branch leaves the main line at Harbin, running through Kirin and Mukden to Port Arthur.

The short line between Shanghai and Wosung, 18 kilometres, is said to be paying its way.

A line from Peking to Hankow is being constructed by a Franco-Belgian syndicate, and is complete from Peking to Chingting, and from Hankow northward to a distance of nearly 300 miles in 1904.

A concession for a line from Hankow to Canton was granted to the American China Development Co., but the controlling interest has been found to be Belgian, and complications arose in 1904.

The Canton to Fat-shan branch (11 miles) of the Canton-Hankow line was opened Nov. 15th, 1903, and the continuation of the line to Samshui, on the West River, was completed in 1904.

A line from Canton to Macao is to be built by a Chino-Portuguese syndicate.

A concession has been long granted for a line from Kow-loon (Hong-Kong) to Canton—100 miles—but nothing has been done.

A contract for the construction of the Shanghai-Su-chau-Nanking Railway was signed at Shanghai on July 9th, 1903, by Sheng and the representatives of the British and Chinese Corporation, with which the Peking Syndicate is now amalgamated. The work must be begun within one year and completed within five. This undertaking will result in a great development of trade on the Lower Yangtze.

The British Peking Syndicate has constructed a line from the coal-fields in Ho-nan to the Wei river, giving access by water to Tien-tsin; and they intend to extend the line to Tse-chau, the centre of the South Shansi coal-fields.

The Anglo-German trunk line from Tientsin to Chin-kiang, which is then to join the British line, for which a concession has been given from Chin-kiang to Shanghai, is still not commenced. The Germans are to build the section from Tientsin to the Shantung border, and the British the section thence to Chin-kiang.

The German Shan-tung railway, which runs from Tsin-tao on the coast, was opened as far as Chinan, the capital of Shan-tung, a distance of 247 miles, in 1903. The Chinese Government granted concessions during 1903 for extensions from Te-chau, on the Grand Canal, to Chingting-fu, on the main line from Peking to Hankow; and from Yen-chau to Kai-fong-fu, the capital of Ho-nan, where it will join the new Belgian line to Ho-nan-fu.

A Russian concession was granted for a line, guaranteed by the Chinese Government, from Chingting-fu, on the Peking-Hankow main line, to Tai-Yuen-fu, the capital of Shan-si (217 miles).

A contract, sanctioned by Imperial edict, was signed by the Belgian Compagnie Générale des Chemins de Fer et Tramways en Chine (Nov. 12th, 1903) for the construction of a line from Kai-fong-fu to Ho-nan-fu (250 kilometres), traversing from east to west the region of the Yellow River, with the right of extension to Si-ngan-fu.

The French line from Lao-kai to Yun-nan-sen is open from Hanoi to Viétri, and complete to Yenbay.

## History, 1904.

The Commercial Treaty with the United States was formally ratified by the Emperor, despite Russia's efforts to prevent it (Jan. 9th). Under the treaty Mukden and An-tung, in Manchuria, were opened to foreign trade; and under the similar treaty with Japan, ratified on the same day, it was provided that Ta-tung-Kau should be opened as a treaty port. The development of the negotiations between Japan and Russia was followed with the keenest interest at Peking, and Prince Ching and the Viceroy Yuan Shih-Kai gave assurances to the Japanese Minister that in the event of war China would maintain strict neutrality (15th). Great excitement was caused at Peking by the outbreak of hostilities between the two Powers, and by the Japanese successes at Port Arthur and Chemulpo (Feb. 8th). For details of the progress of the war see RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR. An Imperial edict proclaiming China's neutrality, and enjoining the strict observance thereof throughout the Empire, was published (12th), and the Japanese Government officially stated that they had strongly advised this course for China's adoption through their Minister at Peking. At the same time China was advised that this declaration of neutrality imposed upon her the obligation of seeing that it was scrupulously observed by both belligerents, and that no Chinese territory, except Manchuria, should be made the scene of warlike operations. In a note addressed to the Japanese Government (13th) China expressed her intention of acting on this advice; and in reply the Japanese Government declared that the war was being waged "not for the purpose of conquest, but solely in defence of her legitimate rights and interests, and consequently that the Imperial Government have no intention to acquire a territory as a result of the conflict at the expense of China."

The Chinese Minister in London, to whom, in accordance with treaty obligations, the draft of the Transvaal Labour Ordinance was sent, replied to Lord Lansdowne (Feb. 11th) that he found nothing in it to object to so far as regulations for the supervision and protection of Chinese immigrants were concerned. He asked, however, that the ordinance should provide for power being given to the Consul of the country of the immigrant to visit the mines and inspect the places prepared for their accommodation; that corporal punishment should be forbidden; that the "importers" of labour should be *bona-fide* employers of labour, and not dealers or speculators in labour; and that repatriation should take place to the port of embarkation. The Anglo-Chinese Labour Convention, containing the regulations for the importation of Chinese labourers into the Transvaal, and their control there, was afterwards signed by Lord Lansdowne and the Chinese Minister in London (May 13th).

A number of Imperial Decrees were issued during July. One, referring to the straitened condition of the finances of the country, and the effect of the war, ordered the abolition of the post of Customs Superintendents at Canton, and at Huaiian on the Grand Canal, besides other provincial posts. Another edict (18th) ordered an inquiry into the methods of collecting the land tax. A treaty between Portugal and China was signed at Shanghai (Nov. 11th), its provisions resembling those of the treaties with Great Britain, the United



States and Japan. It also dealt with Macao, affording China improved facilities for the prevention of the contraband opium traffic, and dealing with the colony's rights as to the navigation of the West River, and the rice trade with the mainland. A contract was also signed for the construction of a railway from Macao to Sung-shin by a Chino-Portuguese syndicate.

Sir Robert Hart drew up an important scheme for the reorganisation of the financial and military resources of the country, which was published in April. He advocated a uniform land tax at the rate of about 2s. 6d. per acre of cultivated land, which would produce a revenue of 400,000,000 taels, or about £53,000,000, as compared with the 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 taels of existing revenue. With this revenue the army could be reorganised, and 4 Army Corps, each consisting of 50,000 men, created; 3 new squadrons could be added to the navy, each consisting of 10 battleships and 10 first-class cruisers, with smaller vessels; 4 arsenals could be provided; the Civil Service could be reformed; 10 Governor-Generals, 20 Provincial Governors, 20 Provincial Treasurers, 20 Provincial Judges, 100 Taotais, 200 Prefects, 2000 District Magistrates and 20,000 Police Magistrates could be appointed and adequately remunerated; education could be provided for; and a postal and telegraph department could be set up.

The *Times* correspondent at Peking reported (Nov. 11th) that China had made proposals for the settlement of the vexed question whether the International Indemnity of 1901 should be regarded as a gold or silver debt. In return for the remission of the payment of interest on arrears, in return for calculating the rate of exchange at the average daily rate for the month instead of at the rate of the last day of the month only—a system which placed China at the mercy of rates arbitrarily imposed by the Bankers' Commission—such calculation to be retrospective and to apply to payments already made, and in return for crediting China with the interest on the proceeds paid monthly to the Bankers' Commission for the semi-annual payments of interest on the indemnity, China undertook to pay the whole indemnity on a gold basis. The foreign Ministers jointly protested (Dec. 1st) against the levying by the Chinese authorities of additional transit dues, as contrary to the commercial treaties.

**China Association, The**, is a society of merchants and others interested in the Far East, having for its objects the representation of the interests of the British mercantile community in their relations with the Chinese and Japanese, and the promotion of trade and intercourse with China and Japan. **Hon. Sec. and Treas.**, Joseph Welch; **Office**, 159, Cannon Street, E.C.

**China League, The**, was formed by Members of Parliament and others interested in the Far East in 1900. **The Hon. Secretaries** are Messrs. A. R. Burkill and G. Jamieson, C.M.G.; the **Secretary** is Mr. E. G. Wall; and the **Office** is at Dacre House, Victoria Street, S.W.

**Choate, Joseph Hodges**, American lawyer, succeeded Mr. Hay as U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain in '99, arriving in England on March 1st of that year. B. at Salem, Massachusetts, Jan. 24th, '32, and a graduate at Harvard

University, '52, he has attained eminence at the American Bar, to which he was admitted in '55. Mr. Choate is a cousin of Rufus Choate, the great American lawyer, orator, and senator, and was for long counted as one of the leading lawyers in the States. In '98 he was president of the American Bar Association. He was chairman of the convention held to revise the Constitution of the State of New York in '94. He received the LL.D. degree from Amherst in '87, Harvard '88, Edinburgh '99, Cambridge 1901, Yale 1901, St. Andrews 1902, Glasgow 1904, and the D.C.L. from Oxford in 1902. He is of course a Republican, an admirable speaker, and has written addresses on Abraham Lincoln, Rufus Choate, Admiral Farragut, Education in America, Benjamin Franklin, and Alexander Hamilton. His departure from England was foreshadowed in Dec. 1904. **Address**: 4, Carlton Gardens, S.W.

**Christian Evidence Society**. Founded in 1870 by the then Bishop of London, the late Earl of Harrowby, and others, Churchmen and Non-conformists, with the conviction that it was necessary to do something to counteract the progress of unbelief amongst various classes. **President**, Archbishop of Canterbury; **Chairman**, the Lord Chancellor; **Sec.**, Rev. R. V. F. Davies, M.A.; **Assistant Sec.**, R. Thomson. **Offices**, 34, Craven Street, W.C.

**Christie, Sir William H. Mahoney, K.C.B.**, D.Sc. (hon.), M.A., F.R.S., **Astronomer Royal**, was b. at Woolwich 1845, is a son of the late Prof. S. H. Christie, F.R.S., was ed. at King's Coll. School, London, and Trinity Coll., Camb., and became a Fellow of his college. Graduated B.A. ('68) as fourth wrangler. Appointed ('70) chief assistant at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, London. On Sir G. B. Airy's retirement ('81) appointed **Astronomer Royal**. He contrived and introduced several valuable improvements in the scientific apparatus there in use, including new forms of spectroscope, of alt-azimuth, and of domes. He is the author of the "Manual of Elementary Astronomy" and various scientific papers. K.C.B. Nov. 9th, 1904. **Address**: Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

**Cinque Ports, The**. A group of seven ports (originally five, whence the name) situated on the south coast of England (in Sussex and Kent). **Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover and Sandwich** were the original ports, **Winchelsea and Rye** being added afterwards. The original Cinque Ports were created by William the Conqueror, and were endowed with various important privileges in consideration of their furnishing a certain quota of ships of war, for the king's use, when demanded. The **Lord Wardenship**, of which Lord Curzon is the present holder, is now only an honorary dignity. Its holders have no special jurisdiction.

**City Churches Preservation Society, The**. founded in 1894, has been instrumental in saving St. Mildred's, All Hallows, Lombard Street, and St. Mary Woolnoth from demolition. The Society considers that to destroy any of the beautiful City churches would be unnecessary and an act of vandalism. **Chairman**, Mr. Edwin Freshfield. **Hon. Sec.**, Mr. Alfred Moore, 7 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

**City of London College**. This institution (known as the Metropolitan Evening Classes at Crosby Hall) was founded in 1848 by the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, M.A., and was constituted the City of London College in '60. The

building in White Street, Moorfields, was erected in '83. The "Mitchell" wing, in Rope-maker Street, was added in 1904 at a cost of £28,000. It is now a constituent Institute of the "City Polytechnic." Day and evening classes are held in the various branches of science, literature, art, and commerce, and a commercial day school has been established. There are large and commodious chemical, physical, biological, and physiological laboratories, also Art studios, to meet the requirements of the students. There are also a good library and a spacious reading-room. Principal, Sidney Humphries, B.A., LL.B.; Secretary, David Savage, F.C.I.S.

### CIVIL SERVICE.

This is one of the oldest institutions of the country, and probably dates from the earliest monarchical times. It is only within perhaps the last hundred years that the English Civil Service has assumed its present vast proportions. The Civil Service comprises all persons who serve the King in a civil capacity, as opposed to those employed in the military and naval services. The total number of persons so employed cannot be far short of half a million. The chief department of the Civil Service is the **Treasury**, which exercises a control over all other departments, and from whom alone authority is obtained for all expenditure. Perhaps next in importance is the **Exchequer and Audit Department**, which is charged with the audit of the accounts of all other departments, and is required to see that the expenditure of each is in accordance with the authorities received from the Treasury. The **Foreign Office** (including the diplomatic service), the **India Office** and the **Colonial Office**, together with the **Home Office**, probably rank next amongst the numerous departments of the Home Civil Service. The three revenue departments—namely, the **Post Office**, **Inland Revenue**, and **Customs**—are of course important branches of the service; there are also, among what are known as the spending departments, the **War Office**, **Admiralty**, **Board of Trade**, **Office of Works**, **Education Office**, **Privy Council Office**, the **Stationery Office**, and many other smaller offices.

A Parliamentary Return issued in 1903 showed that the total number of persons in the Established Civil Service on March 31st, 1902, was 107,782. Of these there were in the—

Post Office . . . . .	77,035
Admiralty . . . . .	8,869
Inland Revenue Department . . . . .	5,388
Customs Department . . . . .	3,877
Prisons Commissioners, U.K. . . . .	3,754
Board of Education . . . . .	1,125
Trade . . . . .	1,093
War Office . . . . .	1,039
Local Government Boards, U.K. . . . .	598
Supreme Court, England . . . . .	459
" Ireland . . . . .	243
Office of Works, England . . . . .	294
" Ireland . . . . .	103
Home Office . . . . .	289
British Museum . . . . .	281
Ordnance Survey . . . . .	205

and smaller numbers in other departments of the Service.

Most of the clerkships in the Civil Service are now thrown open to public competition, and the various offices are grouped into two grades. The recommendation of the **Playfair Commission**

which sat in 1874 to inquire into the Civil Service—namely, that the Service should be divided into a **Higher** and a **Lower Division**, with a specified scale of salaries irrespective of office for each division—has never been fully carried out. Most of the better-class offices are grouped under Grade I., and the remainder under what was formerly known as Grade II.; in these latter, however, most of the vacancies are being filled up by the appointment of Lower Division clerks under the **Playfair** scheme.

The Civil Service Commissioners conduct the examinations not only for home services, but also for Indian, military, naval, and colonial services. The **Secretary of the Civil Service Commission** is Mr. Stanley M. Leathes, M.A. (An annual report is published by Eyre & Spottiswoode.) For details see **FINANCE, NATIONAL**; see also **BRITISH EMPIRE (Indian Civil Service)**. Full particulars of all examinations for the Civil Services, and of the situations to be competed for, can always be obtained on application to the **Civil Service Commission, London, W.**

**Clarke, Sir Edward G., K.C.**, was b. in London, Feb. 15th, 1841. His father was Mr. J. G. Clarke, a jeweller. He was ed. at the City Commercial School, City of London Coll. and King's Coll., London, and obtained a writership in the India Office by open competition '59, but retired Oct. '60. He became Tancred Law Student in '61; was called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '64; created Q.C. '80; and elected a benchor of his Inn '82. He was made Solicitor-General in Lord Salisbury's '86 Administration, and received the honour of knighthood. Sir Edward was for some time a reporter in the House of Commons, and was on the literary staff of the *Morning Herald and Standard*. He made his mark in the celebrated Penge case, and successfully defended Mrs. Bartlett in the notorious Pimlico poisoning case. He has published three volumes of political and forensic speeches. His principal speech in the House of Commons was on Feb. 13th, '93, when he followed Mr. Gladstone in the debate on Home Rule. He declined to take office in '95 because of the regulations as to private practice imposed on the Solicitor-General and Attorney-General, and in '97 refused the offer of the appointment of Master of the Rolls. He was M.P. for Southwark '80, and for Plymouth '80-1900. In regard to the Transvaal question he strongly attacked Mr. Chamberlain's diplomacy in the House of Commons in Oct. '99, expressing the opinion that if Parliament had been sitting in August and September there would have been no war, and eventually he retired from Parliament because of his differences with his constituents on this point. Address: Thorncote, Staines.

**Clarke, Sir George Sydenham, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.**, Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence, was b. in 1848, and is a son of the Rev. W. J. Clarke of Folkestone. Ed. at Haileybury and Wimbledon, he passed first both into and out of the R.M.A., Woolwich, and entered the Royal Engineers '68. He was on the Staff of Cooper's Hill '71-80, served in Egypt and the Soudan '82 and '85, and then went to the War Office. For his services as Sec. to the Colonial Defence Committees, '85-92, he was made a K.C.M.G. '93. He also acted as Sec. to the Royal Commission on Navy and Army Administration in '88, and was a member of the Committee appointed in 1900 to



inquire into the organisation of the War Office. During the Boer war he was Supt. of the Royal Carriage Dept. at Woolwich. Governor of Victoria 1901, member War Office Reconstruction Committee 1903, and in 1904 appointed to the post he now holds. He married in '71 Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Gen. R. H. Fellowes. He has published works on "Imperial Defence," "Fortification," etc.

**Clifford, Rev. John, M.A., LL.B., B.Sc., F.G.S., D.D.**, President of the Baptist Union '88 and '99, President of the National Council of Free Evangelical Churches '98, was b. Oct. 16th, 1836, at Sawley. In Feb. '93, during the course of a lecture, he stated that when a boy of eleven he was a "threader" in a lace factory, and had often worked from 4 a.m. on the Friday till 6 p.m. on the Saturday. In '55 he entered the General Baptist College. After his third year at the College he accepted an invitation from the Praed Street church, Paddington. He graduated B.A. at London University in '61,

B.Sc. with honours in Logic and Philosophy, and in Geology in '62, in '64 taking the degree of M.A. (bracketed first); and in '66 that of LL.B. with honours in the Principles of Legislation. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him in '83 by Bates' University, U.S.A. His growing success at Praed Street led to the erection of **Westbourne Park Chapel**, which was opened Sept. '77, and in which he still continues to minister. He visited Australia and the States during '97. He was the protagonist of the Passive Resistance Movement in 1903 and 1904. His works include the following: "Is Life worth Living?" "The Dawn of Manhood," "Daily Strength for Daily Living," "Christian Certainties," "The Inspiration and Authority of the Bible," "Typical Christian Leaders," "Social Worship," "God's Greater Britain," "The New Education Bill: What is at Stake" (1902), and "The Secret of Jesus" (1903). Address: 25, Sunderland Terrace, Westbourne Gardens, W.

### CLUBS AND CLUB HOUSES, PRINCIPAL.

Name of Club.	Club House.	Established	No. of Members.	Subscription.	
				Entrance.	Annual.
Albemarle . . . . .	13, Albemarle Street . . . . .	1874	850	£ s. d. 5 5 0	£ s. d. 5 & 4 gs.
Alpine . . . . .	23, Savile Row . . . . .	1857	653	4 4 0	2 2 0
Army and Navy . . . . .	36, Pall Mall . . . . .	1837	2,400	40 0 0	7 & 10 gs.
Arthur's . . . . .	69, St. James's Street . . . . .	1765	600	31 10 0	10 & 11 gs.
Arts . . . . .	40, Dover St., Piccadilly, W. . . . .	1863	600	£10 share £6 fee	7 7 0
Athenæum . . . . .	107, Pall Mall . . . . .	1824	1,200	31 10 0	8 8 0
Authors' . . . . .	3, Whitehall Court . . . . .	1891	350	£5 share until 600 memb'rs	5 5 (T.) 3 3 (Sb.) 2 2 (C.)
Automobile . . . . .	119, Piccadilly, W. . . . .	1897	2,600	6 6 0	8 8 (T.) 5 5 (C.)
Auxiliary Forces . . . . .	Whitehall Court, S.W. . . . .	1902	1,000	—	5,3, & 1 gs.
Bachelors' . . . . .	7 & 8, Hamilton Place, W. . . . .	1881	1,000	31 10 0	10 10 0
Badminton . . . . .	100, Piccadilly, W. . . . .	1876	1,000	10 10 0	8 8 0
Baldwin . . . . .	79A, Pall Mall . . . . .	1887	225	10 10 0	5 5 0
Bath (Gentlemen) . . . . .	34, Dover St., Piccadilly, W. . . . .	1894	2,000	21 0 0	10 10 0
„ (Ladies) . . . . .	16, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, W. . . . .	1894	450	10 10 0	7 7 0
Beefsteak . . . . .	9, Green St., Leicester Square . . . . .	1876	300	15 15 0	6 6 0
Boodle's . . . . .	28, St. James's Street . . . . .	1762	650	30 gs.	11 11 0
Brooks's . . . . .	St. James's Street . . . . .	1764	650	31 10 0	11 11 0
Burlington Fine Arts . . . . .	17, Savile Row . . . . .	1866	500	5 5 0	5 5 0
Caledonian . . . . .	30, Charles Street, St. James's, S.W. . . . .	1897	Limited to 1,300	10 10 0	8 gs. (T.) 6 gs. (C.) Officers, 5 & 1 gs.
Camera . . . . .	28, Charing Cross Road, W.C. . . . .	1885	700	1 0 0	5,2, & 1 gs.
Carlton . . . . .	94, Pall Mall . . . . .	1832	1,300	40 0 0	10 & 11 gs.
Cavalry . . . . .	127, Piccadilly, W. . . . .	1890	1,300	31 10 0	10 10 0
City Athenæum . . . . .	Angel Court, E.C. . . . .	1895	650	5 5 0	5 5 0
City Carlton . . . . .	St. Swithin's Lane . . . . .	1868	800 (T.) 200 (C.)	20 gs. (T.) 10 gs. (C.)	10 gs. (T.) 5 5 (C.)
City Liberal . . . . .	Walbrook . . . . .	1874	829	Suspd.	10 & 4 gs. (C.)
City of London . . . . .	19, Old Broad Street, E.C. . . . .	1832	800	31 10 0	10 10 0
Cocoa Tree . . . . .	64, St. James's Street . . . . .	1746	700	10 10 0	5 & 7 gs.
Conservative . . . . .	74, St. James's Street . . . . .	1840	1,300	31 10 0	10 10 0
Constitutional . . . . .	Northumberland Avenue . . . . .	1883	6,500	15 & 10 gs.	7 & 4 gs.
Denison (Ladies' and Gents') . . . . .	115, Buckingham St., Adelphi . . . . .	1886	About 120	None	10s. and upw'rds

Name of Club.	Club House.	Estab- lished	No. of Members.	Subscription.	
				Entrance.	Annual.
Devonshire . . . . .	50, St. James's Street . . . .	1874	1,230	£ s. d. 15 15 0	£ s. d. 10 10 0
Dutch . . . . .	22, Regent Street, S.W. . . .	1873	300	None	3 3 0
East India Unit. Service	16 & 17, St. James's Square . .	1849	2,500	21 0 0	10 10 0
Eccentric . . . . .	21, Shaftesbury Avenue . . . .	1891	899	10 10 0	3 3 0
Eighty . . . . .	3, Hare Court, Temple, E.C. (Office) . . . . .	1880	696	1 1 0*	1 1 0
Eldon . . . . .	3, Curstior Street, Chancery Lane. . . . .	1877	200	2 2 0	4 4 (T.) 2 2 (C.)
Farmers' . . . . .	2, Whitehall Court . . . . .	1842	900	1 1 0	1 1 (C) 3 3 (T.)
Garrick . . . . .	15, Garrick St., Covent Garden	1831	650	21 0 0	10 10 0
German Athenæum . . . .	93, Mortimer Street, W. . . .	1869	426	5 5 0	6 & 4 gs.
Golfers' . . . . .	2A, Whitehall Court . . . . .	1893	1,000	—	5,3 & 1 gs.
Green Room . . . . .	46, Leicester Square . . . . .	1877	500	6 6 0	5 5 0
Gresham . . . . .	1, Gresham Place, E.C. . . . .	1843	475	26 5 0	10 10 0
Grosvenor . . . . .	Piccadilly . . . . .	1885	3,000	None	10 gs. (T.)
Guards' . . . . .	70, Pall Mall . . . . .	1883	600	31 10 0	8 gs. (C.) 11 0 0 & 10 0 0
Gun Club . . . . .	Pavilion, Wood Lane, Notting Hill, W. Office, 5, Brook St.	1860	No limit	15 0 0	10 0 0
Hurlingham . . . . .	Fulham, S.W. . . . .	1868	1,600	21 0 0	8 8 0
Isthmian . . . . .	105, Piccadilly . . . . .	1882	1,600	None	10 & 7 gs.
Junior Army and Navy . .	10, St. James's Street . . . .	1869	2,000	10 10 0	10 10 0 Home 11 (Spr.)
Junior Athenæum . . . .	116, Piccadilly . . . . .	1864	1,200	10 10 0	10 10 0
Junior Carlton . . . . .	Pall Mall . . . . .	1864	2,100	38 17 0	10 10 0
Junior Conservative . . .	43 & 44, Albemarle St., Piccadilly	1889	4,500	Suspd.	4 gs. (T.) 2 g. (C.)
Junior Constitutional . .	101, Piccadilly, W. . . . .	1887	5,500	10 10 0	5 & 3 gs.
Junior United Service . .	Charles Street, St. James's . .	1827	2,000	40 0 0	8 8 0
Kennel . . . . .	7, Grafton Street, W. . . . .	1873	300	—	5 5 0
Marlborough . . . . .	52, Pall Mall, S.W. . . . .	1869	500	31 10 0	10 10 0
Marylebone C.C. . . . .	Lord's, St. John's Wood, N.W.	1787	4,880	5 0 0	3 0 0
National . . . . .	1, Whitehall Gardens . . . . .	1845	600	Suspd.	410 7 1/2 gs.
National Liberal . . . . .	Whitehall Place, S.W. . . . .	1882	6,000	Suspd.	6 & 3 gs. Junior 2 & 1 gs. 6 6 0 Country 2 & 4 gs.
National Sporting . . . .	Covent Garden . . . . .	1891	700	5 5 0	10 10 0
Naval and Military . . . .	94, Piccadilly . . . . .	1862	2,000	42 0 0	10 10 0
New Club . . . . .	4, Grafton Street, Piccadilly . .	1893	900	£21 or With- out	7 gs. (T.) 4 gs. (C.) 10 gs. (T.) 6 gs. (C.) 1 1 0
New Reform . . . . .	10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. . . .	1900	500	—	1 1 0
New Oxford & Cambridge	68, Pall Mall . . . . .	1884	870	10 10 0	10 & 6 gs.
New University . . . . .	57 & 58, St. James's Street . .	1863	1,100	31 10 0	8 8 0
Northumberland and Northern Counties, Ltd.	2, Whitehall Court, S.W. . . .	1892	500	None	3 gs. (T.) 2 gs. (C.) 1 g. (Fn.)
Old Welcome . . . . .	Earl's Court Exhibition . . . .	1887	1,000	—	3 3 0
O.P. Club . . . . .	Piazza, Covent Garden, W.C. . .	1900	800	1 1 0	1 11 6
Oriental . . . . .	18, Hanover Square, W. . . . .	1824	800	31 0 0	9 9 0
Orleans . . . . .	29, King Street, St. James's . .	1877	500	31 10 0	10 gs. & 1 g. (For.)
Oxford and Cambridge . .	71 to 76, Pall Mall . . . . .	1830	1,170	42 0 0	9 9 0
Pioneer (Ladies') . . . .	5, Grafton Street, Bond Street W. . . . .	1892	650	(T.) 3 gs. (C.) 2 gs. (Profes- sional) 2 gs.	(T.) 3 gs. (C.) 2 gs. (P.) 2 gs.

\* Candidates under 30, £1 1s.; under 40, £3 3s.; over 40, £10 10s.



Name of Club.	Club House.	Estab- lished	No. of Members.	Subscription.	
				Entrance.	Annual.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Playgoers' . . . . .	6, Clement's Inn, W.C. . . . .	1884	1,500	1 11 0	1 1 0
Portland . . . . .	9, St. James's Square, S.W. . . . .	1816	300	10 10 0	10 10 0
Pratt's . . . . .	14, Park Place, St. James's, S.W. . . . .	1841	700	—	5 5 0
Press . . . . .	Wine Office Ct., Fleet St., E.C. . . . .	1881	420	1 0 0	3 & 1 gs.
Primrose . . . . .	4 & 5, Park Place, St. James's. . . . .	1886	4,500	Suspd.	2 2 0 & 1 1 0
Prince's. . . . .	Knightsbridge . . . . .	1853	1,500	7 7 0	7 7 0
Queen's. . . . .	West Kensington . . . . .	1886	1,200	5 5 0	5 gs. (T.) 3 gs. (C. & Service)
Raleigh . . . . .	16, Regent Street, S.W. . . . .	1858	800	15 15 0	10 10 0
Ranelagh . . . . .	Barn Elms, Barnes, S.W. . . . .	1894	2,200	20 guins., Officers on Active List 10 gs.	10 10 0
Reform . . . . .	104, Pall Mall, S.W. . . . .	1836	1,400	40 0 0	10 10 0
Royal Canoe . . . . .	Trowlock Island, Hampton Wk. . . . .	1866	200	2 2 0	1 1 0
Royal London Yacht . . . . .	2, Savile Row, W., and Cowes, Isle of Wight . . . . .	1838	515	Suspd.	7 & 4 gs.
Royal Societies . . . . .	St. James's Street . . . . .	1894	2,000	1 1 0 (Library)	6 gs. (T.) 4 gs. (C.) 2 gs. (Col. & Fgn.)
Royal Thames Yacht . . . . .	7, Albemarle Street, W. . . . .	1823	Lmtd. to	Suspd.	8 & 6 gs.
Royal Water Colour So- ciety Art. . . . .	5A, Pall Mall East, S.W. . . . .	1884	1,000 250	1 1 0	1 1 0
St. James' . . . . .	106, Piccadilly . . . . .	1857	650	26 5 0	11 11 0
St. Stephen's . . . . .	1, Bridge Street, Westminster . . . . .	1871	1,150	10 10 0	10 10 0
Savage . . . . .	6 & 7, Adelphi Terrace . . . . .	1857	600	5 5 0	5 gs. (T.) 3 gs. (C.)
Savile . . . . .	107, Piccadilly, W. . . . .	1868	675	10 10 0	6 6 0
Smithfield Club (Incorp.) . . . . .	12, Hanover Square . . . . .	1798	1,100	None.	1 1 0
Sports . . . . .	8, St. James's Square . . . . .	1893	Unlimit.	10 0 0	6,3 & 1 gs.
Thatched House . . . . .	86, St. James's Street . . . . .	1865	800	10 10 0	10 10 0
Travellers' . . . . .	106, Pall Mall . . . . .	1819	800	31 10 0	10 & 11 gs.
Turf . . . . .	85, Piccadilly, W. . . . .	1868	550	31 10 0	12 12 0
Union . . . . .	Trafalgar Square . . . . .	1822	1,250	22 1 0	9 & 10 gs.
United Service . . . . .	116 & 117, Pall Mall . . . . .	1815	1,600	30 0 0	10l. home 1l. abroad
United University . . . . .	1, Suffolk Street . . . . .	1822	1,000	42 0 0	8 8 0
University . . . . .	127, Princes St., Edinburgh . . . . .	1864	700	36 15 0	7 0 0
University (Ladies') . . . . .	4, George St., Hanover Square . . . . .	1887	500	1 1 0	1 1 0
Victoria . . . . .	18, Wellington Street, W.C. . . . .	1857	460	10 10 0	6 6 0
Walsingham (late New Lyric) . . . . .	Coventry Street, W. . . . .	1904	1,500	5 5 0	5 5 0
Wellington (Social : Ladies as Visitors) . . . . .	1, Grosvenor Place . . . . .	1885	1,400	21 0 0	10 10 0
Westminster . . . . .	4, Whitehall Court, S.W. . . . .	1904	—	1 1 0	2 2 (T.) 1 1 (C.)
Whitehall . . . . .	47, Parliament Street . . . . .	1866	600	21 0 0	10 10 0
White's . . . . .	37, St. James's Street . . . . .	1693	800	19 19 0	11 11 0
Windham . . . . .	13, St. James's Square . . . . .	1828	700	32 11 0	10 10 0
Writers' Club . . . . .	10, Norfolk St., Strand, W.C. . . . .	1892	350	1 1 0	11 6 (T.) 1 1 (C.)
Yorick . . . . .	29 & 30, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C. . . . .	1889	300	2 2 0	2 2 0

**Cobden Club.** Chairman of Committee, Lord Welby; Secretary, G. H. Perris, 28, Victoria Street, S.W.

**Coleridge-Taylor, S.**, composer, was b. in London, 1875. His father, a West African, studied medicine at King's College, London; his mother was English. He greatly distinguished himself at the Royal College of Music, where his masters were Professor Stanford (composition), Mr. Henry Holmes

(violin), and Mr. Algernon Ashton (pianoforte). Several of his works attracted attention at the college students' concerts, but to the general public he first became known through the "Orchestral Ballade in A Minor," written for Gloucester (Three Choirs) Festival, '98. His cantata "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast," was warmly welcomed in '99, when also he composed for provincial festivals a "Solemn Prelude" for orchestra (Worcester), the over-

ture to the "Hiawatha" trilogy (Norwich), and the second part of the trilogy "The Death of Minnehaha" (Hanley). The complete trilogy was performed several times in 1900. In that year he also composed the incidental music to "Herod" at Her Majesty's Theatre. In Jan. 1902, his "Blind Girl of Castel Cuillé" was produced by the Royal Choral Society at the Albert Hall, and he also published a Coronation March. In 1903 his cantata "The Atonement" was produced at the Hereford Festival. In 1904 he composed several works for the violin and a large number of songs. At the invitation of a choral society which bears his name in Washington, U.S.A., he went there in October to conduct performances of "Hiawatha." He has been for some years conductor of the Rochester Choral Society, and was recently appointed conductor of the Handel Society, 10, Upper Grove, South Norwood, S.E.

### COLOMBIA.

Colombia is a republic of South and Central America, bounded on the east by Venezuela, on the south by Brazil and Ecuador, on the west by the Pacific, and on the north by the Caribbean Sea. Formed by the union in 1861 of nine states as the "United States of New Granada," which in '63 became the "United States of Colombia." After the termination of the revolution which prostrated the country in '84-5, a new constitution was promulgated in August '86 by the National Council of Bogota. By this constitution the independence of the nine States was abolished, a central authority was set up, and the country was styled the "Republic of Colombia." The nine States became simple departments, their presidents being reduced to governors under the direct nomination of the President of the Republic, whose term of office is six years. The legislature consists of a Senate and House of Representatives.

As a result of the rejection by Parliament of the Panama Canal Treaty with the United States, an uprising took place in Panama on Nov. 3rd, 1903, independence of the Republic was proclaimed, the State officials were arrested, and a provisional Government was formed. The Colombian troops which had held Colon abandoned it, and, despite the protests of Colombia, the *de facto* Government of Panama was constituted and recognised by the United States, most of the Isthmian municipalities joining the new Republic. See **ENGINEERING** and **PANAMA**.

A treaty was signed in Nov. 1904 submitting a boundary dispute with Ecuador to the arbitration of the German Emperor.

The national religion is Roman Catholicism, but other religions are tolerated. Primary education is free, but not compulsory. All able-bodied citizens are liable to military service. Industries are chiefly confined to agriculture and the rearing of cattle. Coffee is grown, the department of Cundinamarca producing the famous Bogota coffee; but the civil war has lately paralysed the business. Cocoa and bananas are also cultivated. The great attraction of Colombia is its mineral wealth. Rich mines of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, etc., and emerald mines, which are the property of the Government, exist in the country. From Oct. '99 till Nov. 1902 a civil war progressed in a desultory fashion, crippling the national industries, and paralysing

all commercial intercourse with the interior. The great rise in exchange has also caused much embarrassment.

**Area**, 482,274 sq. miles; **pop.** estimated at between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000. **Capital**, **Bogota** (pop. 120,000). **Estimated revenue** 1903, £852,052; **estimated expenditure**, £903,115. **Imports** '98-9, £2,216,605; **exports**, £3,831,557 (no later data available); **foreign debt**, 1903, £2,805,502, of which it is understood that Panama will assume a share.

**President**, Señor Marroquín.

**Commander-in-Chief**, Gen. A. Vasque-Coboz.

**Minister Plenipotentiary in England**, Dr. Ignacio Gutiérrez Ponce, 42, Holland Rd., Kensington, W.—**Consul-General**, Don Guillermo R. Calderón, 103, Newgate Street, E.C.—**Vice-Consul** Mr. Leopold Schloss.

**British Minister and Consul-General at Bogota**, George Earle Welby, Esq.

### COLONIAL CONFERENCE, 1902.

The Conference met at the Colonial Office on June 30th, Mr. Chamberlain presiding, and held ten meetings in all, the last taking place on Aug. 11th. The following Premiers of self-governing colonies were present: Sir Wilfrid Laurier (Canada), Sir Edmund Barton (Australia), Mr. Seddon (New Zealand), Sir Gordon Sprigg (Cape Colony), Sir Albert Hime (Natal), Sir Robert Bond (Newfoundland), Lord Onslow (Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies), and Sir Montague Ommanney (Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies) were present. Sir John Anderson, of the Colonial Office, was present as **Secretary to the Conference**. In the 1903 ed. there appeared a full summary of Mr. Chamberlain's opening speech, and the text of the official summary of resolutions passed by, and the results of, the Conference. We give below such of these as are of current interest or importance.

Mr. Chamberlain, in his opening speech, said they all had the same paramount object at heart—namely, "if we possibly can, to draw closer the bonds which unite us, and to confirm and establish that Imperial unity upon which the security, and, I think I may add, the very existence of the Empire depends." As to the political relations, H.M. Government, while they would welcome any approach which might be made to a more definite and a closer union, felt that it was not for them to press this upon the Colonies. The demand, if it came and when it came, must come from the Colonies. If it came it would be enthusiastically received in this country. He proceeded: "Gentlemen, we do want your aid. We do require your assistance in the administration of the vast Empire which is yours as well as ours. The weary Titan staggers under the too-vast orb of its fate. We have borne the burden for many years. We think it is time that our children should assist us to support it, and whenever you make the request to us, be very sure that we shall hasten gladly to call you to our Councils. If you are prepared at any time to take any share, any proportionate share, in the burdens of the Empire, we are prepared to meet you with any proposal for giving to you a corresponding voice in the policy of the Empire."

The Conference resolved: "That it would be to the advantage of the Empire if Conferences were held, as far as practicable, at intervals not exceeding four years, at which



questions of common interest affecting the relations of the mother country and His Majesty's Dominions over the seas could be discussed and considered as between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Prime Ministers of the self-governing Colonies. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is requested to arrange for such Conferences after communication with the Prime Ministers of the respective Colonies. In case of any emergency arising upon which a special Conference may have been deemed necessary, the next ordinary Conference to be held not sooner than three years thereafter."

As to **Imperial Defence**, Mr. Chamberlain submitted a paper showing that the ordinary military and naval expenditure of the United Kingdom—not including the extraordinary war expenses—represented an expenditure per head of the population of the United Kingdom of 29s. 3d. per annum; in Canada the same expenditure worked out at 2s. per head; in New South Wales at 3s. 5d. per head; in Victoria 3s. 3d.; in New Zealand 3s. 4d.; and in the Cape and Natal between 2s. and 3s. That, he thought, was not a fair distribution of the burdens of the Empire, and no one would believe that the United Kingdom could for all time make this inordinate sacrifice. It was inconsistent with the present position of the Colonies and with their dignity as nations that they should leave the mother country to bear the whole, or almost the whole, of the expense.

As to **Commercial Relations**, papers as to the trade between the Colonies and the mother country, and the trade between the United Kingdom and foreign countries, were presented, which showed (1) that the Empire might be self-sustaining; (2) that the Empire at the present time, and especially the United Kingdom, derived the greater part of its necessities from foreign countries, and exported the largest part of its surplus produce also to foreign countries. This trade might be the trade, the inter-imperial trade of the Empire. H.M. Government desired to establish the principle of free trade within the Empire, while recognising the exigencies of all new countries; but they were aware, unfortunately, that up to the present no proposal so far-reaching had come to them from any of the Colonies. On the question of a **preferential tariff for British goods**, he examined closely the result of the action taken by Canada in this direction, and demonstrated that all it had done had been to check the decline in the importation of British goods into Canada, which had been going on owing to the tariff on manufactured goods. He said: "I think the very valuable experience, somewhat disappointing and discouraging, as I have already pointed out, but the very valuable experience which we have derived from the history of the Canadian tariff, shows that while we may most readily and most gratefully accept from you any preference which you may be willing voluntarily to accord to us, we cannot bargain with you for it; we cannot pay for it unless you go much further and unable us to enter your home market on terms of greater equality. . . . So long as a preferential tariff, even a munificent preference, is still sufficiently protective to exclude us altogether, or nearly so, from your markets, it is no satisfaction to us that you have imposed even greater disability upon the same goods if they come from foreign markets, especially if the articles in

which the foreigners are interested come in under more favourable conditions."

The Conference resolved:

"1. That this Conference recognises that the principle of preferential trade between the United Kingdom and H.M. Dominions beyond the seas would stimulate and facilitate mutual commercial intercourse, and would by promoting the development of the resources and industries of the several parts, strengthen the Empire.

"2. That this Conference recognises that, in the present circumstances of the Colonies, it is not practicable to adopt a general system of a Free Trade as between the mother country and the British dominions beyond the seas.

"3. That with a view, however, to promoting the increase of trade within the Empire, it is desirable that those Colonies which have not already adopted such a policy should, as far as their circumstances permit, give substantial preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the United Kingdom.

"4. That the Prime Ministers of the Colonies respectfully urge on H.M. Government the expediency of granting in the United Kingdom preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the Colonies, either by exemption from or reduction of duties now or hereafter imposed.

"5. That the Prime Ministers present at the Conference undertake to submit to their respective Governments at the earliest opportunity the principle of the resolution, and to request them to take such measures as may be necessary to give effect to it."

The representatives of the Colonies are prepared to recommend to the respective Parliaments preferential treatment of British goods on the following lines:—

**Canada.**—The existing preference of 33½ per cent., and an additional preference on lists of selected articles—(a) by further reducing the duties in favour of the United Kingdom; (b) by raising the duties against foreign imports; (c) by imposing duties on certain foreign imports now on the free list.

**Australia.**—Preferential treatment not yet defined as to nature or extent. (See *Australia*, p. 96, ed. 1904.)

**New Zealand.**—A general preference of 10 per cent. all-round reduction of the present duty on British manufactured goods, or an equivalent in respect of lists of selected articles on the lines proposed by Canada—namely (a) by further reducing the duties in favour of the United Kingdom; (b) by raising the duties against foreign powers; (c) by imposing duties on certain foreign imports now on the free list. (See *New Zealand*, p. 97, ed. 1904.)

**The Cape and Natal.**—A preference of 25 per cent. or its equivalent on dutiable goods other than specially-rated articles to be given by increasing the duties on foreign imports. (See *South African Customs Convention*, p. 70, ed. 1904.)

The Canadian representatives claimed that, in consideration of the preference given by them to the products of the mother country, Canadian food products should be exempted in the United Kingdom from the duties imposed by the 1902 Act; but Mr. Chamberlain, on behalf of the Imperial Government, was unable to agree to this. He did not think the material results to the trade of the United Kingdom were as great as the Canadian Ministers claimed, and the change proposed would be

an important departure from the established fiscal policy of the United Kingdom. If the Canadian proposals could be entertained at all, as to which he would not commit himself, it would be necessary for Canada to offer some material tariff concessions beyond those which she had already voluntarily given.

**Combes, Emile**, French statesman; b. at Roquecourbe, Department of Tarn, Sept. 6th, 1835. He was ed. at a Catholic seminary, and studied medicine, but also philosophy and history, and joined to the degree of M.D. that of Doctor of Letters. He published a book on the "Psychology of St. Thomas Aquinas," and became a contributor to the *Revue Contemporaine*. Rarely returning to his birthplace, he fixed himself at Pons, in the Charente, and turning his attention to public affairs, he filled many important posts, from that of mayor and county councillor upwards. In '85 he was elected Senator by his department. Whilst Vice-President of the Senate he became in '95 Minister of Public Instruction. He took a foremost part in the various measures which have reorganised primary and secondary education, and became recognised as a specialist in educational matters. Proposed by his predecessor, M. Waldeck-Rousseau himself, he succeeded him in June 1902 as Président du Conseil des Ministres, under M. Loubet. One of his first and most important duties was the application of the new Associations Act, restricting the clerical influence on education, and in his fulfilment of this task opponents have reproached him with needless rigour. He was the reporter of the Act when it came before the Senate. On becoming Prime Minister he declared his intention to apply the Act with resolute thoroughness, to reduce the period of military service to two years, and to establish a general income tax. See FRANCE.

**Commerce, Association of Chambers of, of the United Kingdom.** This Association was formed in 1860, and incorporated in '75, for the purpose of discussing and considering questions concerning trade, commerce, manufactures, and shipping; and for the collection and dissemination of information from time to time on matters affecting these subjects and the general commercial interests of the country. The Association is in direct communication with various Government departments, and has been instrumental in passing several Acts of Parliament. It holds an annual meeting early in the year in London, and an autumnal meeting in the provinces, at both of which resolutions suggested by the various local chambers of commerce are discussed, with a view to action being taken thereon. At these meetings the President of the Board of Trade and a representative of the Foreign Office usually attend, in order to ascertain the views of the commercial community on important mercantile topics. The membership of the Association consists not of individuals, but of chambers of commerce, 103 of which are members and send delegates to the meetings of the Association. **President**, Sir William H. Holland, M.P.; **Secretary**, E. W. Fithian. **Offices**, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

**Commercial Travellers' Association** (United Kingdom) was established in 1883, and has branches throughout the kingdom. In connection with it is the **United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' Benefit Society** (**Secretary**, H. G. King. **Offices**, 104, High Holborn, W.C.).

The Association is managed by a Central Board, and holds an annual Conference. Monthly organ, *On the Road*. **Hon. General Secretary**, Fred Coysh, 42, Weston Park, Crouch End, London, N.

**Commissionaires, Corps of.** The members of this institution, which was founded in 1859 by the late Capt. Sir E. Walter, K.C.B., are retired soldiers and sailors of His Majesty's regular forces. At first the Corps was composed of wounded men who had served in the Crimea and the Indian mutiny; but very shortly the demand for the services of Commissionaires led to an increase in the number, which has been steadily maintained, and now exceeds 2800. There are divisions in Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nottingham, and Cardiff, all being subject to the same discipline and regulations. The men are employed in every capacity where high qualifications are required, and thus may be engaged for permanent or temporary service. **Office**, 419, Strand, W.C.

**Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society.** This Society was formed in 1865 for the preservation and protection of common land, roadside waste, village greens, footpaths, bridle-paths, and other rights-of-way by land and water, and open spaces generally throughout the country. The society has a number of branches in England and Wales, and a large number of local authorities are affiliated to it. The minimum subscription is 5s. per annum, while a 10s. 6d. subscription entitles a member to legal advice gratis. In '99 the **National Footpath Preservation Society** was amalgamated with the Commons Preservation Society. See also SCOTCH RIGHTS OF WAY. **Secretary**, Mr. Lawrence W. Chubb. **Offices**, 25, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

## CONGO FREE STATE.

The Congo Free State was constituted and defined by the general Act of the International Congo Conference of Berlin, '85, and entered into treaties with all the great Powers, by which its status as a sovereign power, under Leopold II., King of Belgium, was recognised and its boundaries were settled. It was declared perpetually neutral, and freedom of trade was established in the basin of the Congo, while rules were laid down for the protection of the natives and the suppression of the slave trade. By a Convention made in '90, Belgium, to which King Leopold had bequeathed all his sovereign rights in the State, was given the right of annexing the State after a period of ten years. This Convention expired on June 3rd, 1901, and the Belgian Government, after considerable discussion, carried a bill suspending the payment of interest or capital in respect of the loans advanced by Belgium to the Congo Free State, with a view to their being wiped out eventually by the annexation of the State to Belgium. The Bill reaffirmed Belgium's right of option to annex the State, the understanding being that the King should choose the moment for annexation, his Majesty's will securing the State to Belgium in case of his death. The central Government is at Brussels, and consists of King Leopold, and three departmental chiefs, for Foreign Affairs, Finance, and the Interior, under a Secretary of State. At Boma there is a Governor-General, with a local government; and European Commissioners, assisted by civil



and military officials, govern the fourteen administrative districts. Among the chief exports are rubber, ivory, nuts, palm oil. The bulk of the trade is with Belgium. Gold, copper, and other metals have been discovered. Districts are suitable for growing sugar, cotton, coffee, etc. The army consists of about 13,450 natives commanded by European officers. The State has 7 steamboats on the Lower Congo and 30 on the Upper Congo, besides a small flotilla of sailing boats. A railway some 250 miles long connects Matadi and Stanley Pool. As to other railway projects, including the Congo Free State section of the Cape to Cairo line, see **ENGINEERING (Cape to Cairo Railway)**.

The area is estimated at 900,000 sq. m., and the population at about 30,000,000. The European population in 1903 was 2483. The capital is Boma, on the Lower Congo. Revenue, 1903, £1,123,600; expenditure, £1,210,622; imports, 1903, £997,339; exports, £2,558,216; public debt, £3,160,000.

**Central Government at Brussels:** *Ministers of State*, Baron von Eetvelde and Baron Descamps.—*Secretary of State*, ———.—*Chief de Cabinet*, M. A. Baerts.—*Treasurer-General*, M. H. Pochez.—*Foreign Affairs and Justice*, Chevalier de Cuvelier: office, 20, Rue de Namur.—*Finance*, M. H. Droogmans.—*Interior*, Commander C. Liebrechts.—*Contrôle*, M. Arnold.

**Local Administration at Boma:** *Governor-General*, General Baron Wahis.—*Vice-Governors*, Major Wangermée, M. Fuchs, and Commander Costermans.—*Secretary-General*, M. Van Damme.—*Justice*, M. Gohr.—*Finances*, M. H. Delhaye.—*Force Publique*, Major Warnant.—*Administrative Service*, M. Vandenplas.—*Tra-vaux de Défense*, Commander Bernard.

**British Consul at Boma**, M. Casement.  
**Consul-General in London**, M. Houdret, 130, London Wall, E.C.

History, 1904.

The reply of the State to the charges of forced labour, slavery, and cruelty formulated in 1903 by Mr. Casement, British Consul in the Free State (referred to in the 1904 edition), appeared (Mar. 15th) in the form of a pamphlet published at Brussels. The decrease in the population of certain districts was attributed to the sleeping sickness, epidemics, and migration following on the abolition of slavery. The payment in kind of taxes was defended. As to the charges of cruelty, it was asserted that the natives had traded on the credulity of Mr. Casement in order to evade the payment of taxes. While isolated acts of cruelty were admitted, the general charges were declared to be unfounded, and the natives themselves, not Congo agents, were said to be responsible for the barbarous practices complained of. It was announced, however, that a searching and impartial inquiry into the allegations should be made, and H.M. Government expressed their satisfaction at this (April 19th) and suggested (June 6th) that a special commission should be entrusted with the inquiry. A Commission of Inquiry was afterwards appointed (July 23rd), and the Government left to the members "full and unrestricted liberty, autonomy, and initiative," in order that they might arrive at "a full and entire revelation of the truth." The official instructions were made public (Sept. 14th), and stated that formal orders had been issued to officials and agents of all grades in the Free State to give to

the Commission their unreserved aid and co-operation in fulfilling their allotted task, while unlimited power was given to the Commission to receive evidence from whatever source. The Commission arrived at Boma and proceeded towards the interior (Nov. 7th).

**Connaught and Strathearn, H.R.H. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, 1st Duke of (creat. 1874), Earl of Sussex, P.C., K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Field-Marshal, Inspector-General of the Forces and President of the Selection Board, Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, Colonel of the Army Service Corps, and Col-in-Chief of the 6th Dragoons, Highland Light Infantry, the Rifle Brigade, and the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, A.D.C., was b. 1850. The third son of H.M. Queen Victoria. Mar. the Princess Louise Margaret, youngest dau. of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia ('79). There are three children: Princess Margaret Victoria Augusta Charlotte Norah, Prince Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert, K.G., and Princess Victoria Patricia Helena Elizabeth. Commanded 1st Brigade, 1st Division, in the Egyptian Expedition ('82). Has been Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, and of the Southern District in England. In April '93 he was promoted to the rank of full General, was Commander-in-chief at Aldershot '93-8, and was promoted Field-Marshal in June 1902. By the death of Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg in '99, he became the heir-apparent to the Duchy; but he and his heirs renounced their rights in favour of the young Duke of Albany, who succeeded in 1900. He was installed as Grand Master of Freemasons (July 17th, 1901), an office which was resigned by King Edward VII. on succeeding to the throne. He headed the special mission to Madrid in May 1902, invested the King with the Order of the Garter, and himself received the Order of the Golden Fleece. The Duke and Duchess left England on Nov. 29th to attend the Indian Coronation Durbar at Delhi on Jan. 1st, 1903, as representatives of the King and the Royal Family. H.R.H. was appointed Inspector-General of the Forces and President of the Selection Board as from May 1904, and, after the King's visit to Ireland, he left Dublin to take up his new duties. Address: Bagshot Park, Surrey; Clarence House, St. James's, S.W.**

CONSUMPTION, PREVENTION OF.

See MEDICAL SUMMARY, 1904, as to Report of Tuberculosis Commission.

Consumption kills nearly 40,000 persons every year in this country alone. The death rates per million living from this cause during the last thirty-five years are as follows, in quinquennial periods:

1866-70 . . . 2,448	1886-90 . . . 1,635
1871-75 . . . 2,218	1891-95 . . . 1,462
1876-80 . . . 2,040	1896-1900 . . 1,323
1881-85 . . . 1,830	

There is a great difference in the mortality in the two sexes. In the last five years for which statistics have been prepared—1897-1902—consumption was fatal to 1,529 out of every million males, but to only 1,114 out of every million females.

**National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis.** The Association aims at the education of public opinion and the stimulation of individual initiative by means of a central bureau for

the collection and distribution of information as to modes of diffusion of tuberculosis and measures of prevention. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, at the office, 20, Hanover Square, W.

A National Committee for the Establishment of Sanatoria for Workers suffering from Tuberculosis has been formed, with Mr. C. H. Garland as Chairman. Secretary, Mr. W. G. Bunn. Offices, 54, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

### *Consumption Sanatoria.*

The following are some of the principal establishments in Great Britain for the open-air treatment of consumption.

**Altadore**, Kilpedder, county Wicklow, among the Wicklow Mountains, stands 750 feet above sea level in its own grounds of 630 acres. Climate bracing, subsoil gravel, rainfall below average. Accommodation for 16 patients. Terms 3 guineas. Greystones station, 5 miles. Resident Physician, Dr. J. C. Smyth.

**"Belle Vue,"** Shotley Bridge, county Durham. Accommodation for 20 patients. Resident Physician, Dr. E. W. Diver.

**Cotswold**, near Stroud, Gloucestershire. Accommodation for 38 patients. Resident Physician, Dr. F. K. Etlinger.

**Crooksbury Sanatorium**, Crooksbury Ridges, Farnham, Surrey, is situated south of the "Hog's Back," between Godalming, Farnham, and Haslemere, on one of the highest sandstone hills in Surrey, within easy railway distance of London. It is well sheltered, and has large grounds covered with pinewoods and heather. There are 22 beds. Terms 5 guineas weekly. Nearest station Farnham (3½ miles). Resident Physician, Dr. F. Rufenacht Walters.

**Dartmoor Sanatorium**, Chagford, S. Devon. Proprietor and Resident Physician, Dr. A. Scott Smith.

**Dr. Johns Sanatorium**, Alderney Manor, Parkstone, Bournemouth. Accommodation for 25 patients. Proprietor and Resident Physician, Dr. W. D. Johns.

**Dunstone Park**, near Paignton, South Devon. Accommodation for 10 patients. Resident Physician, Dr. T. Carson Fisher.

**East Anglian Sanatorium**, Nayland, Suffolk. Accommodation for 25 patients. Resident Medical Officer, Miss Ethel Stacey, L.S.A.

**Grampian**, Kingussie, N.B. Accommodation for 20 patients. Medical Director, Dr. Walter De Watteville.

**Hailey Sanatorium**, Ipsden, Wallingford. Accommodation for 50 patients. Resident Physician, Dr. Frank Fowler.

**Heatherside Sanatorium**, Surrey. A country extension of the Brompton Hospital for Consumption, opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales, June 25th, 1904. It is on the road between Chobham and Frimley, about 30 miles from London, stands on gravel and sand at 400 feet above O.D., and has accommodation for 100 patients, with grounds of 20 acres in pinewoods. Secretary, W. H. Theobald.

**Ipsden Industrial Sanatorium**. Incipient cases only accepted. Staff as at Hailey Sanatorium.

**King Edward VII. Sanatorium**, Lord's Common, near Midhurst. The foundation stone was laid by His Majesty Nov. 3rd, 1903. The Sanatorium is intended "for the classes above the very poor, but unable to meet the expense of prolonged residence in private sanatoria."

The site covers 151 acres, and the building will stand at an elevation of 500 feet. Number of beds, 100.

**Kingwood**, Peppard Common, Oxon. Accommodation for 12 patients. Resident Physician, Dr. Esther Colebrook.

**Knocksualtach Sanatorium**, Kirkmichael, Perthshire. Accommodation for 6 ladies. Resident Medical Superintendent, Dr. Mary F. Nannetti.

**London Open Air Sanatorium**, Pinewood, Nine Mile Ride, Wokingham, for the treatment of early cases of pulmonary tuberculosis among the educated middle classes, is situated in 82 acres of pine forest. Each patient has a separate bedroom facing south, with electric light. Sixty-four cases can be accommodated. Terms 3 guineas weekly. Wokingham (3½ miles) is the nearest station. Two resident medical officers and two visiting physicians. For particulars apply Secretary, London Open Air Sanatorium, 20, Hanover Square, W.

**Mendip Hills Sanatorium**, Hill Grove, Wells, Somerset. Accommodation for 22 patients. Chief Physician, Dr. C. Muthu.

**Moorcote**, Eversley, Winchfield, Hants. Accommodation for 15 patients. Resident Physician, Dr. Hayden Browne.

**Mundesley Sanatorium**, Norfolk. Accommodation for 25 patients. Resident Physician, Dr. Bardswell.

**National Sanatorium**, Bournemouth. (Patron, His Majesty the King.) For the necessitous poor suffering from consumption in the early stage. Three acres of grounds. Present accommodation for 84 patients (male and female). Patients admitted by Governor's letter and the payment of 7s. 6d. per week. This Sanatorium is supported by voluntary contributions; additional support is urgently needed, being at present in debt to the amount of over £1000 owing to the extension and improvements recently carried out. Resident Medical Officer, Dr. A. L. Bunting; Secretary, A. G. A. Major.

**Nordrach-in-Wales** (Pendyffryn Hall). Accommodation for 23 patients. Resident Physician and Proprietor, Dr. G. Morton Wilson.

**Nordrach-upon-Dee**, Banchory, N.B. Senior Physician, Dr. David Lawson.

**Nordrach-upon-Mendip**, the first Sanatorium to be established on the Mendip Hills. Stands in 65 acres of garden, meadow, and woodland, 862 feet above the sea. Accommodation for 40 patients. Rooms lighted electrically and heated with hot-water pipes. Terms 4 and 5 guineas weekly; a few rooms at 6 guineas. The Sanatorium lies in the midst of a vast track of open moorland, with sheltered valleys. Special attention to patients' exercise and diet. Nearest station Langford (G.W.R.) Address, Secretary, Nordrach, Blagdon, Bristol. Telegraphic Address, "Nordrach, Blagdon." Resident Physician and Proprietor, Rowland Thurnam, M.D.; Assistant Physician, Charles Wheeler, M.D.

**Painswick Cottage Sanatorium**, Gloucestershire. Accommodation for 12 patients. Resident Physician and Proprietor, Dr. William McCall.

**Rostrevor Sanatorium**, Pinegrove, Warrenpoint, co. Down. Grounds of about 40 acres, rising from 300 to 500 feet. X-ray and high-frequency current apparatus; far from dusty roads. Accommodation for 24 patients. Terms 3½ guineas. Howard Sinclair, M.D., L.R.C.P., Resident Physician.

**Rudgwick Sanatorium**, Sussex. Accommoda-



tion for 12 to 14 patients. **Medical Director, Dr. Annie McCall.**

**Stourfield Park Sanatorium, Pokesdown, near Bournemouth.** Accommodation for 45 patients. Resident medical officer, who, whilst he does not undertake the individual care of any case, is retained in order to carry out the treatment as advised by the various physicians who are in charge of the different patients.

**Vale of Clwyd Sanatorium, Llanbedr, Ruthin, North Wales.** Accommodation for 22 patients. **Medical Officers, Drs. Grace Calvert and Cecil Fish.**

**Whitmead Hall, near Farnham, Surrey.** Accommodation for 18 patients. **Resident Physician, Dr. J. Hurd-Wood.**

**Woodburn Sanatorium, Morningside, Edinburgh.** Accommodation for 20 patients. Two resident physicians. Apply to Mrs. Mears, L.R.C.P.I.

## CO-OPERATION.

### Distributive Societies.

The first impulse to co-operation in England was given by Robert Owen, and so vigorous was the propaganda of his followers that in 1830 there were nearly 3000 co-operative societies. Utopian economics and want of business management proved fatal to the great majority, and only 19 Scotch and 18 English societies founded in the first period of the co-operative movement still survive. Modern co-operation dates from the establishment of the **Rochdale Pioneers' Society** in 1844, on whose model all subsequent societies have based themselves. The primary object of a co-operative society is distribution, and it aims at saving for the members the shopkeeper's and, if possible, the wholesaler's profits. There is no limit to membership; any one may join. Each person joining must take up one or two £1 shares, paying always 1s. on entrance, and the remainder, if he chooses, out of his accumulating dividends. The maximum share of capital which one person can hold is £200. Goods are sold at the ordinary retail prices, and each purchaser receives checks or vouchers corresponding to the amount of purchases. Half-yearly or quarterly these are paid into the store, and the surplus of receipts over cost is divided among the members at so much per pound of purchases. This is the dividend, or "divy." Non-members may deal at the stores, and receive dividend as a rule at half the members' rate. The rate of dividend is usually between 2s. and 3s., but runs up to 3s. 6d. or 4s. Four or five per cent. interest is generally paid on capital. The store is managed by a committee elected by the members, each member having one vote. The first department of a store is usually grocery and provisions. Most stores, even the smaller ones, bake their own bread, and find it most successful. Hardware, drapery, boots and shoes, coal, tailoring, and furnishing generally constitute branches of every large store. Butchery is also a common feature, but this department is attended with more difficulty and has generally a lower rate of profit than other departments. As a general rule, credit is not given, and dividends are calculated, not on the dealings with the separate departments, but on the business of the store as a whole. In 1903 there were, according to the **Co-operative Union report**, 1481 distributive societies, with 1,987,768 members, £24,217,134 share capital,

£57,512,917 sales, and £8,993,562 profit. The distributive societies also carry on various productive departments, e.g. baking, corn-milling, bootmaking, tailoring, and dressmaking, the total output in this direction being more than £5,000,000 annually.

The **English Wholesale Society** was started in 1863, primarily for the purpose of wholesale buying. It is a federation of co-operative societies, none other being allowed to become shareholders or purchasers. Each society takes up one £5 share for every 10 members. A general committee of 16 sits at Manchester, and two branch committees of 8 at Newcastle and London. The branch committees of London and Newcastle also appoint representatives to sit on the general committee at Manchester. Quarterly meetings of delegates from the society members are held. In 1903 it had 1133 members, £2,840,620 share and loan capital, £19,333,142 sales, and £348,882 profit. It began the manufacture of boots at Leicester in 1873, and has since added soap, candles, biscuits, sweets, preserves, pickles, lard, woollens, clothing, flannels, tobacco, hosiery, brushes, starch, printing, and corn-milling to the various industries carried on in its large factories. The capital employed by this society in production is £1,208,920, its output of manufactures £3,182,614, profit thereon £92,756, and the number of persons employed 11,198. It owns 6 vessels of 4879 tons, has numerous creameries in Ireland, has purchasing agencies in Canada, United States, Denmark, Germany, Sweden, Greece, and Australia, and has its own tea plantations in Ceylon. It also does a banking business with societies exceeding £44,000,000.

The **Scottish Wholesale Society** was started in 1869 on lines similar to the English Society, but admitting its employees to collective membership on certain terms. In 1903 it had 278 society members and 383 shareholders amongst the employees; its share and loan capital was £1,979,728, its sales £6,395,487, and profits £254,070. It manufactures boots and shoes, tweeds, blankets, drapery, shirts, furniture, preserves, sweets, soap, and tobacco, besides engaging in printing and corn-milling. In 1903 its productive capital was £643,315, output of manufactures £1,627,624, profit thereon £90,697, and productive employees 4713. The two wholesale societies act as agents for each other. Their business is done at nearly cost price, plus a commission to cover expenses. There are also 8 **Corn Mills** owned by federations of retail societies and consumers, which in 1903 had a capital of £392,258, sales £1,373,155, and profit £78,214; and 19 baking societies (also consumers' federations), with a total capital of £371,126, sales £557,849, and profits £75,735.

### Productive Societies.

Apart from the production carried on by the distributive societies, there is a great activity on the part of a large number of societies organised specially to carry on a variety of manufactures. The old form of such societies was the "self-governing workshop," as instituted by the Christian Socialists of 1852, where the capital and management were provided by the workpeople, to whom, therefore, went the profits. Despite a great amount of help from trade unions and co-operative stores the movement was a failure, and in 1883 only 1 "productive societies" remained. In 1884 the

**Labour Association** (22, Red Lion Square, Holborn, W.C.)—re-named in 1902 the **Labour Copartnership Association**—was started by E. Vansittart Neale, E. O. Greening, G. J. Holyoake, J. M. Ludlow, Thomas Blandford, and others to advocate the establishment of a new class of society, the labour copartnership. Its essential idea was that, in virtue of their position as workers, the workers should receive a share in the profit and should be allotted a share in the management. The actual division of profit and management between capital and labour is left to each society, and a great variety actually exists, a share in profit being sometimes also given to customers.

The **Co-operative Productive Federation** is a business organisation to assist such societies. The Federation includes 59 societies. The **Co-operative Union Report** shows, in 1903, 117 productive societies (excluding wholesale, corn-milling, and baking societies) with £677,424 capital (in shares and loans), £1,142,137 sales, and £54,310 profit. About 40 per cent. of the capital is found by co-operative societies and trade unions, and 60 per cent. by employees. Probably the bulk of their trade is done with co-operative stores. Notable copartnership societies are Hebden Bridge Fustian, Leicester Hosiery, Burnley Self-Help, Leicester Equity Boot and Shoe, W. Thomson & Sons, Kettering Clothing, Kettering Boot, Newcastle Household Furnishing. Also 239 distributive societies give their employees a share of their profits. The copartnership principle is also adopted by some private firms and companies, notably the South Metropolitan Gas Company.

The **Co-operative Union** (General Secretary, J. C. Gray; offices, Long Millgate, Manchester) is the organising and propagandist centre of the movement, and was formed 1869. The governing body is the **Central Board**, which meets at Congress time. Its members are appointed by the sectional boards of the seven districts into which the United Kingdom is divided. The work of the board throughout the year is conducted by committees—education, production, propaganda, defence, parliamentary, exhibitions, international, and joint arbitration committee with trade unionists, being those for 1903. It devotes special efforts to inducing societies to devote a part of their profits to educational purposes, 858 societies voting £78,499 in 1903. It also organises the annual Congress. The 1904 Congress was held at Stratford (London), and was attended by 1376 delegates representing Co-operative Societies in all parts of the United Kingdom. There were in 1903, 1206 societies members of the Union, contributing an income of £8896.

The **Women's Co-operative Guild** was started in 1883, to educate women in co-operative principles, and increase their power and activity in the movement. It has 18,556 members in 359 branches. Its main lines of work have recently been in the spread of co-operation among the poor and on the housing question; it, too, holds an annual congress.

**Co-operation in Agriculture.**—Seventy-three distributive (including wholesale) societies in 1903 farmed 7,196 acres, with a capital of £147,511, and made a net aggregate profit of £3155 and a loss of £4225. Two farming societies with a capital of £4835 farmed 475 acres and made a profit of £85. In the article on AGRICULTURE, pp. 10-11, full particulars are

given as to the operations of the **Agricultural Organisation Society** and the **Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, Ltd.**; and in the article on **RANKING**, p. 40, details will be found as to **Agricultural Credit Societies** and **Co-operative Credit Banks**.

The **Co-operative Insurance Society** does a large business amongst societies in insurance against fire risks, the sums assured in 1903 being £19,326,737; it had also £200,483 fidelity assurance policies and £180,535 life. It makes a speciality of small policies for weekly payments. See also **INSURANCE**.

**Press.**—The *Co-operative News*, issued by the Co-operative Newspaper Society, Manchester; the *Wheatshaf*, issued by the English Wholesale Society, Manchester; *Labour Copartnership*, issued by the Labour Copartnership Association, London, and many local organs. **Consult:** Annual Congress Reports published by the Co-operative Union, and the Board of Trade Reports on Workmen's Co-operative Societies; also the Annual Returns published by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.

#### Co-operation on the Continent.

The **International Co-operative Alliance** now includes 517 societies and 110 individual members in Great Britain, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Austria, Russia, Italy, Sweden, Spain, Switzerland, Servia, Australia, the United States, Bulgaria, Cape Colony, Greece, Hungary, India, Roumania, and the West Indies. Its object is to further the growth of co-operation, and it has held six congresses: in London 1895, Paris '96, Delft '97, Paris 1900, Manchester 1902, and Budapest 1904. Co-operative distribution in rural districts, the admissibility or not of State aid to Co-operation, centralisation of co-operative banking by means of a central bank, and the backward condition of co-operation in certain eastern and northern countries of Europe, with the causes and proposed remedies, were the subjects of discussion at Budapest. A series of reports were also presented showing the progress of the movement in 25 countries. In **France** productive societies form the most vigorous part of the movement, and devote themselves chiefly to building, house-painting, and furniture-making. They get most of their custom from the State and municipalities, their contracts for the Paris Exhibition of 1900 amounting to several millions of francs. They received a State subsidy of 200,000 francs in 1904. The *Familistère* at Guise, founded by M. Godin as "a co-operative association of labour, capital, and ability," and the *Maison Leclaire* at Paris, are among the best known of French institutions. There are also numerous baking societies, and 1038 co-operative credit associations, mostly agricultural, the larger proportion being of the Raiffeisen type. In **Germany** there were in 1903 14,280 credit societies, 1994 distributive societies, 550 building societies, 5907 agricultural societies, 824 artisan societies, and 506 other forms of co-operative societies. The chief propagandist body is the General Union of German Trade and Industrial Self Help Co-operative Societies, which carries on the tradition of Schulze-Delitzsch, but it has recently expelled the distributive societies as being inimical to the interests of the middle classes. These



distributive societies have since established a new Co-operative Union, which includes 685 societies. The first Congress of the new Union was held at Dresden in May 1903. In Belgium the People's Banks have grown from 311 in '94 to 1706 in 1901. In the towns the co-operative societies form part of the Socialist movement, there being about 250 such, with collective sales amounting to 40,000,000 fr., distributive and productive, the "Vooruit" Baking Society being well known; in the rural districts the clergy govern the societies. In Denmark practically the whole agriculture of the country is organised on a co-operative basis in dairies, bacon-curing factories, egg export societies, etc. In Switzerland and Holland the Co-operative Societies have established "Unions" on the same lines as the British Co-operative Union for the purpose of better organisation and propaganda. In connection with these Unions Annual Congresses are held, at which representatives from other countries are present.

### COPYRIGHT, BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Before an English author has given his work to the world by publishing it, he can restrain any one else who may have had access to it from doing so without his authority by an action at common law; and just as, before he publishes his work, he is the owner of that work, and can restrain any one else from using it without invoking the statute, so the very act of publication invests the author with statutory copyright without further formality on his part. But if he wishes to sue any one for infringing his right, he must first register his name as the proprietor of it at Stationers' Hall, and this registration need not precede an alleged infringement.

**British Copyright**, obtained by first publication in the United Kingdom, extends to every part of the British Dominions, now, or hereafter to be acquired, subject, in details, to the local laws of the territory in question.

**British copyright in books** endures from the date of first publication for the life of the author and seven years after his death, or for a period of forty-two years, whichever period shall be the longer. Copyright in posthumous works dates from publication. "Publication" is best defined as the making of a thing public by offering it for sale. Of every book published, and of every subsequent edition, which is not merely a reprint, a complete copy with everything appertaining thereto must be delivered within a month to the British Museum, and within twelve months to the following libraries on demand: Bodleian, Cambridge, Advocates' (Edinburgh), and Trinity College (Dublin). Labels, charts, plans without literary additions, perforated cards and contrivances in cardboard, cannot be copyrighted as books, but may be protected under Patents, Engravings, or Trade Marks Acts.

**Playright** endures from the date of the first representation for forty-two years, or for life and seven years thereafter. To obtain copyright in a drama it must be first printed, and to obtain playright it must be first performed, within the United Kingdom. An English dramatist who produces his play for the first time in the United States may protect his work here either by giving a single copyright performance here or else by invoking

the common law against infringers of his unpublished work.

**As to music**, the period of protection is the same as for books. A sheet of music in which the performing right is reserved must bear a notice to that effect. When the copyright and performing right are in different hands, the owner of the performing right can oblige the owner of the copyright to print the reservation notice on each sheet. Any original adaptation or arrangement of non-copyright music enjoys protection in the same manner as original compositions.

**The right in lectures** endures for twenty-eight years from the date of first publication. The delivery of a lecture to the public at large without restriction is taken as publication, and invests the author with the statutory right. The reporter of a public lecture delivered orally has copyright in his printed report as against the lecturer's right (to print) if the lecturer has no manuscript.

**Copyright in paintings, drawings, and photographs** endures for the life of the author and seven years after his death. To become invested with copyright the maker must be domiciled within the British Dominions, but the work may be executed anywhere. In order to sue he must register the work at Stationers' Hall, which registration must in these cases precede an infringement alleged. The author of a photograph is the "artist" taking it; his life furnishes the term of copyright, and by the assignment for valuable consideration implied in his salary, the firm employing him becomes the proprietor. On the same principle the purchaser of a photograph, *i.e.* the person commissioning it, becomes the owner of copyright in it; and until the case of *Boucas v. Cook*, decided in 1903, it was always held that, without express agreement in writing from the author (*i.e.* the photographer or the firm employing him), he had no right to reproduce it. The law now stands that, in the absence of express agreement to the contrary, any one who pays for the taking of a photograph may reproduce it at will. The negative, however, is the property of the photographer. If he reproduces the photograph without the consent of the sitter he may be sued for breach of contract. Of photographs taken otherwise than for valuable consideration, that is, free to the sitter, the proprietors, his employers, are the owners of the copyright, and can reproduce it at will. **Copyright in prints** endures for twenty-eight years, and action for infringement must be taken within six months of the alleged offence. The print must be designed and executed in Great Britain (the nationality of the author is disregarded), and publication alone in this country is not sufficient. The name of the proprietor and the date of first publication must appear on each print. The exhibition of a piece of sculpture, whether private or not, is held to be publication. The right endures for fourteen years from the date of first publication, with an extension for another fourteen years if the sculptor be still living at the termination of the first period. Registration is not necessary.

**Foreign.**—By the International Act of 1886 a literary or artistic work first produced in any part of the British Possessions obtains the benefit of the English copyright laws in the same manner as if it had been first produced in the United Kingdom, subject to the copyright

laws, if any, of the particular colony. It follows that a work so produced obtains copyright in those foreign countries which are members of the Berne Convention, and such foreign countries enjoy the reciprocal right in the British Colonies. The following **British Colonies have local copyright laws:** India, Ceylon, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Cape, Natal, Hong Kong, Tasmania, Newfoundland. Of these Canada is the only one of importance as regards Imperial copyright.

**Canadian copyright** endures for twenty-eight years, with power of renewal for a term of fourteen years. A British author wishing to protect himself in Canada must register his work there before or simultaneously with its publication elsewhere, and print and publish there within a month of its publication elsewhere, or otherwise cheap reprints of his books may be imported into Canada (under the Foreign Reprints Act). In no case does the sole and exclusive liberty of printing and publishing a work in Canada subsist after the expiration of copyright in the work elsewhere.

**Copyright in the United States of America** endures for twenty-eight years from first publication, with an extension for a term of fourteen years on re-registration of the right within six months of the termination of the first period, and compliance in other respects with the terms of the Act. Copyright of a British book is secured in the United States by its simultaneous publication in both countries; but the United States edition must be manufactured in the United States and of American materials, excepting dramatic and musical pieces, and maps and charts, which may be manufactured in England. On or before the day of first publication of a work in the United States, the author must deliver to the Librarian of Congress at Washington a printed copy of the title of the work to be protected and two copies of the work itself (and one copy of every subsequent edition wherein any substantial change shall have been made), manufactured in the United States, excepting of a dramatic or musical piece, or a map or chart, which may be made in England.

By the **Berne Convention**, made in 1887, supplemented by the Act of Paris, 1896, the following countries bound themselves together to secure to an author belonging to any one of them the same protection and rights in all the others as the laws of those countries afforded, or might thereafter afford, to natives:—Great Britain and the British Dominions, Germany, Luxembourg, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Hayti, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis. An author enjoying copyright in any of the countries belonging to the Union (and his representatives) has the exclusive liberty of authorising the translation of his work during the entire period of his right over the original work; but the exclusive right of translation shall cease to exist if the author shall not have availed himself of it during a period of ten years from the first publication of the original work by causing to be published in one of the countries of the Union a translation in the language for which protection is claimed. Performing right may be authorised during the same period and under the same conditions.

The **standard works on the Law of Copyright** are by Macgillivray (Murray), Scrutton (Clowes), and Copinger (Stevens).

## COSTA RICA.

Costa Rica is the southernmost republic of Central America, lying between Nicaragua on the north and Colombia on the south. Capital, **San José**, with a population of 25,000. It is governed by a President elected for four years and a Chamber of 32 representatives, elected in the proportion of one member for every 8000 inhabitants, for four years by the "respectable" inhabitants, half of the deputies retiring every two years. Constitution promulgated in 1870, but frequently interrupted by pronunciamientos, and practically suspended from '70 to '82. Army 600 strong, with militia of 12,000, and 35,000 on a war footing. Education compulsory and free. There were 327 primary schools with 21,913 scholars in '97. All religions tolerated, but the Roman Catholic is the State religion. Chief exports coffee and bananas. Valuable metals exist in various parts of the country, and the gold mines are being steadily developed. A state railway runs between San José and San Domingo de San Alatio, 46 miles.

Area, 23,000 sq. m.; pop., 1903, 322,618. Revenue, 1902, £510,590; 1903, £468,109; expenditure, 1902, £563,317; 1903, £418,145. Foreign debt, reduced in 1885 to £2,000,000. The bondholders met in January 1904, and resolved, in consequence of the continued suspension by the Government of the payment of interest, to resume their full rights under the arrangement of 1885, by which the bonds bear interest at 5 per cent., instead of the 3 per cent. and 2½ per cent. agreed upon in '97. Internal debt, £814,538. Imports, 1902, £907,160; 1903, £1,005,068; exports, 1902, £1,163,350; 1903, £1,504,450.

President, Ascensión Esquivel, elected May 8th, 1902.

**Ministry: Foreign Affairs**, Leonidas Pacheco. — **Commerce and Finance**, J. Jimenez. — **War and Marine**, Tobias Zúñiga. — **Police and Home Secretary**, Manuel de J. Jimenez.

Minister to France, Germany, Spain, and Belgium, Señor M. M. Peralta.

Consul-General in London (acting), Roman Lopez, 58, Lombard Street, E.C.

British Minister, H. W. Harrison, C.M.G. (Chargé d'Affaires), (resides at Guatemala).

British Consul in San José, F. N. Cox.

**County Councils Association. Secretary**, G. M. Harris. Office, 9, Parliament Mansions, Westminster, S.W.

**Courtney, Rt. Hon. Leonard H., P.C.**, son of Mr. J. S. Courtney, Penzance, was b. July 6th, 1832, and graduated ('55) at St. John's College, Camb., as 2nd Wrangler (bracketed 1st Smith's Prizeman). He was elected Hon. Fellow of St. John's '89; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, '88; Benchers '89; Professor of Political Economy at University College, London, '72-5. Successively Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department ('80), for the Colonies ('81-2), and Financial Secretary to the Treasury ('82-4). From '86 till '92 he was Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons, in which capacity he achieved a reputation for ability and firmness; and in '89 he was made a P.C. He was formerly leader-writer for the *Times*. He married in '83 Miss Catherine Potter, a lady well known for her exertions in behalf of the better housing of the poor in the East End of London. He was appointed Chairman of the



London Unification Commission in '93, and proposed as a successor to Viscount Peel in the Speakership in '95, but declined. He strongly condemned the Jameson raid, and advocated the evacuation of Egypt in '96. In '98 the University of Cambridge conferred upon Mr. Courtney the hon. degree of LL.D., when the public orator alluded to him as the "Cato of the House of Commons." In '99 he opposed the Government on their policy as to the decrease of the provision for the reduction of the National Debt, the Clerical Tithe Bill, and regarding the Transvaal; and in 1900 he retired from Parliament, having sat as M.P. for Liskeard '76-85, and for the Bodmin Division from '85 till 1900; Chairman Royal Commission on Civil Service Superannuation 1902-3. Address: 15, Cheyne Walk, S.W. Reform and Athenæum.

**Craigie, Mrs. (John Oliver Hobbes)** is the eldest daughter of Mr. J. Morgan Richards, and was b. at Boston, U.S.A., Nov. 3rd, 1867. Her literary career began in '91 with the publication of "Some Emotions and a Moral." "The Sinner's Comedy" followed in '92, "A Study in Temptations," in '93; and amongst her subsequent works have been "The Gods, Some Mortals, and Lord Wickenham," in '95, "The School for Saints," in '97, "Love and the Soul Hunters" in 1902; and in '98 a successful play, "The Ambassador," and a one-act drama, "A Repentance." She was part author of "The Bishop's Move," played at the Garrick, in 1902; and in 1904 "The Flute of Pan" was produced at the Gaiety Theatre, Manchester. She is a contributor to the *Times*, *Fortnightly Review*, *Anglo-Saxon Review*, *Encyclopædia Britannica*, *North American Review*, etc. She was received into the Roman Catholic Church in '92. Address: 56, Lancaster Gate, W.; Steephill Castle, Ventnor; St. Lawrence Lodge, St. Lawrence; The Albany, Piccadilly.

**Crane, Walter**, poet and painter, was b. 1845, and first exhibited at the Royal Academy '62. He was a member of the old Dudley Gallery Committee '66-81, elected a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours in '82, resigned later, and now belongs to the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours. He was the first President of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society. He has published "Walter Crane's Picture Books," and many poems illustrated by himself, the principal one being "The Sirens Three." An interesting exhibition of his work was held in London during '91, which has since made a tour in the United States, Germany, Austria, Copenhagen, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland; and a second and larger collection was by invitation of the Hungarian Government exhibited in Budapest in 1900, and at Turin in 1902, receiving a Special Diploma of Honour at the latter place, and the Order of the Royal Crown of Italy (commendatore). He was chairman of the committee for organising the Exhibition of British Arts and Crafts in the Art section of the St. Louis Exhibition, 1904, and designed and painted the frieze for the galleries of the British Art section there. Among his principal pictures are "The Renaissance of Venus," "The Bridge of Life," "Neptune's Horses," "Freedom," "The Chariots of the Hours," "The World's Conquerors" ('98), and "The Fountain of Youth" (1902). In '92 he published "The Claims of Decorative Art," in '96 "Decorative Illustration of Books," in '98

"The Basis of Design," and in 1900 "Line and Form." He was Art Director to the Manchester Municipal School of Art '93-6, Principal of the Royal College of Art '98-9, and is now a member of the Advisory Council on Art to the Board of Education. He has illustrated an edition of Spenser's "Faerie Queene" and "The Shepherd's Calendar," and Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona," "The Tempest," and "The Merry Wives of Windsor." He was one of the European artists engaged on the International Bible of Amsterdam, having designed five full-page subjects, as well as the whole of the ornamental headings and text ornaments for that work. The Albert gold medal of the Society of Arts was awarded to him in 1904 for his work in connection with art and industry.

**Cremation.** The disposal of the human body after death by the process of cremation, which rapidly resolves the body into its component elements, in an absolutely innocuous manner, is now largely practised throughout the civilised world, where formerly burial in the earth only was carried out. This modern movement in its favour commenced about twenty-five years ago. Crematoria have been established in this country at Woking, Golder's Green, Hendon, Manchester, Glasgow, Liverpool, Hull, Birmingham, and Darlington. Others are in course of erection or in contemplation. Cremation societies have been instituted in every European country, and many of the States of America possess them also, and cremation in these States has become a regular practice. The cremation of an adult by either of the two processes employed is completed in about an hour and a half, and the ashes, which are perfectly white, weigh about 4 lb. The cost of reduction, were it to become common, would be less than 30s.; but at present it is more than treble this sum, owing to the necessity of heating the crematory every time for each cremation. There were 475 cremations in England in 1903, and 3673 in America, in 1902. By the Cremation Act, 1902, burial authorities are enabled to establish crematoria, and regulations were ordered to be made by the Home Secretary as to the maintenance and inspection of all crematoria. These regulations were made in 1903, and provide that no cremation of human remains shall take place except in a crematorium of the opening of which notice has been given to the Home Secretary; that it shall be illegal to cremate the remains of a person who is known to have left a direction to the contrary: that no cremation shall be allowed until after due registration of the death of the deceased, or a coroner's certificate as to the cause of death, etc.; and that no cremation shall take place unless on application signed and a statutory declaration as to the particulars made by an executor or the nearest surviving relative, or, on satisfactory grounds, some other person. Further, in all cases a certificate by the deceased's medical man and by a medical referee, or a post-mortem certificate, or a coroner's certificate, is required. **Hon. Secretary** of Cremation Society of England, J. C. Swinburne Hanham, 324, Regent Street, London, W.

#### CRETE.

Crete is an island in the Mediterranean, lying to the south of the Ægean Sea and Archipelago. Area about 3300 sq. m.; pop.

303,543. Chief cities, Candia (pop. 22,331); Canea (pop. 24,537); and Retimo (pop. 9311). There are about 33,000 Moslems and 269,000 Christians. The island was conquered by the Turks in 1669, but never really submitted, and continually rose in insurrection against them. The Powers finally intervened at the end of '95. The promised reforms, however, were not carried out, and early in '97 a Greek force landed in the island. The Powers, however, disapproved of this action, and ultimately the Greek troops were withdrawn, the Powers undertaking to set up autonomy under the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan, and to secure the withdrawal of the Turkish forces also. The evacuation was completed in Nov. '98, and on the 26th Prince George (second son of the King of Greece, b. June 24th, '69) was appointed as **High Commissioner** for a term of three years (renewed on Dec. 15th, 1901). The Prince arrived at Canea and assumed office (Dec. 21st, '98). A Constitution was then prepared, and adopted in April '99, under which an Assembly of 74 deputies, 4 of whom are Mahometans, was elected for two years. The inhabitants elect 64 and the Prince nominates 10. The executive power rests in the High Commissioner and a Council of three members, exclusive of the Prince's Financial Adviser. Since '90 systematic exploration has led to archaeological discoveries of surpassing interest, and the excavations at **Knossos** and **Phæstos** have revealed a wonderful picture of Mycenæan civilisation. The chief products are olive oil, fruits, tobacco, cotton, and silk, and trade is carried on chiefly with Greece and Turkey. **Revenue and Expenditure** about £200,000. **Imports**, 1903, £580,174, consisting chiefly of food-stuffs and textiles; **exports**, £439,167, largely olives and olive oil. The Government signed a Convention (Aug. 6th, 1901), by which the **Ottoman Public Debt** renounced all rights and privileges in the island in return for 1,500,000 fr. and the concession of the salt monopoly for twenty years.

During 1904 the High Commissioner's autocratic administration gave rise to great and increasing discontent, and in the western district there was even a revolt. Dr. Jannaris was imprisoned, a deputation of Cretan notables who presented a petition of grievances was insulted by the Prince, and numerous complaints were made of his intimidation of Parliament, the practical suppression of the rights of the press, and the substitution of Greeks from Athens for Cretans in all influential posts. Towards the end of July the Prince notified his intention of going personally to the Powers to ask them to consent to the final union of Crete with Greece, failing which he proposed to resign. He left Crete on Aug. 27th to visit the European Courts; and the *Paris Temps* published on Nov. 27th the text of the memorandum addressed by him to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of England, France, Russia, and Italy. In this he stated that by resolutions passed on Aug. 19th the Christian population in all the provinces of the island requested him on their behalf to implore the Great Powers not to delay the union of the island with Greece.

*British Consul-General at Canea*, Esmé Howard, C.V.O.

## CUBA.

Cuba is considerably the largest of the West India Islands, and lies between Florida and the Caribbean Sea. It was a Spanish pos-

session from the time of its discovery till, by the Treaty of Paris, Dec. 10th, '98, after the war with the United States, it was relinquished by Spain and became an independent State under American suzerainty. After the insurrection which began in '95 had gone on for some years the United States Government sent a formal demand to Spain for the evacuation of the island in April '98. After the war which followed, Spain relinquished the island, and General Wood took over its administration for the United States. A Constitutional Convention assembled in Nov. 1900, and adopted a constitution providing for a republican form of government, with a President, Vice-President, Senate, and House of Representatives. Thereupon the United States Congress authorised the transfer of the government to the people of Cuba, subject to the following stipulations: (1) No treaty with any other foreign Power impairing the independence of Cuba or allowing military or naval occupation of the island; (2) the right of the United States to intervene for the discharge of her obligations under the Treaty of Paris; (3) the validation of all acts of the existing Military Government; (4) the lease or sale to the United States of such coaling or naval stations as the President should deem necessary, with the reservation for future consideration of the ownership of the Isle of Pines; and (5) no loans to be issued unless the revenue showed a surplus sufficient for their service. These conditions were accepted, included in the Law of Constitution, and confirmed in the permanent treaty between Cuba and the United States, which was signed in May 1903.

The **United States Naval Stations** were agreed upon during 1903. One is at Bahia Honda, a few miles west of Havana, and the other is at Guantanamo, which dominates Santiago and the eastern end of the island and commands the Windward Passage.

The **Presidential and Congressional Elections** took place on Feb. 24th, 1902. The formal transfer of the Government to the Cuban authorities took place on May 20th, 1902. A reciprocity treaty with the United States was signed (Dec. 12th, 1902), and is to continue in force for five years. It allowed 20 per cent. reduction on all Cuban products, with a 20-per cent. preference to Cuba if similar treaties were made by the United States with other countries. An average reduction of 30 per cent. was made on American products entering Cuba.

Cuba is divided into six provinces. The capital is **Havana**, a splendid city (pop. 275,000). Other towns are Santiago, 43,000; Matanzas, 36,500; and Cienfuegos, 30,000. Education, neglected for years, was reorganised under the American administration, and is now compulsory. The chief products are sugar and tobacco, and though both have shown signs of declining in late years, they have revived very considerably since the Spanish rule ended. Sugar accounted in 1902 for over £6,000,000, and tobacco for over £5,000,000 of the exports. Timber and fruits are also increasingly exported, and there are valuable iron, manganese, and copper mines. There are 1120 miles of railway.

The area is about 44,000 sq. miles, and the population (99) 1,572,797, of whom about one-third are mulattoes or negroes. **Revenue**, 1902-3, £3,553,009; 1903-4, £3,458,000; **expenditure**, 1902-3, £3,067,990; 1903-4, £3,365,000; **imports**, 1902, £12,427,093; 1903-4, £15,500,000; **exports**,



1902, £12,989,761; 1903-4, £19,400,000. A loan of \$35,000,000, redeemable in 30 years, was authorised by the House of Representatives (Aug. 14th, 1902), the issue price being 90 and the rate of interest 5 per cent., and the object being to assist sugar-cane growers. Another loan of \$35,000,000, for educational schemes, public works, etc., was arranged in 1904.

**President**, Señor T. Estrada Palma, elected Feb. 24th, 1902. He was for many years head of the Cuban party in the U.S.A., and was chosen President of the brief Republic declared in '97.

**British Minister and Consul-General**, L. E. G. Carden, Havana. *Consul at Santiago*, R. Mason.

**Cuban Minister in London**, Señor Rafael

Montoro, 3, Grosvenor Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

**Culme-Seymour, Admiral Sir Michael**, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., appointed **Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom** and Lieutenant of the Admiralty thereof in July 1901, is the 3rd Bart., and was b. March 13th, 1836. Ed. at Harrow, he entered the Navy in '50, and has seen active service in Burma '52, the Baltic '54, Black Sea '54-5, and China '58. He was private sec. to First Lord '74-76, and was first and principal A.D.C. to H.M. Queen Victoria '99-1901. Appointed Rear Admiral '82, Vice-Admiral '88, and Admiral '93, he commanded the Pacific Squadron '85-7, the Channel Squadron '90-92, the Mediterranean '93-97, and was made Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth '97.

## D

**Danube International Commission.** By an agreement come to at the Berlin Conference, 1878, the Commission, which consists of delegates from Russia, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Germany, France, Italy, and Turkey, with representatives from Bulgaria, Roumania, and Serbia, was created in 1883 for 21 years. The term of authority of the Commission expired on May 7th, 1904, but provision was made for its continuance for another three years unless one or other of the contracting parties denounced the agreement 12 months in advance. The Commission regulates the navigation of the river as an international highway from the Iron Gates to the Black Sea, and has the right to prevent any works on the arms of the Danube which would interfere, directly or indirectly, with the navigation. The headquarters of the Commission are at Galatz, in Roumania.

**Deaf, Training College for Teachers of the**, Castle Bar Hill, Ealing, London, W. This College was founded in 1878 by the "Society for Training Teachers of the Deaf and for the Diffusion of the 'German' System," for the purpose of supplying English teachers of the "German" or Pure Oral system of teaching the deaf. The Society's practising school attached to the Training College has been certified by the Board of Education under the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, '93, while a house has been provided for deaf girls sent by local authorities under the same Act. The Training College and School are open to the inspection of visitors on Tuesdays during term time from 10 to 4. **Chairman of Committee of Management**, E. Symes Thompson, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P. The **Lady Superintendent and Secretary** is Mrs. Arthur Kinsey.

**Deakin, Alfred**, is a native of Victoria, to which colony his father went from England in the fifties. He was born Aug. 3rd, 1856, educated at the Church of England Grammar School, Melbourne, and Melbourne University, and was called to the Victoria Bar in '78. He was for some time on the staff of the *Melbourne Age*, and soon became a prominent politician. He was Commissioner of Public Works in the Victoria Cabinet '83, and afterwards became Solicitor-General. He made

a study of the irrigation question, and in '87 visited England as a Victorian representative at the Colonial Conference. He strongly advocated the Federation cause, and pursued his profession as a barrister with marked success. In 1900 he again visited England, representing Victoria during the passage of the Commonwealth Act, while he became Attorney-General in the first Commonwealth Ministry under Sir Edmund Barton as Premier. On the retirement of the latter to become a Judge of the High Court in 1903 Mr. Deakin succeeded him, holding office till 1904. See *Australia*, p. 88.

### DEATH DUTIES.

Under the provisions of the Finance Act, 1894, estate duty is payable on all property, real or personal, settled or not settled, which passes on the death of any person dying after the Act came into force as follows:—

Value of the Estate.		Rate per cent. of Estate Duty.
£101 to	£500	£1.
£501 "	£1,000	£2.
£1,001 "	£10,000	£3.
£10,001 "	£25,000	£4.
£25,001 "	£50,000	£4 10s.
£50,001 "	£75,000	£5.
£75,001 "	£100,000	£5 10s.
£100,001 "	£150,000	£6.
£150,001 "	£250,000	£6 10s.
£250,001 "	£500,000	£7.
£500,001 "	£1,000,000	£7 10s.
£1,000,001 and upwards.		£8.

To ascertain the percentage of duty payable, all the property passing on the death of its owner is to be aggregated so as to form an estate. By the Finance Act, '94, the principal value of any property liable to the new estate duty is to be estimated on the price which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, the property would realise if sold in the open market at the time of the death of the deceased; but, as regards agricultural property, the value is not to exceed twenty-five years' purchase of the property, as assessed under Schedule A of the Income Tax Acts, after deducting £5 per cent. for expenses of management. Disputes as

to valuation of the property may be referred to the High Court, or to the County Court where the amount is less than £10,000. Duty on real property may be paid by **eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments**. It is provided by the Finance Act, '96, that estate duty on annuities may be paid by **four equal annual instalments**. A few other minor amendments of the Finance Act of '94 have been since made, chiefly by the Finance Act 1900, with reference to the principle of "aggregation."

**Legacy duty** is payable on legacies and shares of residue under a will or intestacy, and is applicable to personal property, except leaseholds either within the United Kingdom or abroad of a person who died domiciled in the United Kingdom. The rate of this duty is as under viz. :—

Legacies to children, or father, mother, or lineal ancestors, £1 per cent. (but no legacy or succession duty is payable where the new estate duty is charged);

To brothers or sisters or their descendants, £3 per cent.;

To brothers and sisters of the father and mother of deceased, or any descendant of such brothers or sisters £5 per cent.;

To brothers and sisters of grandfather or grandmother, or any descendants of such brothers or sisters, £6 per cent.;

To persons of other degrees of consanguinity, or strangers in blood, £10 per cent.

**Succession duty** is payable on the interest that an individual takes as successor to a deceased person on real or leasehold property in the United Kingdom, or on legacies charged upon the proceeds of sale of real estate of a person who died domiciled in this country, irrespective of the situation of the property; also on personal property included in a settlement, whether that property was at home or abroad. The duty varies in a similar manner to the legacy duty.

See FINANCE, NATIONAL, for the produce of these duties in 1903-4.

**Delcassé, Théophile**, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, was b. at Pamiers, March 1st, 1852, educated at Paris, and began his career as a journalist. He was elected to the Chamber in '89 for Foix, the chief town of the Ariège department, and in '93 he became Under-Secretary for the Colonies under MM. Ribot and Dupuy. It was mainly through his efforts that colonial affairs were entrusted to a distinct department. He became Colonial Minister in the Dupuy Cabinet of May '94, and has always been a consistent advocate of colonial expansion. When M. Brisson formed his ministry, after the fall of the Méline cabinet, in '98, he entrusted Foreign Affairs to M. Delcassé, and it fell to his lot to deal with the difficult position at Fashoda. He accomplished the task with great ability, and retained his portfolio in M. Dupuy's ministry, after the defeat of the Brisson administration. In '99 he negotiated the agreement with Great Britain as to the Nile Valley and Central Africa, and still remained Foreign Minister when M. Waldeck-Rousseau succeeded M. Dupuy. His proposals as to the demands which should be made of the Chinese Government after the Boxer outbreak of 1900 received the general assent of the Powers. In June 1902 he retained his post at the Foreign Office when M. Combes succeeded M. Waldeck-Rousseau as Premier, and visited England with the President in 1903. Together

with Lord Lansdowne he prepared the Anglo-French Agreement signed on April 8th, 1904, by which all questions pending between the two countries were settled, and the *rapprochement* between them was formally sealed. He belongs to the moderate section of the Radical Republicans in domestic politics. He married in '86, and has two children.

## DENMARK.

The kingdom of Denmark consists of Zealand, Funen, Laaland, and other islands in the Baltic, the peninsula of Jutland, and the Faeroe Islands or Sheep Islands in the North Atlantic. The constitution of the kingdom of Denmark was settled by the charter of 1849 (modified in '55, '63, '65, and '66). The executive power is vested in King and ministers, the legislative in the Rigsdag or Diet acting jointly with the sovereign. The Rigsdag is composed of the Landsthing (or Upper House of 66 members—12 Crown nominees appointed for life, and 54 indirectly elected by electoral bodies, in which large taxpayers are well represented, for eight years), and the Folkething (or House of Commons of 114 members directly elected by universal suffrage for three years). Members of both houses are paid 11s. 1d. a day while the Rigsdag is sitting for the first 6 months of the Session, and then 6s. 8d., and their travelling expenses. The Rigsdag must meet every October, and all money bills be submitted first to the Folkething. For local government the country is divided into 18 counties, each under a governor, and these are subdivided into hundreds and parishes. The towns are administered by mayors.

**Military service** is obligatory on all able-bodied men who have reached the age of 22. A reorganisation of the Danish army was introduced in '94, and the late War Minister, General Bahnson, calculated that the contingent brought under training 7947 men yearly. The service in the first line of the army is 8 years and in the second line 8 years; but, reckoning 14 years only, and allowing for waste, the General concludes that by the year 1910 Denmark will be able to mobilise 83,000 men, of whom 58,500 will be infantry, 5000 cavalry, 6800 field artillery, and 8600 fortress artillery. The really effective force would be about 70,000. At present the peace strength is 31 battalions, 16 squadrons, and 12 field batteries, with fortress artillery and engineers; but the number with the colours varies according to the period of the year, the men not being kept continuously under training. The strength is increased on mobilisation to about 66,000.

The Danish Admiralty is presided over by a Director, who is also Chief of the Staff (Rear-Admiral Jöhncke). The principal departments are presided over by naval captains, with the exception of the Hydrographical and Meteorological Departments, which are under the control of specialists. The Department of Construction is usually presided over by the Vice-Admiral of the Fleet. The Navy numbers about 4000 of all ranks. The executive officers are divided as follows: 1 vice-admiral, 2 rear-admirals, 16 captains, 38 commanders, 63 lieutenants, 33 sub-lieutenants, and 23 midshipmen. The Naval Estimates for the year 1904-5 total £317,605 (5,774,646 kr.). The strength in ships built and building on Nov. 30th was :—



Built.	
Battleships	4
Coast defence vessels	4
Protected cruisers	5
Torpedo boats	25

**Building.**

Coast defence vessel	1
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At Copenhagen there are three small docks.

A treaty of arbitration was concluded with Great Britain on June 10th, 1904, by which the two countries agreed to submit to the Hague Court all differences not settled by the ordinary diplomatic methods, except only cases where the vital interest or the honour of either party should be involved.

The State religion is Lutheran, and the King must be a member of that Church, but all others are tolerated, and there are no disabilities to dissenters. Education compulsory and free for children from 7 to 14 years of age, the public schools being maintained by communal rates. The chief newspapers are the *Radical Aftenbladet*, the Conservative *National Tidende* and the Independent *Berlingske Tidende*. Recent agricultural returns show that the foreign demand for Danish agricultural produce continues to increase. Cattle breeding is at the same time taking more and more the place of arable farming. Above all, dairy farming is being pursued with unparalleled skill and success. About five-sixths of the land is possessed by small freeholders and peasants. There are 21 agricultural or horticultural schools in the country, and a veterinary and agricultural college at Copenhagen, to which the State makes an annual grant of £21,110. The export of butter and other dairy produce is now the main source of the wealth of Denmark, and this was recognised by the formation of an Agricultural Department under a responsible Minister in May '96. Of the total exports given below, agricultural produce accounted for no less than £17,500,000 in 1903. Length of railways 1879 miles.

Area, 15,360 sq. m.; estimated pop. 2,464,770. Population of the capital, Copenhagen, 378,250, or with suburbs, 476,806. Revenue, 1901-2, £3,718,755; 1902-3, £4,205,856; expenditure, 1901-2, £4,162,417; 1902-3, £4,196,972; public debt, 1903, £13,600,000; imports, 1903, £24,702,778; exports, £19,585,558.

Ministry: Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Prof. Deuntzer.—Justice, M. Alberti.—Public Instruction, M. Christensen Stadil.—Finance and Public Works, M. C. Hage.—Agriculture, M. O. Hansen.—Marine, Admiral Jöhncke.—War, Colonel Madsen.—Home Secretary—M. Sörensen.

British Minister at Copenhagen, Sir W. E. Goschen, K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.—Sec., Hon. R. Lister, C.V.O.—British Consul at Copenhagen, Capt. J. Boyle, C.V.O.—Vice-Consul, C. H. Funch, Esq.

Consul at Thorshavn, H. M. Villiers.

Danish Minister in London, M. de Bille, 24, Port Street, S.W.

**Colonies.**

Greenland is an extensive region or island lying north-east of America, extending into the Polar regions. The interior is all ice, but parts of the south and west coast are habitable, with verdant pasturage, some shrubbery, and mossy valleys. Principal exports: oil of seals and whales, fox, seal, and reindeer skins, eider-down, feathers, and cryolite. The chief trade is

with Denmark. Area of the colonised portion, 46,740 sq. m.; pop. 11,895, of whom 309 are Europeans and the rest natives.

Iceland is a large island, 130 m. east of Greenland, and 850 m. west of Norway. Area, 39,756 sq. m.; pop. 7800. Capital, *Reykjavik* (pop. 8000). The Legislature, called the *Althing*, consists of two Houses, the Lower containing twenty-four members elected by household suffrage, and the Upper twelve members, six elected and six nominated by the King of Denmark. Under laws adopted in 1903, a Minister for Iceland, nominated by the King, resides at *Reykjavik*, and is responsible for the administration. Exports: wool, dried fish, mutton, ponies, and sheep. Their value averages about £425,000, and the imports about £460,000. Manufactures domestic.

Minister for Iceland, M. Hannes Hafstein (appointed Feb. 1st, 1904).

British Consul, John Vidalin, *Reykjavik*.

Santa Cruz or St. Croix. A West Indian island, the largest of the Virgin group. Capital, *Christianstadt*. It is governed, in connection with St. Thomas and St. John, by an officer appointed by the Crown. The negroes who make up the bulk of the population are chiefly engaged in the cultivation of the sugar-cane. Area, 118 sq. m.; pop. 35,156. A treaty providing for the sale of the West Indian islands to the United States was signed Jan. 1st, 1902, and ratified by the United States Senate Feb. 17th, but rejected by the Landsthing Oct. 22nd, 1902.

British Consul, H. McDougal, St. Thomas.

**Sovereign.**

King Christian IX. was b. April 8th, 1818. He is a son of the late Duke William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and father of Queen Alexandra, of the dowager Empress of Russia, and the King of Greece. He is a K.G., G.C.B., and a general of the British Army. By the Treaty of London, signed May 8th, '52, he was appointed the successor to the throne of Denmark, and, by the law of succession of that country, passed July '53, he ascended the throne on the death of King Frederick VII., Nov. 15th, '63. In the beginning of his reign arose the famous dispute about the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which by the Treaty of Peace of Vienna ('64) he had to surrender. He married in '42 the Princess Louise, the daughter of the Landgrave William of Hesse-Cassel. Her mother was a sister of Christian VIII., the predecessor of Frederick VII. Queen Louise died in '98. The heir to the throne is the Crown Prince Frederick (b. June 3rd, '43; married July 28th, '69, to Princess Louisa, daughter of King Carl XV. of Sweden and Norway), whose second son, Prince Karl, was married to H.R.H. Princess Maud in '96.

**Political Parties.**

The Conservatives, or Right, long contended that under the constitution the Folkething had not—like the English House of Commons—the supremacy in matters of taxation and finance, and the power of practically deciding who should be the ministers. They maintained that the King and Landsthing together might overrule the Folkething. The Left were parliamentary men attached to the English system. Hence there arose an apparently interminable dispute, with the Landsthing and

the Ministry on one side and the majority of the Folkething on the other. This majority, however, gradually divided into two parties, Radicals and Moderates. M. Hörring became Premier in Aug. '99, and in April 1900 a new Conservative Cabinet under M. Sehösted was formed, which, after an overwhelming defeat at the polls, gave way to a Radical administration under Prof. Deutzer, in July 1901. The Landsthing after the election in Sept. 1902 contained 29 Conservatives, 11 Independent Conservatives, 25 Radicals, and 1 Socialist. The Folkething at the dissolution in June 1903 consisted of 92 Radicals, 14 Socialists, and 8 Conservatives. The election resulted in the return of 86 Radicals, 16 Socialists, and 12 Conservatives.

**Dewar, Sir James, F.R.S.,** Fullerman Professor of Chemistry, Royal Institution, London, was b. at Kincardine, Sept. 20th, 1842; and ed. at Dollar Academy, and Edinburgh Univ. He holds the degrees of M.A. and Hon. LL.D. Glasgow, St. Andrews, and Edinburgh; D.Sc. Oxford and Victoria; is Professorial Fellow of St. Peter's Coll. Camb., F.I.C., F.C.S., a Vice-President of the Royal Society and a Director of the Davy-Faraday Research Laboratory at the Royal Institution. With Sir Frederick Abel he invented cordite, and he has distinguished himself by his researches into the properties of matter at low temperatures, and into the nature and properties of atmospheric air. He was the first to liquefy and solidify hydrogen. Knighted June 24th, 1904. 21, Albemarle Street, W.; 21, Scroope Terrace, Cambridge.

**Dibdin, Sir Lewis T., K.C., D.C.L.,** Dean and Official Principal of the Court of Arches, was b. in 1852, being a son of the late Rev. R. W. Dibdin, of London. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and graduated in '74 as senior optime in the Mathematical Tripos, afterwards going to the Bar. He gained a large Chancery practice, and was appointed official counsel to the Attorney-General in charity matters in '95. In 1901 he took silk. In '86 he was appointed Chancellor of Rochester, of Exeter in '88, and of Durham in 1891; and he has made himself known as one of the ablest ecclesiastical lawyers of the day. On the resignation of Sir Arthur Charles in 1903 he was appointed Dean of Arches, Auditor of the Chancery Court of York, Judge under the Public Worship Regulation Act, and Master of the Faculties, and afterwards knighted.

#### DISESTABLISHMENT.

The "Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control," popularly known as the **Liberation Society**, exists for the purpose of securing the freedom of all Churches. The Episcopal Church in England and Wales and one of the Presbyterian Churches in Scotland are endowed out of national funds, and are controlled by Parliament. Prior to 1869 this condition existed in Ireland, where the Protestant Episcopal Church was so supported and controlled, but in that year Mr. Gladstone's **Irish Church Act** abolished that condition. The objects of the Society, formally stated, are:—The abrogation of all laws and usages which inflict disability or confer privilege on ecclesiastical grounds; the discontinuance of all payments from public funds, and of all compulsory exactions, for religious purposes. After an equitable satisfaction of existing interests, the application of

the national property now held in trust by the Established Churches of England and Wales and of Scotland to other and strictly national purposes; and, concurrently therewith, the liberation of those Churches from State control. A Bill brought in by the Liberal Government in '04 for the **Disestablishment of the Church in Wales** would have left that Church in possession of the buildings and endowments which have resulted from the pious liberality of its own adherents since the passing of the Act of Uniformity in 1662, and doubtless that policy would be adopted in the case of any future Disestablishment measure. The Liberation Society's present operations are educational, parliamentary, electoral, and legal. It holds numerous meetings, and by lantern-slide and other lectures carries on a vigorous propaganda in all parts of the country. It circulates large numbers of publications. Its monthly organ is *The Liberator*. The Liberation Society's chief office and depot for publications is 2, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street; Secretaries, Mr. John Fisher and Mr. Sydney Robjohns.

The **Church Committee for Church Defence and Church Instruction** is the organisation on the other side. Its object is to give instruction to the people in town and country in all matters connected with the history of the Church; to encourage learning the truth and soundness of the position of the Church of England; and also to combine men and women of every shade of political and religious opinion in the maintenance and support of the Established Church; and generally to encourage the co-operation of the clergy and laity for the promotion of measures conducive to the welfare and efficiency of the Church. No question touching doctrine is entertained at its meetings. Secretary, Mr. T. Martin Tilby, Church House, Westminster.

**Douglas, Major-Gen. G. W.,** Second Military Member of the Army Council and Adjutant-General to the Forces, was b. in 1850. He joined the 92nd Highlanders in '69, and served with them in the Afghan and Boer wars, taking part in the action of Charasiah and the march to Kandahar. He was D.A.A. and Q.M.G. during the Suakin expedition in '84, and then served at Aldershot, as brigade-major, '93-5, and as Assistant Adjutant-General '95-8. He went out to South Africa on Sir R. Buller's staff as A.A.G., and was Chief Staff Officer to Lord Methuen, being mentioned in despatches for his part in the battle of Magersfontein. He was then given the command of the 9th Infantry Brigade, and promoted major-general. On his return he took up the command of the 1st Infantry Brigade at Aldershot in 1901, and in 1902 of the 2nd Division of the Aldershot Army Corps. He was given his present appointment on Feb. 13th, 1904.

**Dowden, Edward, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L.,** Litt.D., Professor of English Literature at Dublin University. He was b. at Cork in 1843, and ed. privately and at Dublin Univ., and in '67 was appointed to the chair he now fills at that University. He was Clark Lecturer in English Literature at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, '93-'6, Commissioner of National Education for Ireland '96-1901, and is a Trustee of the National Library of Ireland. His contributions to literature are numerous, and include "Shakspeare: his Mind and Art," an "Introduction to Shakspeare," "Studies in Literature," lives of Shelley and Southey, a "History of French



Literature," and editions of many of the English classics. Highfield House, Rathgar, co. Dublin.

**Doyle, Sir A. Conan**, the grandson of John Doyle, the famous political caricaturist ("H. B.") was b. at Edinburgh in 1859. His education began at Stonyhurst in Lancashire, and was continued in Germany. At both schools the irrepressible literary leanings of the future novelist broke forth in the shape of school magazines which he edited. In '76 he commenced to study medicine at the Edinburgh University, and remained there for five years. His first essay in literature was "The Mystery of the Sassassa Valley," written at the age of nineteen, and published in *Chambers' Journal*. From '82 till '90 he practised his profession at Southsea, writing all the while various short stories, some of which have been since published under the title of "The Captain of the Polestar." After "A Study in Scarlet," "Micah Clarke," and "The Sign of Four," came "The White Company," which led to the final abandonment of medicine for literature. "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," and "The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes," formed a brilliant series of detective stories, to which a continuation was commenced in the *Strand Magazine* in August 1900. In '93 "The Refugees" was published; and in '94 he wrote a short play, "A Story of Waterloo," successfully produced by Sir Henry Irving, and a volume of stories called "The Red Lamp." "The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard," and "Rodney Stone," one of his best stories, followed in '96, "Uncle Bernac" in '97, "The Tragedy of the Korosko," a volume of poems ("Songs of Action") in '98, "A Duet" in '99, "The Hound of the Baskervilles" in 1902, and "The Adventures of Gerard" in 1903. He volunteered for service in the Transvaal War, and in 1900 gave his medical services for some months in the hospitals there, afterwards publishing a history of the war, entitled "The Great Boer War." In October he stood as Unionist candidate for Edinburgh (Central Div.), but was not returned. In 1902 he published "The War in South Africa: its Cause and Conduct," of which translations have appeared in most foreign countries, the expense being defrayed by the sale of the book and by contributions offered for that purpose. Knighted June 26th, 1902. D.L. for Surrey. Address: Undershaw, Hindhead, Surrey.

#### DRAMA, THE, 1904.

Had success corresponded with zealous effort the dramatic record of 1904 would have been one of unchequered fortune. But this was not the case. In the desire to depart from well-worn paths a few managers ventured upon experiments that in some instances proved so disastrous as to cause immediate withdrawal of the novelties and a return to older methods of attraction. Meantime the popularity of light plays, with or without musical accompaniment, remained steady. The *Orchid* was a fixture at the Gaiety, and *The Earl* and *the Girl* bore transference from the Adelphi to the Lyric.

Adaptations of modern stories brought forward as part authors several writers new to metropolitan programmes, and fresh names were also encountered in the list of composers associated with musical pieces. The Hon. **Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton's** play of workroom life, "Warp and Woof," created a stir in fashionable circles, and **Mr. Alfred Austin** (Poet

Laureate) submitted at the Garrick a neat curtain raiser called "A Lesson in Harmony." The more familiar contributors to the stage were represented by Messrs. Pinero, Henry A. Jones, Robert Marshall, Carton, Bernard Shaw, Grundy, and Louis N. Parker, whilst Mr. W. S. Gilbert was welcomed back to the footlights with a novel whimsicality.

Notable additions to London managers were made in Mrs. Brown Potter at the Savoy and Mr. Otho Stuart at the Adelphi, the latter having the courage to start with an original poetic play entitled "The Prayer of the Sword," by Mr. J. Bernard Fagan. Owing to extensive structural alterations there was no autumn drama at Drury Lane.

Besides an entire company in the musical piece "The Prince of Pilsen," **America sent us** two favourite actresses in Miss Ethel Barrymore, who brought Mr. H. H. Davies' comedy "Cynthia," and Miss Eleanor Robson, the sympathetic representative of Mr. Zangwill's "Merely Mary Ann." In return, among English visitors to the States towards the close of the year were Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore.

Following the announcement of retirement on his stage jubilee in 1906, **Sir Henry Irving** at Cardiff in September commenced a farewell tour of the provinces, and was everywhere enthusiastically received. His repertory included a revival of Tennyson's *Becket*.

**Mr. Tree's** annual Shakespearean revival at His Majesty's on an imposing scale was "The Tempest." His Repertoire Company did excellent work in the suburbs with "Julius Cæsar," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and other artistic reproductions. At the Court early in the year Mr. J. H. Leigh continued his Shakespearean campaign with "Romeo and Juliet," "Two Gentlemen of Verona," and "Timon of Athens." In November "The Taming of the Shrew" was revived at the Adelphi.

#### Poetic and Romantic Dramas and Important Revivals

were presented in the following order:—

- Jan. 9. Court. **The Question** (Bertram B. Ashford and John Strange Winter). Principals, Margaret Halstan, Kate Rorke, E. O'Neill, Titheradge, Hermann Vezin.
9. Court. **Bohémus** (adapted from French by John Davidson). Thirza Norman, W. Dennis, C. Lander.
11. Royalty. **Swift and Vanessa** (A. O'D. Bar, tholeyns). Mrs. A. Scaife, Dora Barton-Beveridge.
26. Avenue. **The Perils of Flirtation** (Walter Frith).
- Feb. 2. King's Hall, Covent Garden. **The Philanthropists** (adaptation of Brieux's "Les Bienfaiteurs"). Stage Society. S. Fairbrother, G. Burnett, C. V. France, E. W. Gardén.
8. Camden. **An Actor's Romance** (Theodore Kremer).
9. Wyndham's. **The Jailbird** (M. Maartens).
11. Imperial. **A Queen's Romance** (John Davidson's adaptation of Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas"). Mrs. P. Campbell, Lewis Waller, C. Fulton.
16. Garrick. **The Arm of the Law** (adapted from Brieux's "La Robe Rouge"). Mr. and Mrs. Bouchier.

- Jan. 17. Court. *Romeo and Juliet* revival. J. H. Leigh, C. Lander, Thirza Norman.
18. Avenue. *A Man of Honour* (W. S. Maugham) revival. Muriel Wylford, Ben Webster.
29. Pavilion. *The Temptress* (W. P. Sheen).
- Mar. 14. Court. *A Soul's Tragedy* (Robert Browning). Stage Society: Janet Alexander, Ben Webster, A. Brydone.
17. St. James's. *Love's Carnival* (adapted by Rudolph Bleichmann from the German "Rosenmontag"). Lilian Braithwaite, G. Alexander.
21. King's, Hammersmith. *The Never-Never Land* (Wilson Barrett).
- April 2. Comedy. *Sunday* (T. Raceward). Julia Neilson, F. Terry.
4. Grand, Islington. *The Bridge of Sighs; or a Poor Girl's Love Story* (O. Brand).
4. Royal, Stratford. *The Beautiful Avenger* (F. A. Scudamore).
8. Court. *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, revival. Ellen O'Malley, T. Norman, J. H. Leigh, Acton Bond, Devereux.
9. Wyndham's. *The Sword of the King* (Ronald Macdonald). Ida Molesworth, May Harvey, Ben Webster, C. Fulton.
16. Apollo. *The Wheat King* (Miss E. Page and Mrs. Ashton-Jonson). E. Beringer, M. Carson.
16. Imperial. *Miss Elizabeth's Prisoner* (R. N. Stephens and E. Lyall Swete). Misses G. Lane and Lottie Venne, Lewis Waller, Swete.
27. King's, Hammersmith. *The Good Hope* (from the Dutch). Revived by Ellen Terry.
28. Terry's. *The House of Burnside* (adapted by Louis N. Parker from "Le Maison"). K. Rorke, C. Addison, E. Terry, G. Shelton.
- May 15. Court. *Ina* (R. O. Prowse). Stage Society: M. Halstan, N. McKinnel.
16. Grand, Islington. *The Woman from Nowhere* (Arthur Shirley).
18. Court. *Timon of Athens*, revival. J. H. Leigh, H. Vezin, F. Cooper.
23. Terriss. *A Disgrace to her Sex* (Walter Melville).
26. Lyric. *Hippolytus* (translation from Euripides by Gilbert Murray). E. Olive, Ben Webster.
- June 1. Duke of York's. *The Edge of the Storm* (Margaret Young). Miss G. Elliott, Forbes Robertson.
4. Avenue. *A Gentleman of France* (Harriet Ford). M. Carson, E. Beringer.
6. Kennington. *The Sadducee and the Sinner* (Cyril Hallward).
6. Camden. *Warp and Woof* (Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton). Mrs. P. Campbell, C. Aubrey Smith.
13. Kennington. *Richard Lovelace* (Laurence Irving). L. Irving.
18. Duke of York's. *Mice and Men*. Revival by Forbes Robertson.
23. His Majesty's (Clement Scott matinée). *Flower o' the Rose* (W. J. Locke). G. Alexander.
26. Court. *Where there is Nothing* (W. B. Yeats). E. L. Swete, Harcourt Williams, Dora Barton.
- July 4. Grand, Islington. *Home Sweet Home* (F. Lindo).
7. Imperial. *The Password* (A. Ramsey and R. de Cordeva) Mr. and Mrs. C. Sugden.
12. Duke of York's. *The Pharisee's Wife* (G.

- Paston). Madge McIntosh, Darragh, Aubrey Smith, Graham Browne.
- Aug. 1. Crown. *A Daughter's Crime* (Russell Vann).
- Sept. 3. Royalty. *Eriksson's Wife* (C. St. John).
3. St. James's. *The Garden of Lies* (Sydney Grundy). G. Alexander, Lilian Braithwaite.
5. Coronet. *Marguerite* (adapted by Michael Morton from "La Montansier"). Lena Ashwell, F. Mills, C. Groves.
14. His Majesty's. *The Tempest*, revival. Tree, Viola Tree, Norah Kerin, L. Brough, W. Haviland, B. Gill, L. Calvert.
19. Adelphi. *The Prayer of the Sword* (J. B. Fagan). Lily Brayton, Oscar Asche, Lyell Swete, W. Hampden.
29. Savoy. *The Golden Light* ("George Darling"). Produced by Mrs. Brown Potter, who played principal part; Abingdon, G. Hare.
- Oct. 6. Imperial. *His Majesty's Servant* (Sarah B. Elliott and Maud Hosford). Evelyn Millard, L. Waller, H. V. Esmond.
15. Savoy. *Forget-Me-Not*, revival. Mrs. B. Potter, F. Kerr.
5. Savoy. *Cavalleria Rusticana* (dramatic version). Mrs. B. Potter.
17. Alexandra. *Vilma* (adapted from French by Pierre Berton). Mrs. L. Waller.
17. Avenue. *The Master of Kingsgift* (Mrs. Tom Kelly). Frank Cooper, E. O'Neill.
18. St. James's. *The Decree Nisi* (J. Bates).
24. Elephant and Castle. *The Coal King* (E. Martin and F. Llewellyn).
31. Garrick. *The Walls of Jericho* (Alfred Sutro). Mr. and Mrs. Bouchier.
- Nov. 12. Shaftesbury. *The Flute of Pan* (Mrs. Craigie). Olga Nethersole, Annie Hughes, H. Waring, Somerset.
12. Savoy. *For Church or Stage* (Rev. Forbes Phillips). Mrs. Brown Potter.
23. Grand, Islington. *Lady Hamilton; or, The Last Signal* (H. F. W. Wood). M. Lacy, J. Cross.
- Dec. 6. Savoy. *Pagliacci* (C. Brookfield). Mrs. B. Potter, C. Warner.
12. Court. *Margot* (adapted from Daudet by May Pardon). Miss Darragh, Graham Browne.

**Comedy and Farce,**

whether quaint, fantastic, or grotesque, prospered to a far greater extent than serious pieces, even when songs and concerted musical numbers were not added to the action. Capt. Robert Marshall made a great hit with *The Duke of Killierankie*, which, although undergoing change of domicile, was before the public for nearly the whole of the year. Mr. Pinero reverted to the comic vein with *The Wife Without a Smile*, and Mr. Henry A. Jones presented two humorous plays of modern life in *Joseph Entangled* and *The Chevalier*. Much curiosity was evinced in Mr. Gilbert's *The Fairy's Dilemma*. Whilst the Haymarket was being rebuilt Messrs. Harrison and Maude moved to the New, and there successfully produced Messrs. Jacobs and Parker's *Beauty and the Barge*. The chief productions were:—

Jan. 9. Haymarket. *The Widow Woos* ("M. E. Francis" and Sydney Valentine). Mary Brough and S. Valentine.

19. Haymarket. *Joseph Entangled* (H. A. Jones). Cyril Maude, H. Waring, F. Volpé, Miss E. Jeffreys, Mrs. C. Calvert,



- Jan. 20. Criterion. *The Duke of Killiecrankie* (R. Marshall). Eva Moore, M. Illington, W. Grossmith, Graham Browne.
27. Terry's. *Love in a Cottage* (Basil Hood). Irene Rooke, Janet Alexander, F. Cooper, B. Thomas, Vane Tempest.
- Feb. 13. New. *My Lady of Rosedale* (J. C. Carr's adaptation of Capus's "La Châtelaine"). Charles Wyndham, A. Bishop, E. Norwood, Misses Mary Moore, M. Terry Lewis, and G. Kingston.
15. Duke of York's. *Captain Dieppe* (Anthony Hope and Harrison Rhodes). H. B. Irving, D. Boucicault, E. O'Neill, Irene Vanbrugh, M. Clements.
- March 3. Wyndham's. *When a Man Marries* (Murray Carson and Nrah Keith).
8. Imperial (revived at). *A Marriage of Convenience*. Lewis Waller, Grace Lane.
13. Duke of York's (revived at). *His Excellency the Governor*. H. B. Irving, D. Boucicault, Irene Vanbrugh.
14. Court. *'Op o' Me Thumb* (Frederic Fenn and Richard Pryce). Stage Society. Hilda Trevelyan.
31. Terry's. *A Maid from School* (Frank Stayton). Kitty Loftus, H. Sleath, J. H. Barnes.
- April 4. King's, Hammersmith. *The Electric Man* (Charles Hannan).
14. St. James's. *Saturday to Monday* (F. Fenn and R. Pryce). G. Alexander, Vane Tempest, Lilian Braithwaite.
20. Duke of York's. *The Rich Mrs. Repton* (R. C. Carton). Miss Compton, Eric Lewis, D. Boucicault, A. E. Matthews.
26. Court. *Candida* (Shaw). Kate Rorke, N. McKinnel, G. Barker.
- May 3. Garrick. *The Fairy's Dilemma* (W. S. Gilbert). Mr. and Mrs. Bouchier, Jessie Bateman, O. B. Clarence, S. Valentine, J. Robertshaw.
5. New. *The Bride and Bridegroom* (Arthur Law). C. Wyndham, Mary Moore, Vane Featherston.
13. Royalty. *The Money Makers* (George Rollit). L. Fairfax, Claire Romaine, L. Brough, Mark Kinghorne.
16. Wyndham's. *Cynthia* (H. H. Davies). Ethel Barrymore.
25. Haymarket. *Lady Flirt* (adapted from the French). Ellis Jeffreys, Cyril Maude.
28. Savoy. *Who's Who?* (adapted by Sidney Dark from the French). Fannie Ward, C. W. Somerset, E. Dagnall, Ivan Berlyn.
- Jan. 16. Garrick. *A Lesson in Harmony* (Alfred Austin). A. Bouchier.
16. New. *The Liars* (revived by Wyndham).
16. Wyndham's. *The Finishing School* (Max Pemberton). Annie Hughes, J. H. Barnes, Ben Webster.
23. His Majesty's. *The Conversion of Nat Strange* (Malcolm Watson). A. Bouchier.
- Aug. 27. Garrick. *The Chevalier* (H. A. Jones). Mr. and Mrs. Bouchier, S. Valentine.
29. Royalty. *The Chetwynd Affair* (R. Kennedy Cox). Miss Granville, C. Tearle.
30. New. *Beauty and the Barge* (W. W. Jacobs and L. N. Parker). Cyril Maude played a bargee.
30. New. *That Brute Simmons* (Arthur Morrison and H. C. Sargent).
- Sept. 1. Criterion. *Winnie Brooks, Widow* (M. Watson). Ada Reeve, Eric Lewis, Robb Harwood.
8. Duke of York's. *Merely Mary Ann* (Israel

Zangwill). Eleanor Robson, H. Ainley, G. du Maurier.

- Oct. 1. Comedy. *His Highness My Husband*. (Adapted by William Boosey from "Le Prince Consort.") M. Clements, Lottie Venne, L. Boyne, Eric Lewis.
12. Wyndham's. *A Wife without a Smile* (A. W. Pinero). L. Fairfax, M. Illington, D. Boucicault, E. M. Lowne.
- Nov. 1. Court. *John Bull's Other Island* (Shaw). Ellen O'Malley, L. Calvert, Shine.
14. Camden. *Mrs. Dering's Divorcee* (Percy Fendall).
15. Criterion. *The Freedom of Suzanne* (Cosmo G. Lennox). Marie Tempest, A. Ferrar, Aynesworth.
19. St. James's. *Lady Windermere's Fan* (Oscar Wilde), revived. M. Terry, L. Braithwaite, B. Webster.
29. Adelphi. *The Taming of the Shrew* (revived). Lily Brayton, Oscar Asche.
- Dec. 5. Comedy. *Charley's Aunt* (B. Thomas), revived. Stanley Cooke.
5. Camden. *The Housekeeper* (M. Wood and B. H. Maxwell). Mr. and Mrs. Rendal.
10. Terry's. *Comedy of Errors* (revived by Elizabethan Stage Society).

### The Musical Pieces

that obtained a firm hold of the public were again remarkable for skilful combination of song, dance, and spectacle. Brilliant colouring seemed indispensable to lively tunes and smart action. At the same time there was strong evidence of a desire to augment the value of the vocal ability employed. The popularity of an English version of Messager's *Véronique*, which in its original form attracted much attention at the Coronet in the summer of 1903, proved that well-chosen importations would still be effected with safety. The principal productions were:—

- Feb. 10. Savoy. *The Love Birds* (George Grossmith, jun., Percy Greenbank, and Raymond Roze). Kate Cutler, Blanche King, Lottie Venne, G. F. Goldin.
18. Comedy. *Amorelle* (Barton White, Ernest Boyd Jones, Gaston Surfette), revival. Willie Edouin, Mabelle Gilman, L. Barraclough.
19. Prince of Wales's. *The Darling of the Guards* (burlesque introduced into "The School Girl"). Arthur Roberts.
- March 5. Daly's. *The Cingalee; or Sunny Ceylon* (Tanner, Monckton, and others). Isabel Jay, Sybil Arundale, Gracie Leigh, Hayden Coffin, R. Barrington, Huntley Wright.
- April 12. Prince of Wales's. *La Poupée* (revival). Edna May, Willie Edouin, N. Salmond, R. Cunningham.
- May 14. Shaftesbury. *The Prince of Pilsen* (Frank Pixley and Gustave Ludess). American company, led by John W. Ransone.
18. Apollo. *Véronique* (English version by H. Hamilton). Ruth Vincent, R. Brandram, George Graves, F. Emney, L. Rea, A. Fitzgerald.
- June 14. Strand. *Sergeant Brue* (Owen Hall, J. Hickory Wood, Liza Lehmann). Willie Edouin, Arthur Williams, F. Soutar.
- Sept. 9. Vaudeville. *The Catch of the Season* (Seymour Hicks, Cosmo Hamilton, and others). Zena Dare, Hicks, S. Sothern.

Dec. 12. Avenue. Ladyland (Eustace Ponsonby and Frank Lambert). Ethel Irving, G. Ulmar, G. Delaporte, G. Giddens, R. Green.

### French and German Seasons.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt and Madame Réjane paid short visits in the summer, and each submitted her latest Parisian novelty. With the first-named this was Sardou's *La Sorcière*, produced with all the original spectacular appointments at His Majesty's on June 20th; and with the second it was *La Montansier*, the cast including M. Coquelin, at the Prince of Wales's, June 17th. Madame Réjane also appeared in "Zaza." A specially interesting event during Madame Bernhardt's brief stay was her performance in the original French with Mrs. Patrick Campbell of Maeterlinck's *Pelléas et Mélisande* at the Vaudeville on July 1st. Madame Bernhardt chose the male character.

By a compact French company led by M. Abel Tarride, Mlle. Martha Regnier, and Mlle. Gabrielle Dorziat, some excellent performances took place at the Avenue under the management of MM. Félix Riche and Louis Hillier. Particularly successful representations were those of Colus's "Antoinette Sabrier" (June 18th), Berton's "Yvette" (June 22nd), and Capus's "La Bourse ou la Vie" (June 27th).

German plays, with frequent changes of programme, lasted into spring at the Royalty, where on Feb. 29th was presented Hauptmann's much-discussed "Hannele." The autumn season, held at the Great Queen Street Theatre, started on Nov. 7th with Blumenthal and Kadelburg's "Die Grosstadtluft."

### Some Miscellaneous Events.

- April 17. Court. The Way of the World (Congreve), Mermaid Society revival. Ethel Irving, Mrs. T. Wright, C. M. Hallard.
- June 13. Royalty. Venice Preserved (Otway). Otway Society revival.
- July 18. Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park. The Wild Goose Chase (Fletcher). M. Soldi, P. Kirwan.
- 19. Garrick. Rosencrantz and Guildenstern (W. S. Gilbert's burlesque). Performance for charity by dramatic authors.
- Oct. 29. Court. Dr. Faustus (Marlowe). Elizabethan Stage Society revival. Mr. Hubert Carter in title part.
- Nov. 8. His Majesty's. Trilby (revived for Actors' Benevolent Fund benefit). Miss Viola Tree played the heroine.
- 13. Royalty. The Knight of the Burning Pestle (Beaumont-Fletcher). Mermaid Society. Mrs. T. Wright, Kemble, N. Playfair.
- 15. Court. Aglavaine and Selyvette (A. Suto's translation of Maeterlinck). E. Olive, T. Norman, W. Hampden.
- 21. Royalty. The Broken Heart (Ford), Mermaid Society revival. J. Rooke, F. Lascelles, J. H. Irvine.
- 28. Royalty. The Confederacy (Vanbrugh), Mermaid Society. Mrs. J. Wright.
- Dec. 5. Royalty. The Maid's Tragedy (Beaumont and Fletcher), Mermaid Society. Dora Hole, H. T. Edgar, W. H. Kemble.
- 6. Lyric. The Merchant of Venice. Mr. Norman Forbes played Shylock; Miss Ellen Terry Portia.

Dublin. The Most Rev. J. F. Peacocke, Archbishop of, is the son of Mr. George Peacocke, M.D., and was b. in 1835. He was ed. at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. (Senior Moderator in History and English Literature) in '57. He won the Regius Professor of Divinity's first premium, and obtained a first class in the Divinity testimonium examination in '58. He proceeded M.A. in '63, B.D. '77, and D.D. '83, and was ordained deacon '58 and priest '59. After holding several curacies he was appointed canon of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, in '75. He was incumbent of St. George, Dublin, '73-'78, and rector of Monkstown from '78 to '94. In '94 he was appointed Professor of Pastoral Theology in Trinity College, Dublin, and in the same year he was consecrated Bishop of Meath. He married in '65 Caroline Sophia, daughter of Major John Irvine, D.L., of Killadeas, co. Fermanagh. On the death of Lord Plunket, in '97, he was elected by the Bench of Bishops to succeed him as Archbishop.

Durand, Sir Henry Mortimer, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., H.M. Ambassador at Washington, was b. 1850, and is the second son of the late Major-Gen. Sir H. M. Durand, R.E. Ed. at Blackheath School and Eton House, Tonbridge, he entered the Indian Civil Service by examination in '70; was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn '72, and went out to Bengal as assistant-magistrate and collector '73. He was soon appointed to the Indian Foreign Department, and became assistant-secretary. In '79 he served through the Kabul campaign as Political Secretary to Lord Roberts; was appointed Under-Secretary of the Foreign Department '80, and Secretary '84-'94. In '93 he led the Durand Mission to the Ameer of Afghanistan and negotiated the "Durand Agreement" on the frontier difficulties. In '94 he went as British Minister to Persia, and in 1900 was appointed Ambassador at Madrid. On the death of Sir Michael Herbert in 1903 he was selected to succeed him at Washington. In '75 Sir Mortimer married Ella, daughter of Mr. Teignmouth Sandys.

Duse, Eleonora, Italian actress of the first rank, was b. at Vigevano Oct. 3rd, 1850. She appeared about '80 on the Italian, chiefly Roman stage, as leading lady in the plays of Dumas and Sardou, but afterwards played parts of greater depth, in which she achieved unsurpassed successes. She earned golden opinions by her combined force and gracefulness, in '92 appearing at Vienna and Berlin, in '93 at New York, and her recent visits to England have, by an unanimous accord, re-affirmed her triumphs. Although she appears chiefly in grave parts ("Magda," "Nora," "Adrienne Lecouvreur"), her versatility has also allowed her to please in the lighter vein of Dumas' "Francillon" as the hostess in Goldoni's "Locandiera." Her tragic force, together with pathetic suffering, softness and gentleness in woe, she demonstrated anew in London, in "Gioconda," the play which her friend Gabriele d'Annunzio (*q.v.*) wrote for her in '98. In 1903 she produced the same author's "Francesca da Rimini."

Dykes, Rev. J. Oswald, M.A. (Edin. and Camb.), D.D. (Edin. and Glasgow), b. at Port Glasgow 1835, graduated at Edinburgh '54, studied theology at New College (Edin.), Heidelberg, and Erlangen. Ordained minister of the Free Church, East Kilbride, Lanark, '59;



elected colleague of Dr. Candlish in Free St. George's, Edinburgh, '61. Compelled to resign this important charge through feeble health in '64, he visited Australia, where he remained for three years. In '69 he became minister of Regent Square Presbyterian Church, London. He left this charge in '88, when he was appointed Principal and Barbour Professor in the Theological College, Queen Square, now located at Cambridge and

known as Westminster College. **Works:** "Beatitudes of the Kingdom" ('72), "Laws of the Kingdom" ('73), "Relations of the Kingdom" ('74), "From Jerusalem to Antioch," ('74), "Abraham" ('77), "Daily Prayers" ('81), "Sermons" ('82 and '92), "The Law of the Ten Words" ('84), "The Gospel according to St. Paul" ('88), "Plain Words on Great Themes" ('92). Address: The Lodge, Westminster College, Cambridge.

## E

**Earl Marshal, The**, is one of the great officers of State, and takes precedence next after the Lord High Constable. The latter office ceased to be hereditary in 1521, since which it has been only temporarily revived for successive coronations, and once for a trial by combat, which, however, did not take place. The Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal were formerly judges of the ancient Court of Chivalry; but when the former office ceased to be hereditary, the sole jurisdiction in questions of honour and arms was vested in the Earl Marshal, who is head of the College of Arms (see GARTER KING OF ARMS). The office of Earl Marshal is hereditary in the family of the Duke of Norfolk.

**Early Closing Association and Traders' Parliamentary Alliance**. Founded for promoting: (1) An abridgment of the hours of labour in all departments of industrial life, wherever unduly prolonged—especially on Saturday nights; (2) the adoption of a Saturday or other weekly half-holiday; (3) the abolition of unnecessary Sunday labour; (4) the early payment of wages; (5) the promotion of a profitable employment of leisure hours; (6) the promotion of the interests of traders and their assistants in matters requiring municipal or legislative control. For report of Select Committee on Early Closing see SESSION, sect. 124 in 1902 ed. The Committee recommended that Town Councils should be authorised to pass Provisional Orders regulating the closing of shops. **President**, Rt. Hon. Lord Avebury; **Secretary**, James A. Stacey; **Assistant-Secretary**, Albert Larking. **Offices**, 21, New Bridge St., E.C.

**Ecclesiastical Commissioners, The**, owe their origin to the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 77. Incorporated for the purpose of making schemes to carry out the recommendations of certain earlier commissions appointed to inquire into the endowment of bishoprics, the state of cathedral and collegiate churches, the best way of providing for the cure of souls, etc. The Act provided that the two Archbishops, the Bishop of London, the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, and First Lord of the Treasury for the time being, as well as a Secretary of State named by the sovereign, with three others therein named, should be of the commission. A subsequent Act added all the remaining bishops in England and Wales, the Chief Justice, and others. Membership of the Church of England has always been an indispensable condition of acting as a Commissioner. By an Act of 1856 the Church Building Commissioners had their powers transferred to the

Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Generally it may be said that the function of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners is to make increased provision out of their common fund (arising from a readjustment of cathedral and episcopal revenues) for the cure of souls in necessitous parishes. The proceedings of the Commissioners are controlled by numerous Acts of Parliament, and various duties have from time to time been imposed upon them—e.g., the formation of new parishes and alteration of boundaries where required, the augmentation and endowment of poor benefices in populous places, the sale and leasing of glebe lands, etc., etc. Since '40, when the common fund was first created, the Commissioners have augmented or endowed about 6000 benefices. The total increase in the incomes of benefices resulting from the operations of the Commissioners exceeds £1,091,010 per annum, and may be taken to represent a capital sum of £32,830,000. The Commissioners determined to appropriate in grants towards the augmentation and endowment of benefices, etc., during 1904, the sum of £250,000 of capital. Besides those named above the Commissioners are: Earls Stanhope, Brownlow, Egerton of Tatton and Cawdor, Viscount Halifax, Lord Burghclere, C. B. Stuart-Wortley, K.C., M.P., J. E. Talbot, M.P., H. Hobhouse, M.P., Sir Lees Knowles, Bart., M.P., and A. H. A. Morton, M.P. **Secretary**, Sir A. De Bock Porter, K.C.B. **Office**, 10, Whitehall Place, S.W.

**Economics and Political Science, The London School of**, was established in 1895 to provide special courses of study suited to the needs of business men, civil and municipal servants, journalists, and those engaged or about to engage in other branches of administration, public and private; it also makes provision, in connection with the **British Library of Political Science**, which contains much material of great value to the investigator for research in economics and political science, by the provision of courses of lectures on methods of investigation, by the award of studentships varying in value from £25 to £200, and by the co-ordination of various agencies for providing the student engaged in research with the help he needs. The School is a constituent College of the University of London in the Faculty of Economics and Political Science (including Commerce and Industry), and prepares students for the degrees of B.Sc. and D.Sc. Full particulars may be obtained on application to the Director of the School at Clare Market, W.C.

## ECUADOR.

Ecuador is a republic of equatorial South America, constituted in 1830 by separation from the original republic of Colombia. Under the Constitution of '84, modified in '87 and '97, it is governed by a President elected for four years, with the assistance of a Congress composed of a Senate of 32 members, elected for two years, representing the 16 provinces, and a Chamber of 42 Deputies, representing the people, which is elected every two years. The electors to both Chambers must be adults able to read and write, and holding the Roman Catholic faith. Primary education is free and obligatory. The foreign commerce centres in Guayaquil (pop. 51,000). The chief products are cocoa, indiarubber, hides, coffee, sugar, and cotton. Gold and other minerals exist in considerable quantities, but the country badly needs opening up. Army about 4350 officers and men, with a National Guard which can be made up to 30,000. Between Ecuador, Peru, and Colombia there have been for some time boundary disputes, at present unsettled. But by a treaty between Ecuador and Colombia signed in Nov. 1904 the Ecuador-Colombia boundary is submitted to the arbitration of the German Emperor.

Area (including the Galapagos Islands, which have an area of 2400 sq. m., pop. 400), 120,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,280,000, of whom nearly 900,000 are Indians. Capital, Quito, pop. 80,000. Revenue, 1902, £1,342,000, 1903, £1,051,700; expenditure, 1902, £1,332,000, 1903, £1,232,900; debt, 1901, £671,000 (purchased by the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Co.); imports, 1902, £1,444,300; exports, £1,810,600.

President: General Leonidas Plaza (1901-5). Ministry: Vice-President, B. A. Baquerizo.—Foreign Affairs, M. Valverde.—Finance, Juan F. Game.—War and Navy, Gen. Flavio E. Alfaro.—Interior, G. S. Cordova.

Minister in Europe, Señor Don E. Dom y de Alsúa (Chargé d'Affaires), 4, Rue de la Bienfaisance, Paris.

Consul General in London, Celso Nevares, 46, Lombard Street, E.C.

British Minister Resident and Consul-General, W. N. Beauchler, Esq. (resident at Lima, Peru).—Consul at Quito, L. Söderström.—Consul at Guayaquil, Alfred Cartwright.

## EDUCATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

### I. ENGLAND AND WALES.

1. Primary Education.
2. Secondary Education.
3. Technology and Higher Education in Science and Art (including Evening Schools).

### II. SCOTLAND.

1. Elementary and Higher Grade Schools.
2. Secondary and Technical Education.

### III. IRELAND.

### IV. REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

### V. HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

### VI. OPPOSITION TO THE EDUCATION ACT, 1902 (Passive Resistance, etc.).

### I. ENGLAND AND WALES.

Since April 1st, 1900, the central educational authority for England and Wales has been the Board of Education, established by the Board of

Education Act, '99. This Board has also vested in it certain educational powers of the Charity Commissioners and of the Board of Agriculture. The Board of Education consists of a President, the Lord President of the Council, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the First Commissioner of His Majesty's Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The President is appointed by His Majesty, and holds office during his pleasure. The cost of administration, including inspection and examination of schools, was during the financial year 1903-4, £408,103.

The principal officers of the Board are President, The Marquis of Londonderry, K.G. Parliamentary Secretary, Sir Wm. R. Anson, Bart., M.P.

Permanent Secretary, Robert L. Morant, Esq., C.B.

Accountant-General, John Bromley, Esq.

Principal Assistant-Secretaries:—Elementary Branch, H. M. Lindsell, Esq., C.B.; Secondary Branch, Hon. W. N. Bruce; Technological Branch, F. G. Ogilvie, Esq.

Director of Special Inquiries and Reports, H. F. Heath, B.A., Ph.D.

Chief Inspector Elementary Schools, Cyril Jackson.

Chief Inspector Secondary Schools, W. C. Fletcher.

Chief Inspector Technology and Higher Education, C. A. Buckmaster.

The duty of the Board of Education is to administer in England and Wales the law as to education which is contained in many Acts, commencing with the Act of 1870, of which the Education Act 1902 is the most important.

A very full digest of this Act appeared in the 1903 and 1904 editions. It abolished School Boards and School Attendance Committees, and set up new Local Education Authorities throughout England and Wales—viz., (1) In counties and county boroughs, the councils in both cases acting through Education Committees; (2) in non-county boroughs with a population of over 10,000, and urban districts with a population of over 20,000, the councils of those boroughs or urban districts acting similarly through Education Committees. The Act imposed upon the new authorities the duty of providing for all public elementary schools within their areas which were necessary, the Board schools being termed provided, and the Voluntary schools non-provided. In regard to "education other than elementary," the county councils are the local authorities over their entire areas, with power to raise a rate not exceeding 2d. in the £ per annum; but the authorities referred to in (2) above have concurrent powers to the extent of raising a 1d. rate per annum. In regard to elementary education the jurisdiction of county councils does not extend over the areas referred to in (2). The provided schools are managed by a body of managers appointed by the local education authority, and (in the case of county councils) the minor local authority. The non-provided schools have a body of managers, four appointed under the provisions of the trust deed of the school and two appointed by the local authority.

Sect. 4 of the 1902 Act deals with Religious Instruction. A council, in the application of money under the higher education part of the Act, shall not require that any particular form of



religious instruction or worship or any religious catechism or distinctive denominational formulary shall or shall not be taught in any school, college, or hostel aided but not provided by the council; and that in any school, college, or hostel provided by the council there shall be no religious test for pupils, and no catechism or distinctive denominational formulary is to be taught; but this is subject to the exception, as regards these provided establishments, of cases where the council, at the request of parents of scholars, at such times and under such conditions as the council think desirable, allow any religious instruction to be given in the establishment otherwise than at the cost of the council, though in the exercise of this power no unfair preference is to be shown to any religious denomination. In a higher school or college receiving a grant from or maintained by a council, a day or evening scholar shall not be required to attend or abstain from attending any Sunday school, place of religious worship, religious observance or instruction in the school or college or elsewhere; and the times for religious worship or for any lesson on a religious subject shall be conveniently arranged for the purpose of allowing the withdrawal of any such scholar therefrom.

Sect. 7 of the Act, as to the maintenance of schools, enacts that the local education authority shall maintain and keep efficient all public elementary schools within their area which are necessary, and have the control of all expenditure required for this purpose, other than expenditure for which, under this Act, provision is to be made by the managers; but, in the case of non-provided schools, only so long as the following conditions are complied with:—The managers of these schools must carry out any directions of the local education authority as to the secular instruction to be given in the school, including any directions with respect to the number and educational qualifications of the teachers to be employed for such instruction, and for the dismissal of any teacher on educational grounds; and should the managers fail to carry out any such direction the local education authority may carry it out themselves; but no direction given under this provision shall be such as to interfere with reasonable facilities for religious instruction during school hours. The local education authority have power to inspect the school, and their consent shall be required to the appointment of teachers, though that consent is not to be withheld except on educational grounds; and their consent shall also be required to the dismissal of a teacher, unless the dismissal be on grounds connected with the giving of religious instruction in the school. On the other hand, the managers of the school are to provide the schoolhouse free of charge, except for the teachers' dwelling-house (if any), to the local education authority for use as a public elementary school, and shall, out of funds provided by them, keep the schoolhouse in good repair, and make such alterations and improvements in the buildings as may be reasonably required by the authority, though such damage as the authority consider to be due to fair wear-and-tear in the use of any room in the schoolhouse for the purpose of a public elementary school shall be made good by the authority. Should the authority have no suitable accommodation in the provided schools, the managers of non-provided schools are required to allow the

authority to use any room in the schoolhouse out of school hours free of charge for any educational purpose on not more than three days in the week. But the managers of a school maintained but not provided by the authority, in respect of the use by them of the school furniture out of school hours, and the authority in respect of the use by them of any room in the schoolhouse out of school hours, shall be liable to make good any damage caused to the furniture or the room, as the case may be, by reason of that use (other than damage arising from fair wear-and-tear), and the managers must take care that, after the use of a room in the schoolhouse by them, the room is left in a proper condition for school purposes. Any question arising under this section between managers and local education authority is to be determined by the Board of Education. One of the conditions required to be fulfilled by an elementary school in order to obtain a Parliamentary grant is that it is maintained under and complies with this section. In non-provided schools assistant teachers and pupil teachers may be appointed, if it is thought fit, without reference to religious creed and denomination, and, in any case in which there are more candidates for the post of pupil teacher than there are places to be filled, the appointment is to be made by the local education authority, who are to determine the respective qualifications of the candidates by examination or otherwise.

The "Kenyon-Slaney clause," which is really subsect. 6 of sect. 7, is in the following terms—that is, as it appears in the Act:—"Religious instruction given in a public elementary school not provided by the local education authority shall, as regards its character, be in accordance with the provisions (if any) of the trust deed relating thereto, and shall be under the control of the managers: Provided that nothing in this subsection shall affect any provision in a trust deed for reference to the bishop or superior ecclesiastical or other denominational authority so far as such provision gives to the bishop or authority the power of deciding whether the character of the religious instruction is or is not in accordance with the provisions of the trust deed."

The last subsection of sect. 7 gives the managers of a non-provided school all powers of management required for the purposes of carrying out the Act, and (subject to the powers of the local education authority conferred previously under this section) the exclusive power of appointing and dismissing teachers.

Sects. 8 and 9 deal with New Schools from the points of provision and necessity. Where it is proposed by the local education authority or any other persons to provide a new public elementary school, notice must be given, and the managers of any existing school or the authority (if the latter are not themselves making the proposal), or any ten ratepayers concerned, may, within three months after the notice is given, appeal to the Board of Education on the ground that the school is not required, or that a provided school or a non-provided school, as the case may be, is better suited to meet the wants of the district than the proposed school, and any school built in contravention of the decision of the Board on such appeal is to be treated as unnecessary. Any transfer of a public elementary school to or from the local education authority is for the purposes of this

section to be treated as the provision of a new school. Under the ninth section the Board, in deciding whether a school is necessary or not, and as to the provision of a new school, are to have regard to the interest of secular instruction, to the wishes of parents as to the education of their children, and to the economy of the rates; but a school for the time being recognised as a public elementary school is not to be considered unnecessary in which the number of scholars in average attendance is not less than thirty.

April 1st, 1903, was the earliest day which could be conveniently fixed for any Council to put the Act into operation; and by Aug. 1st, 1904, the Act had come into operation in the area of every local education authority under the Act, with the exception of the counties of Cardigan, Monmouth, and Pembroke, the county boroughs of Cardiff and Swansea, and the urban district of Edmonton. (But see Sect. VI. as to opposition to Act.) The details and statistics given below belong (in part) to the period prior to the adoption of the Act, but are arranged under the three heads now adopted by the Board of Education in their reports: viz. 1, Elementary Education; 2, Secondary Education; 3, Technology and Higher Education in Science and Art (including Evening Schools).

As to the Education (London) Act, 1903, which came into operation on May 1st, 1904, see LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Under the provisions of an Order in Council, March 3rd, 1902, a Teachers' Registration Council was constituted for the registration of teachers in two columns, A and B. Those in column A are certificated elementary teachers, and those in column B are teachers (not being elementary teachers) who have obtained a university or equivalent degree or diploma, have had a year's training in pedagogy, have passed an examination in the theory of teaching, and have spent a year as teacher at a recognised school (not being an elementary school). According to the latest returns, about 85,000 names have been entered in column A during the year; and under column B 5229 applications were received, and 4045 teachers registered. Up to the end of 1903, five teachers had been registered in column B under regulation 5(2), which permits of the registration of persons who have proved themselves to be exceptionally qualified teachers, but do not fulfil all the conditions of registration.

### 1. Primary Education.

The 1904 Code marked a fresh departure in educational method in the Elementary Schools. The spirit that presided at the modification is revealed by the opening paragraph in the "Introduction":—

"The purpose of the public elementary school is to form and strengthen the character and to develop the intelligence of the children entrusted to it, and to make the best use of the school years available, in assisting both girls and boys, according to their different needs, to fit themselves, practically as well as intellectually, for the work of life."

The extent to which the code is simplified is seen in the list of subjects, in which "the Board have attempted to emphasise the essential character of a curriculum as a discipline or means of education; to exhibit . . . the course of instruction as a connected and coherent whole." English Language includes speaking

with correct pronunciation, reading aloud with intelligence and clear enunciation; Arithmetic includes oral and written descriptions of the processes used; knowledge of common phenomena is to have special reference to the formation of a habit of intelligent and accurate observation; Geography is to start from first notions of the physical features of the earth, and specially of British Isles and possessions; History is to be largely that of the British Empire; and these and drawing, singing, physical exercises and needlework are all to be taught, as far as possible, in relation to each other and with reference to the surroundings of the children. An excellent list of special subjects is also treated in the same spirit.

On the date to which the last return relates (Aug. 31st, 1903) there were in England and Wales, under inspection—

14,253 Voluntary (now non-provided) and  
6,011 Board (now provided or authority) schools—

Total, 20,264; the former with accommodation for 3,725,855, and the latter for 3,069,629 scholars—total, 6,795,484.

The average attendance was 5,047,129, or a percentage of 84.47 of the number on the register.

The total Government grants for all articles of the Code for day schools was £5,322,793.

This does not include the amount contributed in lieu of school fees, which amounted to £2,548,992.

**Grouping of Schools.**—So far as the Board of Education had any information when their Report was compiled, the arrangements for grouping schools, under the Act of 1902, affected 514 Council Schools and 278 Voluntary Schools.

At the passing of the first Education Act in '70, accommodation was provided for only 8.75 per cent. of the population, whereas in 1902 the percentage was 20.25. The cost of elementary education has steadily increased. In '72 the cost per head was £1 7s. 5d.; in '79, £1 16s. 10½d.; in '85, £1 19s. 1½d.; and in 1902, £2 6s. 3½d. in Voluntary schools and £3 os. 9½d. in Board schools.

In the transitional condition of the national educational finances, adequate statistics are at present lacking for the compilation of the table usually given here showing the total amount raised for the maintenance of public elementary day schools in England and Wales.

**Higher Elementary Schools.**—Of these schools 28 had been provided by School Boards, and one by Voluntary managers. Twenty-seven of these still exist, and two new ones have been recognised by the Board. Of the two that ceased to be Higher Elementary Schools, one has become a secondary school and the other an ordinary public elementary school. Nine proposals for the establishment of new Higher Elementary Schools, or for the conversion of existing schools into such schools, were under the consideration of the Board when the report was published. These schools received a total grant of £18,968. The number on the registers was 8236, the average attendance 7839. Instruction was given in manual work to 24 schools; in cookery to 17; in laundry to 3; and in domestic economy to 1. The total number of teachers was 397: viz., 303 certificated (of whom 48 were graduates), 8 uncertificated (but graduates), 11 assistant teachers, and 75 teachers of special subjects.



**Other Schools.**—Of elementary schools certified as efficient which do not claim grants 108 were examined, the average attendance at which was 3999, with 39 certificated and 80 uncertificated teachers. Examinations in drawing and manual instruction were held by the Board of Education in 21 elementary schools not aided by grants. In these schools grants amounting to £229 for drawing were earned, and four of the schools earned grants amounting to £35 in respect of manual instruction. These grants will not be payable after April 30th, 1905.

**Physical training** for both boys and girls is now an integral part of the curriculum of every Public Elementary School; and was taught in 23,346 departments. A Syllabus of Physical Exercises has been drawn up, which is gradually to take the place of the Model Course issued in Sept. 1902, and is expected to be of greater educational value than that which it replaced. School libraries have been established in 8453 schools, and savings banks in 6073.

**Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children.**—Under the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, '93, there were in 1903, 40 schools and institutions for blind and 60 for deaf children, with accommodation for 1739 blind and 3579 deaf children. The numbers on the books were 1667 and 3240 respectively. Under the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, '99, there were 108 day schools and institutions, with accommodation for 4877 children, and 4698 children on the books. In London, Bristol, Birmingham, and Nottingham, voluntary after-care committees have been established, the members of which take over the blind, deaf, and defective children as they leave school, find them work, and generally supervise their welfare.

#### Teachers and Training Colleges.

**Teaching Staff.**—In 1903, in the schools under inspection, there were at work 70,886 certificated teachers (one to every 71·20 children in average attendance), 24,438 pupil-teachers, 38,156 assistant or provisional assistant teachers, and 17,820 additional women teachers. Of the certificated masters 7403, and of the certificated mistresses 23,579, were untrained.

**Training Colleges.**—There are 66 training colleges for elementary school teachers under inspection by the Board of Education and in receipt of Government grants: viz., 20 for men, 32 for women, and 14 for both men and women; 47 colleges are residential, and 19 day training colleges. Of the 47 residential colleges 32 are connected with the Church of England; 3 (including one for blind students) undenominational; 6 British; 2 Wesleyan; and 4 Roman Catholic. The number of resident students was 4488, and of day students 2214. The number of candidates for admission to training colleges in 1903 was 14,619, of whom 2845 failed. Of the successful candidates 2428 were men and 9346 women. During 1903, 39 training-college students were sent to France and Germany for periods of residence and training. The grant paid to the training colleges was £169,791. A capitation grant of £10,973 was also earned upon courses of instruction in science and art taken in the colleges.

Important new Regulations for the training of teachers were issued in 1904. Much greater

liberty is given in the conditions under which students otherwise qualified may obtain a **One-Year's Course** mainly devoted to professional training. A greater variety of type in training colleges is recognised; the arrangements for inspection and examination are considerably modified, and a greater variety of examinations alternative to that held by the Board of Education is permitted. Emphasis is laid upon the necessity of providing a wide and liberal course of study, particularly for those whose general education has not been carried far before entering college. Colleges are cautioned against aiming at academic distinctions for their students at the cost of overtraining the student's powers, or of the neglect of professional training. As to systems of study, great stress is laid upon the "scientific method" applied to history, literature, language and philosophy, as well as to the study of natural phenomena. Much importance is also attached to "nature study," so conducted as to encourage accurate observation and the careful recording of what is seen, with a view to the growth of an independent habit of thought. **Students are of five classes: Two-Year Students; Third-Year Students,** or two-year students of special merit to whom additional educational facilities are offered, the year's training to be taken either at the college, or elsewhere, or abroad; **Certificated Students,** certificated teachers not previously trained, admitted for a **One Year's Course; Three-Year Students,** in colleges closely connected with a university, and offering a course of study leading up to a degree; and **One-Year Students,** who have passed certain requisite examinations and seek special professional training. The ends aimed at in the new Regulations are increased thoroughness in training in the principles and methods of teaching children, the impartation of a wide and liberal education, and the formation of character.

#### National Union of Teachers.

The National Union of Teachers was founded 1870. **Objects:** (1) to promote the spread of education; (2) to bring practical knowledge to bear on educational legislation; (3) to unite the school teachers in a strong professional organisation; (4) to watch the interests and advance the welfare of schools and teachers. The Union provides legal advice, defence, and assistance for its members, professional advice and protection against unjust management or inspection of schools. Its organ is the *Schoolmaster*. **Conferences** are annually held at Easter. The thirty-fifth annual conference was held at Portsmouth, April 4th to 7th, 1904, the President being Mr. George Sharples. There are now 463 local associations in England and Wales, with 50,650 members. The N.U.T. Examinations Board holds examinations for pupil teachers, conducts commercial examinations annually, and issues teachers' diplomas in various subjects. There are a **Provident Society, Benevolent Fund, Orphan Fund, and Orphan Homes** in connection with the Union. Nearly £20,000 is raised yearly for benevolent purposes. **Secretary, J. H. Yoxall, M.P. Office, 67 and 71, Russell Square, W.C.**

#### Societies.

The National Education Association was established in '89 to promote a system of national education which shall be efficient,

progressive, unsectarian, and under popular control. The constitution and policy of the association are controlled by a council of 300 members, representing all parts of England and Wales, which is elected annually by the subscribers, branches, and affiliated bodies. **President**, Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Acland; **Treasurer**, Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley of Alderley; **Chairman of Executive Committee**, Mr. C. Morley, M.P.; **Secretaries**, Mr. A. J. Mundella and Mr. T. E. Minshall. **Offices**, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

The National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, was instituted in 1811 and incorporated in 1817. The income for 1903 was £24,548. **President**, the Archbishop of Canterbury; **Secretary**, Rev. Canon Brownrigg. **Offices**, The Sanctuary, Westminster.

The British and Foreign School Society was instituted in 1808. The income for 1903 was £43,784. **President**, Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Acland; **Secretary**, Mr. Alfred Bourne, B.A. **Offices**, 114, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C. **Froebel Society**, 4, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. **Secretary**, Miss Noble.

## 2. Secondary Education.

The Education Act, 1902 (see above) makes provision for supplying or aiding the supply of education other than elementary; but previously there had existed no statutory power to enable any department to secure a sufficient and efficient supply of second-grade schools. For higher education and principal secondary schools, see Higher Education of Women, p. 148; also PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES.

The new Regulations for Secondary Schools define a Secondary School eligible to receive grants as one that offers to its scholars, up to and beyond the age of 16, "a general education, physical, mental, and moral, given through a complete graded course of instruction, of wider scope and more advanced degree than that given in Elementary Schools." The curriculum must extend over at least four years, and the pupils must not begin the course under the age of 12. Each school must be under a body of governors, and may not be conducted for private profit. Grants can be earned by each scholar on the scale of 40s., 60s., 80s. and 100s. for the first, second, third, and fourth years of the course respectively, besides special grants for special courses, science and art. The instruction must be "such as gives a reasonable degree of exercise and development to the whole of the faculties, and does not confine this development to a particular channel . . . or to that kind of acquirement which is directed simply at fitting a boy or girl to enter business in a subordinate capacity with some previous knowledge of what he or she will be set to do." The course must be complete—that is, must lead up to a definite standard of acquirement in the various branches of instruction. The minimum provision of instruction recognised by the Board is the four-years' course; "but the earlier education leading up to this course, and the further education (if any) given beyond it, are regarded by the Board as forming with it a single organic and progressive system." The Regulations, therefore, require that the curriculum of the whole must be submitted for approval.

Under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, '89, in the year ending March 31st, 1903, the

Treasury grant was claimed by 93 County Schools. Two other schools, not entitled to a grant, were inspected and examined, making a total of 95 schools inspected and examined under the direction of the Central Welsh Board, and comprising 18 schools for boys, 21 for girls, 47 dual and 9 mixed schools. The Education Act, 1902, does not affect the schemes made under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, except by providing that the new Local Education Authority shall, in the case of each county and county borough, be substituted for the County Governing Body constituted by the scheme.

**Inspection of Schools.**—The number of schools inspected under the Board of Education Act, '99, in 1903 was 135, as compared with 95 in the previous year. Of these 25 were inspected on application of the county authorities aiding them; 23 were proprietary schools; 33 were private schools; 75 were schools for boys, 49 were schools for girls, and 11 were mixed schools for boys and girls; 61 were schools receiving grants under the Regulations of the Board for Secondary Day Schools.

**Associations of Masters and Mistresses.**—For many years, the only professional body for expressing the ideas of educationists was the College of Preceptors. There have since been founded:—The **Headmasters' Conference** (1870), representing the chief endowed schools of the country—**Secretary**, R. R. Campbell, 5, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; the **Incorporated Association of Head Masters**—**Secretary**, H. Bendall, 37, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.; the **Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools**—**Secretary**, C. J. Mackness, 27, Great James Street, W.C.; the **Association of Head Mistresses** (incorporated '96)—**Secretary**, Miss Ruth Young, 92, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.; the **Incorporated Association of Assistant Mistresses in Public Secondary Schools** ('84)—**Secretary**, Miss Macklin, 22, Berners Street, W.; the **Teachers' Guild** ('85)—**Secretary**, H. B. Garrod, M.A., 74, Gower Street, W.C.; the **Private Schools Association, Incorporated**—**General Secretary**, H. R. Beasley, 9, Bedford Court Mansions, Bedford Square, W.C.; the **Association of University Women Teachers**—**Secretary**, Miss Gruner, 48, Mall Chambers, Kensington, W.; and other similar associations.

## 3. Technology and Higher Education in Science and Art (including Evening Schools).

The institutions under this head comprise:—  
(i.) Secondary Day Schools, Division A (formerly called Schools of Science).

(ii.) Secondary Day Schools, Division B (formerly called Secondary Day Schools simply).

(iii.) Science Classes.

(iv.) Schools of Art; and

(v.) Art Classes.

In Division A there were 226 schools, with 31,090 students under instruction. In Division B there were 142 schools in England and 66 in Wales and Monmouthshire. Of the English schools, 114 were endowed, 2 were county or municipal schools, 6 were established by articles of association, and 10 by religious bodies; and the Welsh schools were working under the Welsh Intermediate Act. Day science classes in Science and Art were held in 554 schools, with 53,585 scholars, earning a



grant of £45,781. **Science Examinations** were held at 1,488 centres, and 13,080 elementary, 5522 advanced certificates were earned, and 955 in honours. **Art Examinations** were held in 1166 centres; 478 first-class certificates were earned in elementary design, 23 first-class honours for design and modelling, and 17,743 first-class in remaining subjects. **Seven Royal Exhibitions, 22 National Scholarships, and 6 Free Studentships** to the Royal College of Science, London, were awarded, the number of competitors being 182. **Twenty-nine Local Exhibitions** in Science, tenable at any institution where science instruction is given, were awarded. There were 126 competitors for the 4 **Whitworth Scholarships** and Exhibitions of £125 tenable for three years, and the 30 for £50 tenable for one year. Forty-five teachers received aid to enable them to attend different universities for advanced instruction in science. The **Summer Courses for Science Teachers** held at the Royal College of Science were attended by 156 teachers—viz., 122 from England and Wales, 27 from Scotland, and 7 from Ireland. 363 scientific objects were lent to 15 science schools and classes.

There were 231 **Schools of Art**, in which 49,121 students were under instruction; and the number of students attending the annual examinations was 20,461. The total grants to **Schools of Art** amounted to £49,634, an average of 20s. 3d. per student under instruction. Examinations in Art were held at 1166 centres. Of the 89,992 papers worked, 52,445 were successes; 1,013 certificates conferring varying teaching qualifications were issued. **Ten Royal Exhibitions** (tenable for two years, 25s. a week during college session, and one third-class railway fare each session to and from Royal College of Art) and 24 **Local Scholarships** (tenable for three years, £20 a year) were awarded, 158 students competing; 9 **Local Exhibitions** were also awarded, and 513 **Free Studentships** (£3 each to School of Art in lieu of the students' fees). 128 attended the **Summer Courses for Art Teachers and Students** at the Royal College of Art. 15,782 objects of art were lent to schools of art and art classes. For the **National Art Competition** 5722 works selected from the total number submitted from schools of art and art classes were examined, and 4 gold medals, 69 silver medals, 197 bronze medals, and 393 prizes of books were awarded.

#### The Technical Instruction Acts.

According to a return issued as a Parliamentary paper in July 1904, of the 49 county councils in England (excepting the county of Monmouth), 45 are applying the whole of the residue under the **Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, '90**, and 3 are applying a part of it, to **Technical Education**. Of the 64 county boroughs, 61 are applying the whole, and 3 a part, to **Technical Education**. Four county councils, 31 county boroughs, 101 boroughs, and 211 urban districts are making grants out of the rates under the **Technical Instruction Acts**. In 31 cases local authorities are also aiding **Technical Instruction** out of the rates under the **Public Libraries and Museums Acts**. In Wales and Monmouth the 13 counties and 3 county boroughs are levoting the whole of the residue to **Intermediate and Technical Education**, chiefly under the **Welsh Intermediate Education Act, '89**; and 11 Welsh counties and county boroughs

and 12 boroughs and urban districts are making grants out of the rates under the **Technical Instruction Acts**. In England and Wales the total amount expended on **Technical Education** during the year was £1,191,998. In addition, the amount raised by loan on the security of the local rate under the **Technical Instruction Act, '89**, mainly for erection of **Technical and Science and Art Schools**, was £149,665; outstanding loans, £1,159,941; and balance in hand of moneys received and allocated to **Technical Instruction** £598,989. The total amount devoted annually to **Intermediate and Technical Education** under the **Welsh Intermediate Education Act, '89**, was £42,201.

See also **LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL**.

#### Evening Schools.

According to the latest report published, the **Evening Schools** (inspected under the minute of July 1901), which earned a grant in 1903, numbered 5,624; masters, 17,280; mistresses, 6,835—total, 24,115; boys and men, 403,629; girls and women, 253,965—total, 657,594, of whom 67 per cent. qualified for grant. The number who obtained free instruction was 152,039. The subjects taught were very numerous, including all kinds of manual training, elementary science, French and German, political and domestic economy, horticulture, agriculture, etc., etc. A large number of the scholars took only one subject each, and others only two or three subjects. Of the students 22 per cent. were between 12 and 15 years; 53 per cent. between 15 and 21; and 25 per cent. over 21. The total males were 61 per cent.; females, 39 per cent. The total grant paid by the Board was £285,126, or an average of 12s. 11d. per scholar.

#### Museums, Colleges, etc.

Considerable progress has been made with the new Museum buildings. 304 students attended the **Royal College of Science**, of whom 165 were free Government students. Chemistry was studied by 123; mathematics, 114; Mechanics, 70; Biology, 21; Geology, 71; Metallurgy, 65; and Mining, 45. The summer courses for teachers in July 1903 were attended by 165 students. In the **Royal College of Art** the students numbered 119 men and 48 women—total, 167. The number of Art teachers and students admitted to the summer courses was 109, besides 31 elementary school teachers specially selected to follow a course of Instruction on Primary Drawing in connection with the Circular on Primary Drawing issued by the Board.

#### Commercial Education.

The **Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board**, after conferring with representatives of the Chambers of Commerce, have adopted a scheme under which certificates are granted for proficiency in commercial knowledge preparatory to entering upon a mercantile career. A scheme for junior and higher commercial education has been drafted by the committee of the London Chamber. All information in connection with future examinations, past papers, etc., can now be obtained at the offices of the London Chamber of Commerce (g.v.), Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C. The Society of Arts (John Street, Adelphi, W.C.) conducts commercial examinations annually in more than 300 London and provincial centres. At King's College, the City of London School, the Central Foundation

Schools (under the control of the Charity Commissioners), the Y.M.C.A. (Aldersgate Street branch), and the Polytechnic Y.M.C.I., among other institutions in London, special provision has been made for a course of education in accordance with the scheme of the London Chamber. A new faculty of Economics (including commerce and industry) has been established in the University of London, and a new development has been given to the courses in higher commercial subjects at the London School of Economics. A special commercial department has recently been established at University College School. The curriculum of the school extends over three years, and is specially designed to fit pupils for a commercial life.

## II. SCOTLAND.

In Scotland, education is under the control of a Committee of Council on Education: Office, Dover House, Whitehall.

Secretary, J. Struthers, C.B.

Assistant Secretaries, G. Todd, I.S.O., and G. Macdonald.

Senior Chief Inspector, A. E. Scougal.

### 1. Elementary and Higher Grade Schools.

During the year ending August 31st, 1903, in the Elementary and Higher Grade Schools there were 785,473 scholars on the register, being a percentage of 17·18 to the population. The number of day schools receiving grants was 3149, of which 2793 were public schools, 20 Church of Scotland, 4 Free Church, 66 Episcopal, 192 Roman Catholic, and 74 undenominational and other schools. Of the scholars on the register 14,670 were between 14 and 15, and 6980 above 15. These figures include 4655 scholars in 36 Higher Grade Schools or Departments, of whom 2956 were under 15 and 1483 between 15 and 17, while 216 were over 17. The average attendance for the whole number was 85·21 per cent., and for the Higher Grade Schools taken separately, 97·0. The Higher Grade Schools provide a regularly organised course of instruction extending over at least three years, and possess a correspondingly more numerous staff and special equipment. It is found that of the scholars who attend the first year's course 55·4 per cent. go on through the second year's course, and 38·7 per cent. go on through the third year's course. Instruction supplementary to the day school is now provided under the Continuation Class Code (see below, Secondary Education).

The amount of Parliamentary grants to day schools under inspection was £766,541; and the total cost of maintenance per child in average attendance was £2 18s. 8d. in public schools, and £2 8s. 6½d. in voluntary schools. Savings banks exist in 112 schools, and school libraries in 728.

The staff employed in teaching the 664,741 children in the ordinary day schools consisted of 12,105 certificated teachers, 2555 male and 205 female assistant and 6145 pupil-teachers, and 6 monitors—total 19,126. The supply of teachers is drawn mainly from 8 Training Colleges, 3 of which are connected with the Church of Scotland, 3 United Free Church, 1 Episcopal and 1 Roman Catholic. In these Training Colleges there were 1385 students, of whom 465 were taking advantage of the arrangement by which they might—at the expense of the colleges—attend certain university classes as a part

of their curriculum. There is also provision made by the Code for 1895 for a class of students called "King's Students," who receive the chief part of their instruction at the universities. The total number of King's Students in 1903 was 193.

Under the Education of Blind and Deaf-mute Children (Scotland) Act, '90, the school boards pay from £10 to £20 each for the instruction of 215 deaf-mute, 131 blind, and 2 both blind and deaf-mute children. Thirteen institutions not otherwise on the grant list, and 25 ordinary annual-grant schools, with special provision for the instruction of such children, are under inspection in various parts of Scotland. Grants were paid at the rate of £3 3s. in each case for 682 ordinary scholars, and a further grant of £2 2s. each for 675 scholars who had made satisfactory progress in manual instruction.

On account of the difficulties in the administration of the Education Acts in the Highlands and the Islands, extra grants, amounting to £10,814, have been paid to 695 out of 706 schools inspected.

### 2. Secondary and Technical Education.

The number of secondary schools now under inspection is 100, of which 32 are Higher-class Public Schools, 24 Endowed Schools, and 44 schools under voluntary managers who have invited the inspection of the Department. In connection with the inspection of higher schools an important feature is the Leaving Certificate Examination, which is accepted by a large number of university and professional authorities in lieu of preliminary examinations held under their directions. In 1903, Leaving Certificates were granted to 398 candidates, and Intermediate Certificates to 750. The minimum age for Leaving Certificates is 17, after four years' instruction at a recognised school, and for Intermediate Certificates 15, after two years. The cost of inspection of higher-class schools and of the Leaving Certificate Examination is mainly met from the money available under the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Acts, from which also large grants are made to Higher-class Secondary and Technical Schools, and to Agricultural Education.

Under the Continuation Class Code, grants to the amount of £104,391 were paid on account of 81,681 pupils who had already completed their day-school course. The grants for Science and Art instruction in Secondary Schools amounted to £13,937, for 4,599 students. One-fourth of the expenditure for Continuation Classes has to be provided locally, and is derived from the residue allotted to town and county councils under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Acts.

Grants were made to three Agricultural Colleges for the purpose of fostering the scientific study of agriculture by a select body of students, and also of ensuring the making of the results of scientific research known as widely as possible. The following grants were made: The Agricultural Department of Aberdeen University, £500; Edinburgh East of Scotland College of Agriculture, £1650; West of Scotland Agricultural College, £2041; expenses of inspection, etc., £64 17s. 6d. These are the figures for 1902-3, the latest published.

Improvements have been made in the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art. The staff



has been increased, the entrance fee abolished, and the museum is now opened for three hours on Sunday afternoons. Additions have also been made to the museum library.

### III. IRELAND.

In Ireland, elementary education is under the control of eighteen Commissioners of National Education, with an office in Dublin. Mr. W. J. M. Starkie, M.A., Litt. D., is Resident Commissioner, and Messrs. P. E. Lemass, I.S.O., and W. J. Dilworth are Secretaries. Chief Inspectors, E. Downing and A. Purser.

For secondary education there are (a) a Board of Commissioners of Education and (b) an Intermediate Education Board.

#### 1. Elementary Education.

The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, in the latest report issued previous to our going to press, state that in 1902 there were 8712 schools in operation, with an average of 747,864 pupils on the register, and an average daily attendance of 487,098, of whom 11,070 were above fifteen years of age. The daily attendance showed an average of 65·1 per cent. of the number on the register. The religious denominations of the pupils were: Roman Catholics, 550,185, or 74·7 per cent.; of the late Established Church, 88,528, or 12·0 per cent.; Presbyterians, 83,149, or 11·3 per cent.; Methodists, 9066, or 1·2 per cent.; of other denominations, 6158, or 0·8 per cent. In 2077 schools under Roman Catholic teachers exclusively, 5·1 per cent. of the pupils are Protestants; in 875 schools under Protestant teachers exclusively, 9·3 per cent. of the pupils are Catholics; and in schools under Roman Catholic and Protestant teachers conjointly, 68·6 of the pupils are Roman Catholics and 31·4 per cent. are Protestants. There are 5722 schools attended solely by one denomination; 4199 schools with 367,807 pupils being Roman Catholic, and 1523 schools with 116,521 pupils, Protestant. Exclusive of Model and Poor-Law Union Schools (where the management is official), there are 7644 under clerical management and 873 under lay management. Besides the ordinary schools, there are 30 model schools, with an average of 8969 pupils on the rolls and a daily attendance of 6550. Convent and Monastery Schools number 373, with an average of 110,769 pupils on the rolls and an average daily attendance of 77,240 or 69·7 per cent. of the number on the rolls. 147 Workhouse Schools were in operation, with 4450 on the rolls and an average attendance of 3645. Grants were made to 1036 Evening Schools, in which most of the pupils are over 14 years of age, and many are adults.

The gross total of teachers was 12,997, of whom 8253 were principals, 3724 assistants, and the rest junior, manual, and industrial teachers. This number does not include 295 convent and monastery teachers, and the teachers of workhouse schools. The percentage of trained teachers to the total was 55·2. There are 7 Training Colleges receiving grants.

The aggregate expenditure on the schools from all sources was £1,240,710, giving an average of £2 11s. 6d. for each child in attendance. Of this amount, £69,229 was received from subscriptions, endowments, and school pence. The grants to training colleges amounted to £53,130.

As the residue under the Local Taxation Act is not available for technical education, the Board of Education for England and Wales continues to allow the Irish science and art schools and classes to participate in the national competition and examinations in science and art under the Board. Local authorities also make grants out of rates under the Technical Instruction Act, '89, and the Public Libraries Acts.

#### 2. Secondary Education.

A Board of twenty Commissioners of Education (ten appointed by the Lord Lieutenant and ten by Local Boards of Education) administer certain educational endowments producing a total annual revenue of £7423. This sum is variously apportioned to eleven secondary schools, with a total accommodation of 1282 and a total number on the rolls of 671—an increase of 2 on that of the previous years.

The Intermediate Education Board is an examination Board, administering a large original endowment and an annual income derived from Local Taxation Duties. During 1903, 5987 boys and 1922 girls—total 7909—presented themselves for examination held at 235 centres. There passed 3746 boys, 1164 girls—total 4910—a percentage of 62·6 boys and 60·5 girls. Among the subjects in which the pupils were examined were Greek, Latin, English Composition and Literature, History and Geography, French, German, Irish, Italian, Spanish, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Short-hand, Music, Experimental Science, Drawing, etc. The cost of administration was £6633, of examinations £10,843, rewards £11,356, school grant £57,318.

### IV. REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

#### Great Britain.

There are, according to the 47th annual report, for 1903, of H.M. Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools for Great Britain, 222 such schools—viz., 45 reformatory, 139 industrial, 14 truant and 24 day industrial schools, of which 2 are reformatory, and 8 industrial school ships. Of the industrial schools, 18 are managed by county authorities. The rest, as well as the reformatories, except the Glasgow Girls' Reformatory, are under voluntary management. The truant and all the day industrial schools are under the new education authorities. There were 27,873 (22,954 boys and 4919 girls) under sentence of detention in reformatories and industrial schools at the close of 1903, or a decrease of 963 boys and of 299 girls as compared with 1902. In addition there were 3396 children—27 fewer than in 1902—attending day industrial schools, and 272 children on licence from those schools. The amount expended on day industrial schools in 1903 was £39,269, as against £35,948 in 1902; on reformatory schools £133,002, as against £128,065 in 1902; and on industrial schools (including truant schools) £457,790, as against £463,729 in 1902. The amount recovered from parents, and in Scotland from parents and parochial boards, during the year for reformatory schools was £7438, an increase of £200 on previous year, and for industrial schools £21,477, an increase of £104 on previous year.

The figures show that the number of children in ordinary industrial schools remains almost stationary, but the number of children in truant schools shows a downward tendency. There was a total decrease of 267 admissions in comparison with the previous year.

### *Ireland.*

In Ireland there are 2 reformatory schools for Roman Catholic boys, 3 for Roman Catholic girls, and 1 for Protestant boys (none for girls). There were under detention in these schools, at the end of 1903, 556, showing a decrease of 5 as compared with 1902. Of these 393 were Roman Catholic boys, 49 Roman Catholic girls, and 114 Protestant boys. The number committed to reformatory schools during the year was 124, an increase of 6 over the previous year. The total cost, covered by Treasury grants, local rates, other sources, and industrial profits, was £14,625, a decrease of £383. There are in Ireland 67 industrial schools, with a total number of children in detention of 8324, of whom 3270 are Roman Catholic boys, 4126 Roman Catholic girls, 544 Protestant boys, and 384 Protestant girls. The cost of these industrial schools during 1902 was £152,318, a decrease of £4384. The income is derived from Treasury, local rates, other sources, and industrial profits. Among "other sources" were contributions from parents, £479 to reformatory and £1013 to industrial schools.

### V. HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The Higher Education of Women has made great advances since the Report of the Royal Commission on Secondary Schools was issued in 1868. The National Union for Improving the Education of Women, formed under the presidency of the Princess Louise, in consequence of that report, founded in '72 the Girls' Public Day School Company, which, with the Church Day Schools Company, has raised the standard of girls' education throughout the land, and prepared the way for the Higher—that is, University and College—Education of Women. These two Companies have now 64 schools and 1200 pupils, entirely taught and officered by women, many of whom have had a college training. Some of these schools, e.g. the G.P.D.S. Co.'s School at Clapham, are recognised by the Board of Education as training colleges for teachers for secondary schools.

### *Training Colleges.*

The National Union founded, in '77, the Teachers' Training and Registration Society, out of which has grown the Maria Grey Training College, Salisbury Road, Brondesbury (Principal, Miss Alice Woods). The Winkworth Hall of Residence for students in this College was opened in Sept. '99 (Warden, Miss Mabel Case); fees from 36 to 48 guineas per session. The Principal has a few bursaries to give to students who cannot afford the full fees. Students are not admitted under 19 years of age, and must already hold some recognised degree or certificate of knowledge. "Gilchrist" travelling scholarships for women teachers are offered at the college from time to time.

The Cambridge Training College for Women was incorporated Jan. '93 (Principal, Miss H. Powell). This college is one of the institutions formally recognised by the Order in

Council, Jan. 21st, 1902. Fee for the year's course of thirty weeks, £75.

The St. George's Training College, 5, Melville Street, Edinburgh (Principal, Miss M. R. Walker), was opened in '86. It offers "George Heriot" bursaries of £30 per annum for competition in September of each year among graduates entering on a course of study at the college. No student is admitted to the college in preparation for any teachers' examination unless she holds some recognised qualifying certificate. Fees, 21 guineas per annum. The St. George's High School for Girls is in connection with the college.

The London County Council Day Training College, attached to the University of London, was inaugurated Oct. 7th, 1902, to provide for duly qualified persons of either sex engaged in or intending to enter the teaching profession, or who are making a special study of the theory, history, and practice of education (Principal, Prof. Adams; Normal Mistress, Miss Margaret Punnett, B.A.). A hundred scholarships of £25 a year for men and £20 a year for women are awarded by the Technical Board of the London County Council. Application should be made to the Executive Officer, Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C. A permanent college building will shortly be erected in Southampton Row; the college is temporarily housed in 9, Southampton Street, High Holborn. Premises for the accommodation of students are being provided in the north of London.

A training college for teachers in secondary schools for girls was opened in 1902 by the Church Education Corporation at Cowley Grange, Oxford (Principal, Miss Mackenzie Smith). It has been renamed Cherwell Hall. Fees for teaching, board and residence, £65 per annum. There is a scheme of scholarships and bursaries and a loan fund. Apply to the Hon. Sec., Miss Margaret Bernard, High Hall, Wimborne.

The St. Paul's Girls' School, Brook Green, Hammersmith, W., on the foundation of the Worshipful Company of Mercers, was opened in Jan. 1904 (Principal, Miss Gray). Tuition fees, payable in advance, £7 per term.

St. Leonard's School, St. Andrews; Roedean School, Brighton; and Wycombe Abbey, Bucks, are large residential establishments founded to give to girls similar advantages to those open to boys in our great public schools.

Cheltenham Ladies College (Principal, Miss D. Beale, LL.D.), established 1854, incorporated 1880, prepares for the London B.A. or B.Sc. Examination. Girls under 18 reside in one of the 13 boarding-houses approved by the Council. Those over that age are in St. Hilda's, Cheltenham. Fees from £54 to 93 guineas. There is a foreign department and a department for the training of teachers.

### *University Education.*

Oxford and Cambridge now offer many facilities to women desiring advanced education. At Cambridge the triposes, or honour examinations for the B.A. degree in mathematics, classics, natural science, moral science, history, mediæval and modern languages, law, mechanical science, Semitic languages, Indian languages and theology, have, since '81, been open to such women as have passed a specified preliminary examination.



**Girton College** (Mistress, Miss Constance Jones) was founded at Hitchin in '69, removed to Cambridge in connection with the Association for Women's Lectures in Cambridge, and incorporated in '72. It now numbers about 137 students, with seven resident women lecturers, a vice-mistress, a junior bursar, and a librarian. Entrance and scholarship examinations are held in London in the months of March and June. Fee £1. The income from the Pfeiffer Bequest of £5000 is devoted to scholarships. Students can attend University lectures in Cambridge, in addition to those provided by the college. The college fees (inclusive of both university and college charges) are £105 per annum. The College has recently been enlarged, and a chapel added.

The South, now called "Old" Hall, **Newnham College**, Cambridge (Principal, Mrs. Sidgwick), was opened in '75, and incorporated in '80. The North, now called "Sidgwick" Hall (Vice-Principal, Miss B. A. Clough) followed in '80, Clough Hall in '88, and the Pfeiffer building in '93; 150 students and 12 resident tutors form the collegiate body. A beautiful and convenient library, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Yates Thompson, has been added to the College. There is a small hospital for infectious diseases. An entrance examination is held annually in March at Cambridge in mathematics and languages. Scholarships and exhibitions are awarded yearly to students for the various tripos examinations. No student, unless reading for a tripos examination, with a reasonable prospect of obtaining honours, is allowed to reside at the college for more than two years without special permission. Fees, inclusive of board, lodging, and teaching, are from £30 to £35 per term. Women are admitted by the Council as out-students of the college if they either (a) reside with their parents or guardians in Cambridge, or (b) are not generally resident in Cambridge, but are *bona-fide* students, pursuing definite study, over thirty years of age, unable to afford the cost of residence in one of the halls, or in other exceptional circumstances, and accustomed to support themselves. Out-students' fees are about £12 per term. Application for admission as out-students should be made to the Principal, Newnham College, Cambridge.

In Oxford the principal honour examinations of the University (in classics, natural science, history, mathematics, jurisprudence, theology, Oriental studies, the degree of B.C.L., the examinations for the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Music, and, since May 1903, the School of Modern Languages), are open to women. The second public examination (pass degree) of the University is open to women, as well as Pass Moderations. Certificates are awarded as the result of the examinations, and in the case of honours the names are entered in the *University Gazette*; but the B.A. degree is not conferred upon women. The University, in '97, established in Oxford a professional examination for teachers, and arranged a course of training in Theory and Practice of Teaching. To these women are admitted on precisely the same terms as men (apply to Miss A. J. Cooper, 22, St. John Street). The "Philip Walker" Studentship in Pathology, of the annual value of £200, tenable for three years, is not confined to members of the university, and is open without limitation of age or sex. Women students of Oxford

have now special privileges in regard to degrees in Trinity College, Dublin University.

**Somerville College**, Oxford (Principal, Miss Maitland), founded in '79, incorporated in '81, the name changed from "Hall" to "College" in '94, has 80 students, 5 resident tutors, and a librarian. There is no entrance examination, but all students are expected to pass "Responsions" before entering the college, unless they have passed one of the examinations accepted as equivalent. In all cases two languages and Mathematics are required. Fees, inclusive of board, lodging and teaching, vary from £86 to £92 per annum, according to the rooms selected. The college is undenominational in principle. The Council confers certificates showing all the examinations passed by the student, recording the term of residence, and stating that the student has qualified for the degree. A new library and additional students' and tutors' rooms were opened by the Rt. Hon. John Morley, M.P., in June, 1904. Miss Cornelia Sorabji, L.L.B. Bombay, sometime of Somerville College, was (1904) appointed Legal Adviser to the Court of Wards, Bengal, to safeguard the interests of "Purdah" ladies. Scholarships and exhibitions are competed for annually in April. All scholars are expected to work for the Honours examinations of the University of Oxford. A Fellowship of £100 per annum, open to women who have resided 12 terms in Oxford and taken an Honours Examination, was subscribed for in 1903 by friends of the college, and is in the gift of the Council.

**Lady Margaret Hall**, Oxford (Principal, Miss Wordsworth), was also founded in '79. It is conducted on the principles of the Church of England, with provision for the liberty of members of other religious bodies, and numbers about 54 students and 3 resident tutors. Candidates for entrance, who have not yet passed Responsions, or an equivalent, are expected to pass an entrance examination in two foreign languages and elementary mathematics. Scholarships are offered each June.

**St. Hugh's Hall**, Oxford (Principal, Miss Moberley), founded in '86, has room for 34 students. The fees for board, lodging, and tuition are from £70 to £90 a year. The conditions of entrance are the same as for Lady Margaret Hall. The Hall is intended for members of the Church of England.

"**St. Hilda's**" (Lady Resident, Mrs. Burrows) is a Hall of Residence founded in '93 by Miss D. Beale, LL.D., Principal of Cheltenham Ladies' College, and enlarged in '95, for old Cheltonians and others who may desire a year or more of study before entering on professional work. Twenty-five students are now in residence. The charges are similar to those at Somerville College.

Lecture arrangements for women in Oxford are under the management of a joint association for educational purposes, consisting of representatives of the women's college or halls of residence, and of the home students, with the tutors in the principal subjects, and others interested in education. A member of the Hebdomadal Board sits as a member of this association (Secretary, Miss A. M. A. H. Rogers, 39, Museum Road, Oxford). Unattached students are allowed, under certain conditions, to reside in Oxford under the censorship of

Mrs. A. H. Johnson, 8, Merton Street. A system of teaching by correspondence (apply to Mrs. A. H. Johnson) was set on foot in '83.

The University of London (see UNIVERSITIES) confers its degrees equally upon men and women. Women students are received at the **Royal Holloway College**, Egham, opened in '87 (Principal, Miss Emily Penrose). The object of the college is to provide the instruction necessary for the London degrees in science and arts, the preliminary M.B., the examinations of the University of Oxford and of the Royal University of Ireland. Instruction in music, drawing, and painting is provided. The entrance examination, held in July, includes English, foreign languages, and arithmetic. Scholarships are competed for in July. All scholars must read for Honours. Other students are under no such restriction. There are 143 students, 10 resident women lecturers, and 12 non-resident professors and teachers. Terms, inclusive of board, lodging, and instruction, are £90 per annum. No student may enter for less than one year, or reside for more than four years, without special leave. Non-resident students must in general reside with their parents or guardians. Fee £10 a term. They are required to pass an entrance examination. The college is a recognised "school" of the London University.

**Bedford College**, London, incorporated '49 (Principal, Miss Ethel Hurlbatt), offers scholarships and prepares resident and non-resident students for the London degrees in arts and science. By the "University of London Act," Bedford College became a "school" of the University. The final courses in Chemistry and Physiology are recognised as qualifying for the first M.B. Lectures are given in all branches of general and higher education. Fees for board and residence from £58 to £68 per annum. Tuition fees for the London examinations from £27 to £48 a session. Students are not received into residence under seventeen, and, if necessary, have their acquirements tested by preliminary examination. An art school (Prof. George Thomson) is attached to the College, as well as a Teachers' Training Department (Head, Miss Mary Morton). Special facilities are now given to foreign students. It is proposed to acquire a new site and buildings for the college, which now has about 265 resident and non-resident students. Meanwhile an extra house (No. 7, York Place) has been opened by the college.

The Women's Department of King's College, Kensington Square (Vice-Principal and Secretary, Miss L. M. Faithfull), provides lectures and classes as preparation for the London and Oxford examinations. The Art School, under Mr. Byam Shaw, R.I., and Mr. Vicat Cole, R.B.A., has been entirely reorganised during the year 1904, and the studios improved. A special course of Biblical study (arising out of the Vacation Courses held in Oxford 1903 and Cambridge 1904) is arranged for the session 1904-5. A residence for 25 students is under the charge of Miss E. Faithfull, King's Hall, 32, De Vere Gardens. A Physics Laboratory for students of the Intermediate B.Sc. Examination is now fitted up. Advanced students for the final B.Sc. do their work at the College Laboratories in the Strand. King's College, by the Act of '98, is a "school" of the University of London in all its faculties, and matriculated students of the Women's Depart-

ment rank as "internal" students of the University.

**Westfield College**, Hampstead, founded in '82 (Mistress, Miss Maynard), receives about 40 students; but they are not compelled to take the entire course, or to enter for any University examination. Candidates are required to pass an entrance examination in Scripture, English, arithmetic and geography, with two extra subjects (languages and mathematics), unless they have passed some equivalent. Fees, £105 per annum. Scholarships are competed for each year in June. Since July 1902 Westfield College has been admitted as a "school" of the University of London in the Faculty of Arts. A new library and lecture-rooms were finished and ready for use in Nov. 1904. Students of University College, London, the London School of Medicine for Women, or of the Slade School of Art, can reside, under collegiate rules, at **College Hall**, Byng Place, Gordon Square (Principal, Miss Melhuish, B.A.). Two Pfeiffer Scholarships are given in connection with residence at College Hall. There is accommodation for about 40 students. The lectures and laboratories of University College, London, are open to women. Apply to the Lady Superintendent, Miss Morison. There were about 400 women students during the session 1903-4.

The London School of Economics, Passmore Edwards Hall, Clare Market, W.C., provides teaching, and prepares men and women for examination in all subjects connected with commerce, industry and kindred subjects. Fees £10 per session. Apply to the Director, H. J. Mackinder, Esq., M.A. A students' library and common room are provided.

The London School of Social Economics, for men and women, is established at the Caxton Hall, Westminster (Hon. Sec., Mrs. G. F. Hill). Examinations are held and certificates given. Fees, £12 12s. per session, or £5 per term.

**Victoria University** follows the example of London in conferring its degrees upon women. (Secretary of the Women's Department, Miss Edith Wilson, 223, Brunswick Street, Manchester.) A hall of residence (Ashburne House, Victoria Park, Manchester) (Warden, Miss H. Stephen) was opened in Oct. '99, completed in 1901. Fees for board and residence 12 to 20 guineas per term of 11 weeks. Three bursaries are offered.

The University of Liverpool's charter provides that all courses shall be open to women. An enlarged Hall of Residence for women students is now open at Beech Hill, Fairfield. Fees £40 to £55 per session. Warden, Miss M. E. Tabor. The University of Birmingham grants degrees to women, and has recently (Oct. 1904) opened a University House for women students at 215, Hagley Road, Edgbaston (Principal, Miss S. M. Fry). The provincial colleges of Bristol and Nottingham also provide for women (Warden of the women students at Bristol, Miss Earle). No halls of residence as yet. The University of Durham, since '95, by special Supplementary Charter, grants degrees to women except only in Divinity. A women's hall of residence was opened in Oct. '99 and enlarged 1902 (Warden, Miss Elizabeth Robinson, The Abbey House). Scholarships for women students are offered in June of each year. Apply to the Censor of Women Students, Mrs. Ellershaw, 46, North Bailey, Durham. The Durham College of Science at Newcastle-on-Tyne (Secretary, H. F. Stock.



dale), represents the faculties of science, medicine, and engineering in the University of Durham, and is open to students of either sex. A University Hostel for women is open at **Eslington Tower**, Jesmond, [Newcastle-on-Tyne (Mistress, Miss Perry). Fees for board and residence from 40 guineas per session.

In **Ireland** the Royal University of Ireland (Dublin) offers degrees to women, and also exhibitions and scholarships. Women students are received at **Alexandra College**, Dublin (Warden, The Very Rev. the Dean of the Chapel Royal), founded in '66, the degrees of the University opened to it in '78. During the year 1904 a great change has taken place in University Education in Ireland by the opening of Trinity College, University of Dublin (in consequence of a letter from King Edward VII., Jan. 1904, following on a recommendation of the report of the Irish University Commission, issued March 1903) with its degrees, teaching and prizes to women. Women students or graduates of other universities are entitled to every privilege granted to men of the same standing. The "King Edward" prize is given annually to the student who makes the highest total of marks in the examination for the degree of B.A.

In **Scotland** the classes of the University of St. Andrews, both professorial and tutorial, in Arts, Divinity, Science, and Medicine are open to women students, and the University confers all degrees upon them on the same terms as upon men. The diploma of LL.A. is also granted to them. **University Hall** (Warden, Miss Frances H. Melville, M.A. Edin.), opened Sept. '96, accommodates 24 students. Fees for board and residence about £60 per annum. Scholarships, value from £40 to £15, are competed for in October. There is no entrance examination to the Hall, and students may come into residence to prepare for the Preliminary Examinations of the University. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Rector of the University, in Oct. 1902, gave £1500 for a Union for the women students. The authorities purchased on behalf of these students a house—79, North Street—previously known as St. Kentigern's Hostel. The house is close to the United College.

At **Edinburgh University** women are admitted to the Arts classes with the men, and on the same terms as regards academic privilege. **Masson Hall**, 31, George Square, Edinburgh, opened in '97, is intended for the accommodation of women students of the University (Warden, Miss F. H. Simson, M.A.). The **Muir Hall** of Residence, 12, George Square, Edinburgh (Lady Superintendent, Miss Robertson), is a residence for women students of medicine in the University.

**Queen Margaret College, Glasgow** (Hon. Secretary, Miss J. A. Galloway), by incorporation in '93 is now the women's department of the University of Glasgow as a non-resident college for women governed by the University Court and Senate. Women are there prepared for all degrees in arts and medicine of Glasgow.

**Queen Margaret Hall** (Lady Superintendent, Miss C. M. Birrell), with an average of 33 students, provides a residence for students attending Queen Margaret College. Clinical work is done at the Royal Infirmary and other local hospitals. Terms for board and residence from £32 to £40 per annum. In the Scotch Universities both men and women students

alike benefit by the provisions of the "Carnegie Trust" (1901). See **UNIVERSITIES**.

In **South Wales** the classes of University College, Cardiff, in arts, science, and medicine are open to women students, and the degrees of B.A., B.Sc., M.A., D.Sc. of the University of Wales are conferred upon them. Students can take the first two or three years of a medical course and proceed to the Universities of London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, etc. Dispensary classes can be attended at Cardiff Infirmary. There are Secondary, Elementary, and Kindergarten Training Departments. Entrance scholarships of the value of £42 and under are competed for annually. In connection with the college is the **Aberdare Hall** of Residence for women students (Principal, Miss Kate Hurlbatt) which is now (1904) being enlarged and will accommodate 60 students. Terms for board and residence £32 to £42 10s. per annum. College fees in Arts £10, in Science 13 guineas per annum. By a regulation of the Council of University College both men and women students now wear academic dress.

The **University College of North Wales** (Bangor) gives the same advantages to women as to men in preparation for the London and Welsh degrees and for the medical preliminaries of Edinburgh and Glasgow. A new University Hall for Women Students (Warden, Miss Hilda Lane), was opened in '97. Open entrance scholarships (from £30 to £10 in value) are offered to men and women alike.

**University College, Aberystwyth**, prepares for the requirements of the London and Welsh examinations for B.A., M.A., B.Sc., for degrees in medicine, and the entrance examinations of the older universities. Entrance scholarships, open to women, are competed for annually. **Alexandra Hall** of Residence (Principal, Miss E. A. Carpenter) has rooms for 207 students.

### Medical Training.

For the special study of medicine, women are eligible for the medical degrees of the University of London (South Kensington, S.W.), the Royal University of Ireland (Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin), the conjoint examination of the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland (Dawson Street, Dublin), the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, **Edinburgh**, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, **Glasgow** (conjoint), the Society of Apothecaries, London, and the University of Durham. It is easier, and takes a shorter time, to pass the colleges than the Universities, but by the regulations five years is the required period for which a student must be registered as such. Students are not admitted under the age of eighteen, and, unless matriculation has been taken, a preliminary examination in English, Latin, and one other language, elementary mathematics, and arithmetic, has to be passed before registration. The necessary hospital work in the case of London can be done at the New Hospital for Women, 144, Euston Road, or at the Royal Free Hospital. Every medical student must apply for registration at the office of the General Medical Council, 299, Oxford Street, W., within 15 days after the commencement of professional study. The whole course of medical study for the Universities of London and Ireland, the Society of Apothecaries, and the conjoint colleges can be completed at the London School

of Medicine for Women (Secretary, Miss Heaton, 8, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.). The greater part of the course for Durham and Glasgow can also be taken at this school. Students desiring to spend one year only at the Newcastle College of Medicine (University of Durham) are advised to take their fourth or fifth year here. The Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and the Punjab also accept the certificates of the school as qualifying for their examinations. Certain courses in Biology, Physics, Chemistry, etc., are open to ladies preparing for examinations in science. Ladies desiring to study medicine with a view to practice may, by permission of the Executive Council, attend certain classes upon payment of the fees, without passing the examination in arts. Art students are admitted to the classes of anatomy and practical anatomy. Graduates of foreign universities can occasionally be admitted to attend the hospital practice without holding a post, when the accommodation will permit. In Scotland and Ireland women students are admitted to the local hospitals. At the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh arrangements are made for the clinical education of women, giving accommodation according to the demands of the Triple Qualification Board, £300 having been raised and presented to the Infirmary in recognition of the "fact that women students have been admitted to qualifying instruction in its wards." Valuable scholarships are annually competed for at the London School in September, and resident and other appointments at the Royal Free Hospital are open to students who have obtained their diplomas. Particulars may be found in the *Lancet* newspaper from time to time. In addition to College Hall (see above) there are eight sets of students chambers at the school, 8, Hunter Street, W.C. Apply to the Secretary, from whom also a list of lodging-houses in the neighbourhood can be obtained. Boarding-houses for medical students (women) at 3, Endsleigh Gardens, W.C. (Mrs. Greene) (fees, 20 guineas per term of 12 weeks), at 5, Endsleigh Street, W.C. (Mrs. Clarke Kerr), and at 23 and 32, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C. (Mrs. Wright) (fees, 15 to 18 guineas per term, with special arrangements for the vacation).

## VI. OPPOSITION TO THE EDUCATION

ACT, 1902.

### *Passive Resistance Movement.*

During 1904 the spirit of Nonconformist opposition to the Education Acts remained unchanged. The policy of Passive Resistance was maintained in the provinces with increasing numbers and determination. Owing to the operation of the Act in the Metropolis the movement extended there, and many well-known Free Churchmen, like Dr. Clifford, Dr. Horton, Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A. (President of the National Free Church Council), and Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A., appeared before the magistrates for refusing to pay the sectarian portion of the education rate. At the time of going to press the statistics of the movement were as follows: Summonses, 138,345; sales, 1500; imprisonments, 75.

Included in those who have suffered imprisonment there are: Mr. W. A. Parker (third time), Alderman O'Connor, Rev. Udy Bassett (Bible Christian), Rev. W. H. Higgins (Baptist),

Rev. J. B. Anderson (Baptist), Rev. Thomas Champness (Wesleyan), Rev. Freer Bell (Primitive Methodist), Rev. J. S. Finch (Bible Christian), Rev. J. Shepherd (Primitive Methodist), Rev. A. W. Galpin (Congregational), Rev. W. S. Stanwell (Primitive Methodist), Mr. Edwyn Holt (Liberal candidate for the Wirral Division of Cheshire), Rev. Sydney Harris (Wesleyan), Rev. G. Baldwin (Primitive Methodist), Rev. S. S. Henshaw (Primitive Methodist), Rev. Peter Miller (Baptist), Rev. A. O. Shaw (Baptist), Rev. W. J. Potter (Baptist).

The churches which have contributed the largest proportion of adherents to the Passive Resistance movement during the year are the Baptists and Primitive Methodists, and in like proportion they have found more "prisoners." The Congregationalists at first did not join prominently in the policy, but a considerable number of well-known men in their ranks are now supporting it, including Dr. Goodrich (the Chairman of the Union), Rev. J. A. Mitchell, B.A. (Secretary), Dr. Horton, Rev. H. Arnold Thomas, M.A., Dr. A. Rowland, Dr. Barrett, Mr. Albert Spicer (ex-Chairman), and the Rev. R. J. Campbell, M.A., J. H. Jowett, M.A., Rev. C. Silvester Horne, M.A., and the Rev. J. D. Jones, M.A. At present the Wesleyans, as a church, remain in the opposite camp, though there are notable exceptions, like the Rev. Thomas Champness and Dr. Wenyon. The Acts have also called forth opposition from some Churchmen, who refuse to pay a portion of the education rate.

Various legal points raised during the controversy were settled during the year. The overseers in East Ham, who refused to take part payment of the rates and challenged the decision of the Stipendiary when he advised that this plan should be adopted, lost their case in the High Courts. Passive Resisters have, in most instances, been unsuccessful in attempting to prove excessive distraint. A notable exception was the Ringmer case, where a large amount of household furniture was seized for an unpaid rate of 15s. Objection was taken to the votes of Passive Resisters at several revision courts in September, on the ground that as the whole of the rates were not paid the franchise could not be maintained. Where the point was raised the decision of the Revising Barrister went against the Resister, with a few exceptions mentioned below. Throughout the whole of the country (it is estimated, about 160 disfranchisements occurred, principally in the following towns: Scarborough, 55; Newcastle-under-Lyme, 7; Tottenham, 20; Southgate, 1; Fulwood, 3; Oldham, 1; Marlborough, 12; Stafford, 25; Hereford, 12; Woodstone, 1; Gloucester, 2; Southampton, 1; Beckenham, 1; Fulham and Burnham, 1; Stockton Heath, 1; Long Sutton, 2; Whitstable, 1; Chumleigh, 2; Portsmouth, 1; Richmond (Yorks), 1; Blandford, 1; Hasland, 2; Peterborough, 1. In six districts—Clayton-le-Moors, Winchester, Blandford, Bristol, St. Leonards, and Andover—the Revising Barristers decided against the objectors, mainly upon the grounds stated by Mr. Joseph Sharpe, the revising barrister at Clayton-le-Moors, Accrington, who said that, in his opinion, the education rate did not come within the meaning of the statute specifically disfranchising a person for not having paid the poor rate. What was called the "poor rate" was here, as in other places, made up of rates for the relief of the poor,



county council rates, etc., but on the Clayton-le-Moors demand note the education rate appeared as a separate item. It was collected along with the poor rate for the sake of convenience, but was separable, and not, therefore, poor rate in the legal sense of the term. The Elementary Education Act of 1870 made it clear, in his judgment, that the rate was not a disqualifying one. Sect. 33 gave powers for the overseers to collect money for educational purposes outside boroughs, but sect. 10 read as follows: "The parent, not being a pauper, of any child who is unable, by reason of poverty, to pay the ordinary fee for such child at a public elementary school, or any part of such fee, may apply to the guardians having jurisdiction in the parish in which he resides; and it shall be the duty of such guardians, if satisfied of such inability, to pay the said fee, not exceeding threepence a week, or such part thereof as he is, in the opinion of the guardians, so unable to pay. The parents shall not by reason of any payment made under this section be deprived of any franchise, right, or privilege, or be subject to any disability or disqualification." Acting upon this principle he could not possibly hold that any person was debarred from a vote by refusing to pay the education rate under the Act of 1902. The Scarborough Resisters took the case to the High Courts, but the decision of the Revising Barrister was upheld.

The organisation responsible for the propagation of Passive Resistance principles is the **National Passive Resistance Committee**, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.: **Chairman**, Dr. Clifford; **Secretary**, Mr. James Everett.

#### **Wales and the Education Act.**

The opposition in Wales to the Education Act, and the determination to resist it until the complete control and management of all schools should be vested in the bodies levying the education rate, was persevered in during 1904. On March 1st, 1904, the only county councils which had not passed a resolution to withhold the rate from the non-provided schools were those of Breconshire and Radnorshire. The County Council Elections in March resulted in the return of majorities in favour of the "no rate" policy in every case, and afterwards every county and town council in Wales, except Carmarthen and Wrexham, carried "no rate" resolutions. A meeting of delegates from the county, borough, and urban district education authorities was held at Llandrindod Wells on April 5th, and "re-affirmed the protest of the nation against the provisions of the Act, recorded its unalterable decision to so administer the Act as to minimise the injustice without inflicting any avoidable hardship upon non-provided schools, and pledged itself to resist attempts to compel Welsh councils to enforce demands which involve inroads on the fundamental rights of British citizenship and invade the sacred domain of conscience."

The action of the Government in face of this attitude was the introduction and passing of the Education (Local Authority Default) Act, 1904, for particulars of which (and of the Bishop of St. Asaph's Bill), see SESSION.

The "plan of campaign" by which this Act was met was described in an official manifesto issued after the Welsh National Convention at Cardiff on Oct. 6th. The manifesto first

described the manner in which the Act would operate.

"Under the Education Act, 1902, all grants earned by all schools, Church and council alike, are paid to the council. The council now devotes to the maintenance of Church schools every penny of grants earned by them, and they thus as a rule receive more money than they ever did before for school maintenance. But this does not satisfy the parson's greed. Like the daughter of the horseleech, his cry is ever 'Give, give.' However much may be given him, the Coercion Act now empowers the Board of Education first to retain in its own hands all grants earned by all the schools of a county; secondly, to hand over from that fund whatever sums the parsons may require for the maintenance of Church schools; and, thirdly, to pay the councils for the purposes of Church schools only what remains."

"The plan of campaign" was thus outlined. "In considering the plan of campaign we must remember that the whole object of the present struggle is to prevent the parson seizing grants earned by our children. While these children attend public elementary schools they will be earning grants. While they earn grants the parson possesses power to steal the money. Therefore the only way open is to prevent our children attending grant-earning schools. This involves the closing of the council schools and the withdrawal of all children possible from Church schools. But let there be no apprehension for the children. We are not going to leave the children. We shall open a free school for all children in every town, village, and neighbourhood. These schools will be held in the Nonconformist chapels or school-rooms attached thereto. Teachers formerly employed in council schools will be engaged for these schools. No child shall be deprived of educational facilities, and the education imparted will be efficient. Indeed, the moral influence of education imparted under such circumstances will be incalculable. A whole generation will be reared in the healthy atmosphere of an energetic struggle for religious and civil rights. These schools, however, will earn no grants, and funds for their maintenance will be necessary. Such funds can only be secured by voluntary contributions. English Nonconformists promise us substantial assistance, but we must do our part. This plan will only be adopted in the particular county which the Government may attack under the Coercion Act. The other counties can assist by contributing to its education funds."

Another feature of the year was the establishment of a **National Council of Education for Wales**, representative of all the local education authorities in the principality, which the majority of the councils had adopted by Dec. 1904. The scheme, which was sanctioned by the Board of Education, provides that the members of the Council, numbering 60 in all (51 elected and 9 nominated, including 2 women) shall be appointed annually for a year, ending on May 1st in the year after election. The matters referred to the Council are "matters relating to the training of teachers and the examination and inspection of schools together with such other matters as the combining councils may, with the sanction of the Board of Education, from time to time determine." The representation is based on the population of the districts of the combining councils.

## EDWARD VII.

Edward VII., "by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India," was b. at Buckingham Palace, Nov. 9th, 1841; created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, by patent under the Great Seal, on Dec. 4th of the same year; baptised at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, Jan. 25th, '42. Ed. at Christ Church, Oxford (D.C.L. '68), and at Trin. Coll., Camb. (LL.D.), and Edin. Univ. (LL.D.); also LL.D. Dublin ('68), and Calcutta ('74). He is colonel-in-chief of 1st and 2nd Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, Royal Regiment of Artillery, and the Corps of Royal Engineers, colonel 10th Hussars, hon. colonel of the Oxford and the Cambridge University Corps, of the Middlesex Civil Service Corps of Rifle Volunteers, of the 3rd Batt. Gordon Highlanders, and the Sutherland Highland Rifle Volunteers, hon. admiral of the Fleet. He holds the rank of field-marshal in the German and Austro-Hungarian armies, and is colonel-in-chief of the 1st Dragoon Regt. of the Guard and the 5th Pomeranian Blücher Hussars in the German Army. He is also colonel of the Austro-Hungarian 12th Regt. of Hussars. Admitted to the Middle Temple, called to the bar and to the bench of that Society (Oct. 31st, '61). His Majesty was an Elder Brother of Trinity House; also Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England ('74-1901); President of the Society of Arts and of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

He married (March 10th, '63) H.R.H. the Princess Alexandra Caroline Mary Charlotte Louisa Julia, eldest daughter of Christian IX., King of Denmark, and sister of the ex-Empress of Russia and the King of Greece. On her marriage the House of Commons voted her an annual allowance of £10,000, and £30,000 in the event of her surviving the Prince. The King and Queen celebrated their silver wedding, '88. There have been six children born of the marriage—the Duke of Clarence and Prince Alexander, who have both died, the Duke of Cornwall and York, who is the heir-apparent to the throne, Princess Louise, Duchess of Fife, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud, married in '96 to Prince Karl of Denmark.

The King's Civil List was settled by the Civil List Act, 1901, which adopted the recommendations of a Select Committee that sat during 1901 under the chairmanship of the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir M. Hicks-Beach. A full report of the Committee's recommendations and a discussion of the whole subject appeared under Session, sect. 66, in the 1902 ed. The details of the Civil List and of the annuities paid to members of the Royal Family are given under FINANCE, NATIONAL, sect. III. The Queen receives £33,000 as her share of the Privy Purse. The contingent annuity of £30,000 formerly provided for Her Majesty the Queen Consort in the event of her surviving His present Majesty was increased to £70,000; and a contingent annuity of £30,000 was provided for H.R.H. the Princess of Wales in the event of her surviving H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The King, in addition to his Civil List, receives the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster (£61,000 in 1903), and the heir apparent those of the Duchy of Cornwall (£72,393 in 1903). Balmoral and Osborne were

bequeathed to the King by the late Queen, and His Majesty owns Sandringham. Balmoral and Sandringham are maintained out of the Privy Purse, but Osborne (Osborne House was given by the King to the nation in 1902) is charged upon the Civil List. His Majesty pays income tax on the Privy Purse, as did the late Queen.

In the winter of '71, while staying with his family at his country seat, Sandringham, Norfolk, His Majesty was attacked with typhoid fever, which it was feared would prove fatal, but after several weeks' prostration he recovered, and on Feb. 27th, '72, he attended a public thanksgiving in St. Paul's Cathedral. He visited Canada and the United States in '60, and the Holy Land in '62, and went on a tour through India in '75-6. In company with the Queen he made a tour through Ireland ('85), and met with a cordial reception. He evinced an active interest in the promotion of the series of Exhibitions held at South Kensington, and succeeded in establishing the Imperial Institute. In '93 he became a member of the Poor Law Commission; and in '94 did important service to his country at St. Petersburg, whither he went on the death of the Czar in November. During '96 His Majesty won the Derby and the St. Leger, the former victory exciting a scene of unparalleled enthusiasm at Epsom. In the Jubilee Celebrations of '97 His Majesty took a prominent part, especially in regard to the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund for London. A young man named Spido shot at His Majesty as he was leaving the Nord Station at Brussels (April 4th, 1900), *en route* for Denmark. The bullet missed the King, fortunately. Spido alleged as his motive that he wished to kill His Majesty because he had caused thousands of men to be killed in South Africa. On the death of H.M. Queen Victoria (Jan. 22nd, 1901), His Majesty ascended the throne as King Edward VII., took the oath (23rd), and was proclaimed with the usual ceremonies (24th). In August the King and Queen were present at the funeral of the ex-Empress Frederick at Potsdam.

The Coronation Service was fixed for June 26th, 1902, but His Majesty was taken ill at Aldershot on June 15th, and had to cancel all public engagements prior to the Coronation festivities. On Monday, June 23rd, the King and Queen proceeded to London, but on the following day it was announced that the King was suffering from perityphilitis, and an operation was immediately performed. The King expressed the hope that the provincial celebrations would be held as arranged, and many of them were so held on June 26th, or shortly after that date; but they were greatly modified, and in many places abandoned, and in every place the Thanksgiving Services were turned into Services of Intercession. The list of Coronation Honours was published by especial command of the King, who also instituted an Order of Merit and a decoration for members of the Civil Service, called the Imperial Service Order. On Tuesday, July 15th, His Majesty was able to leave London and embark on the *Victoria and Albert* at Portsmouth, proceeding thence to Cowes. His convalescence progressed rapidly, and on Aug. 6th he proceeded with Queen Alexandra to London, and on the 9th the Coronation Service took place in Westminster Abbey. On Sunday, Aug. 10th, their Majesties, with the Royal Family, attended a



**Thanksgiving Service** at the Chapel Royal, and services of thanksgiving were held in St. Paul's Cathedral and throughout the Empire. The **Coronation Review of the Fleet** took place at Spithead on Aug. 16th; and a **Royal Progress** through London on Oct. 25th, followed by a **Thanksgiving Service** at St. Paul's on the 28th. The **King's Birthday** was celebrated at Sandringham on Nov. 9th, amongst the guests present being the German Emperor. The King of Portugal was a guest of the King at Windsor afterwards, arriving on Nov. 17th.

The year 1903 was one of **Royal visits**. Early in April the King visited **Portugal**, where he was the guest of King Carlos at Lisbon. After a brilliant week His Majesty proceeded to **Gibraltar** (April 8th), to **Malta** (16th), to **Naples** (23rd), to **Rome** (27th), where he stayed for some time with the King of Italy, and paid a visit to the Pope. From Italy he came to **France**, arriving at Paris May 1st, and leaving Cherbourg for England (5th). The results of this prolonged tour were most important, and were at once made manifest, home and foreign opinions uniting in a tribute to the great and beneficent influence exercised by the King in the domain of foreign affairs. The relations of Great Britain with Italy and Portugal were drawn closer and firmer, and a veritable *rapprochement* was brought about with France. In July **President Loubet**, accompanied by M. Delcassé, paid a return visit to His Majesty; in August His Majesty was received by the Emperor of **Austria-Hungary** at Vienna (31st), and in November the **King and Queen of Italy** were welcomed at Windsor. Nearer home, **Scotland and Ireland** were also visited, the former in May. A **Lévée** and a Court were held at Holyrood for the first time in more than eighty years. The Irish visit lasted from July 20th to August 1st.

In 1904 the King and Queen were present at the State opening of Parliament on Feb. 2nd. A visit was paid by their Majesties to **Denmark**, and lasted from March 28th to April 18th. A week later (25th) their Majesties left London on another visit to **Ireland**, where they again had a most enthusiastic reception. The first stone of the Royal College of Science at **Leinster Lawn, Dublin**, was laid by the King (28th). Afterwards they were entertained by Lord and Lady Ormonde at **Kilkenny Castle**, and by the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire at **Lismore Castle**, visiting the **Kilkenny and Waterford Agricultural Shows**. The return to London took place on May 5th. In June the **Archduke Friedrich of Austria** paid an official visit to His Majesty, and presented the insignia of his appointment as **Field Marshal in the Austro-Hungarian Army**. On June 23rd H.M. the King left London for **Kiel**, where he was received on the 25th by the German Emperor, and entertained during the progress of the **Kiel Regatta**. A visit was paid to **Hamburg** (28th), where His Majesty was entertained to luncheon at the **Rathhaus**, and the King returned to England on the 30th. In July the King and Queen attended in State at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of **St. Bartholomew's Hospital** new building (6th), and the King sent a donation to the hospital of £1000. On the 19th the foundation stone of the new **Cathedral at Liverpool** was laid by His Majesty, who was accompanied by Her Majesty the Queen, their Majesties going on to cut the first sod of the **King's Dock at Swansea** (20th) and to inaugurate the **Birmingham Welsh Water Supply Scheme** at

**Foel**, near **Rhayader** (21st). In August His Majesty went to **Marienburg** for three weeks, and while there received a visit from the Emperor of **Austria**. The **King and Queen of Portugal** arrived at **Windsor Castle** (Nov. 15th) on a visit which, with intervals spent in other visits in England, lasted till Dec. 9th.

**Efficiency League**, founded 1903, "to raise the standard of duty among public servants." **President**, Mr. Arnold White; **Hon. Sec.**, Mr. W. H. Charnley; **Office**, Board-room, Lancaster Avenue, Manchester.

## EGYPT.

A state, nominally dependent on Turkey, under the rule of **Abbas Hilmi**, the seventh of the dynasty founded by **Mehemet Ali** in 1811. The first four rulers bore the title of **Vali** or **Viceroy**, but in '66 **Ismail**, then ruler, received from the Sultan the title of **Khedive** or king, and the succession was made direct from father to son, instead of descending, in accordance with the original treaty, to the eldest male of the family of **Mehemet Ali**. From '79 to '83 the country was under the dual control of **France and Great Britain**, but in the latter year **Great Britain** intervened after **Arabi Pasha's** rebellion, and since then has practically governed the country. The **British occupation**, at first regarded as temporary, has by force of circumstances become firmly established, and the predominant position of **Great Britain** was formally recognised by **France** in 1904.

By the **Anglo-French Agreement** (signed April 8th, 1904) **H.M. Government** declared that they had no intention of altering the political status of **Egypt**, and the **French Government** declared that they would not obstruct the action of **Great Britain** by asking for a time limit to be fixed for the **British occupation**, or in any other manner. The **French Government** also assented to very considerable modifications in the international arrangements established in **Egypt** for the protection of foreign bondholders, the modifications being contained in a draft **Khedivial Decree** annexed to the Agreement. The Decree gives the **Egyptian Government** a free hand in the disposal of its own resources so long as the punctual payment on the **Debt** is assured, and limits the functions of the **Caisse de la Dette** to receiving the assigned revenues on behalf of the bondholders, and ensuring the due payment of the coupon. The **Caisse** can no longer, under the Decree, interfere in the general administration of the country. Further, the land tax was assigned to the service of the **Debt**, instead of the **Customs duties** and railway receipts, and a sum of £5,500,000, which had accumulated in the coffers of the **Caisse** since 1890 from the economies of the conversion effected in that year, was set free to be used by the **Egyptian Government**. The provisions which required the consent of the **Caisse** to the raising of new loans, and which fixed a limit to the Government's administrative expenditure, were also abolished. **H.M. Government** declared their adhesion to the **Treaty of 1888** providing for the neutrality of the **Suez Canal** in time of war. The post of **Director-General of Antiquities** in **Egypt** is to continue to be entrusted to a **French savant**. **French schools** in **Egypt** are to enjoy the same liberty as in the past, the rights of **French officials** in the **Egyptian service** were safeguarded, and the principle of commercial liberty was laid down. The Agreement was

made binding for thirty years, with a provision for the extension of the period for five years at a time, unless this stipulation should be expressly denounced at least one year in advance. **Germany and other Powers**, including Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Russia, formally approved the Khedivial Decrees, and undertook not to obstruct the action of Great Britain in Egypt; while H.M. Government gave an assurance to those Powers that their commerce with Egypt should enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment for thirty years.

The Earl of Cromer is **H.M. Agent at Cairo**, and has a seat in the Council of Ministers, in which, with the Khedive, rests the real legislative authority. There are, however, provincial boards for local affairs, and a General Assembly and Legislative Council for national affairs, but with limited powers. The **General Assembly** consists of the Ministry, the Legislative Council, and 46 popularly elected members; its consent is required to new taxes, and it must be summoned every two years. The **Legislative Council** consists of 30 members, of whom 14 are nominated, and its powers are chiefly consultative. The judicial system is somewhat complex. The Consular Courts try cases of crime brought against foreigners; the Native Courts, instituted '84-9, are occupied with civil actions between natives, and crimes by natives; and there are also courts of religious law for Mahometans. The **Mixed Tribunals** were instituted in '75 as a substitute for the Capitulations, under which each country transacted its legal business in its own Consulate. They deal with civil actions between persons of different nationalities, or between natives and foreigners, and to some extent with criminal offences of foreigners. They were set up for a period of five years, and ever since have been renewed periodically for periods of five years. The Powers have agreed to the prolongation of the Tribunals for five years from Feb. 1st, 1900, pending the discussion by an International Commission of various reforms suggested by the Egyptian Government. One of the Government's main points is that the powers of the Mixed Tribunals should be limited so far as the Government's acts are concerned. The chief religion is that of Islam, the Moslems numbering nearly 9,000,000, but there are about 730,000 Christians, of whom 608,000 are Copts with the Patriarch of Alexandria at their head. There are many Government Coptic and Mahometan schools.

The **Egyptian army**, under strong leadership and the command of British officers, has shown excellent quality. All the inhabitants are liable for service—six years in the army, five in the police, and four in the reserve, and there are always about 150,000 young men on the rolls for conscription; but the burden is very light, and the men are all selected. The peace strength is about 9000 officers and men. The cavalry are recruited from the fellahen of the Delta. The infantry battalions are drawn mostly from the fellahen, but several are Soudanese blacks. The first are filled by conscription, and have about 800 men each, mostly fellahen, in 6 companies. The interior economy and drill of the recruits is excellent, and the musketry good. The arm is the Martini-Henry. In the Soudanese battalions the service is voluntary. This force was raised largely from the Khalifa's black riflemen, but men from Lower Egypt have been enlisted.

The artillery is the force that shows most markedly the impress of the European training. The horse battery has Syrian horses and light Krupp guns. The field batteries have Krupp mountain guns carried by mules, with a second line of camels. There is also a battalion of garrison artillery, organised as in our service.

The **Egyptian Army** has been reduced recently, owing to the smaller demand for its services, and some of the Soudanese have been disbanded. The command is vested in Major-Gen. Sir Reginald Wingate, with the title of Sirdar. The Intelligence Department reports the strength to be 18,273, including: cavalry, 789; camel corps, 629; Arab battalions, 206; artillery, 1258; infantry, 10,280.

The **British forces in Egypt** are 4 regiments of infantry, 1 of cavalry, 1 field and 1 mountain battery, and detachments of engineers, etc., with a strength of 5593 (including 124 Royal Malta Artillery) in 1904-5. The Egyptian Government contributes £87,000 annually towards maintenance of the British troops.

Length of railways in Egypt proper 2183 miles. Principal products, cotton, sugar, and cereals, about two-thirds of the population being engaged in agriculture. The fellahen, or small cultivators, receive advances from the **Agricultural Bank** up to £307 10s., or in a few cases to £512 10s., the loans being limited to 50 per cent. of the selling value of the land on which the advance is made. The Government guarantees interest at the rate of 3 per cent. on the Bank's capital, and the Bank charges 9 per cent. interest on its advances to the cultivators. The Bank takes all responsibility, but the Government through its tax-gatherers collects the money due to the Bank with the land tax. The Bank is under the auspices of the National Bank of Egypt, and has a capital of £2,500,000. On Dec. 31st, 1903, the outstanding loans amounted to £2,241,415, the average amount of each loan being about £27 15s. The development of the country's commerce and industry in recent years has been most marked, and her prosperity is steadily increasing. But the cultivated area can never extend beyond the region which is capable of being watered by the Nile. Lord Cromer's annual report for 1903 showed a surplus of £E744,000. He said that, besides the money spent on the maintenance and the clearance of lands, a sum of nearly £E10,000,000 had been spent on irrigation during the last 18 years, and all but £E2,000,000 of this was provided out of revenue. Further, the Suakin-Berber Railway, estimated to cost £E1,750,000, authorised by the Ministerial Council, would be paid out of the surpluses of past years. The material progress made during the last 20 years was remarkable, but a far greater degree of prosperity was attainable in the future.

**Area of Egypt** (excluding the provinces reconquered in the Soudan), 400,000 sq. m., of which about 12,976 sq. m. are settled. Pop. about 9,750,000, including about 113,000 foreigners, of whom 38,000 are Greeks, 24,000 Italians, 20,000 British, and 14,000 French. Cairo has a population of 570,000, and Alexandria of 320,000.

**Revenue**, 1902, £12,231,325; 1903, £12,775,300; **expenditure**, 1902, £10,291,000; 1903, £12,013,000; **exports**, 1902, £18,057,425; 1903, £19,596,462; **imports**, 1902, £14,566,275; 1903, £10,550,572; **public debt**, 1904, £102,187,000. The United Kingdom's share of the import trade was in



1902 36·7 per cent. and in 1903 35·3 per cent., and of the export trade 52·3 per cent. in 1902 and 52·6 per cent. in 1903.

**Ministry:** *President of the Council and Minister of the Interior*, Mustapha Fehmy Pasha, G.C.M.G.—*Foreign Affairs*, Boutros Pasha Ghaly, K.C.M.G.—*Finance*, Mazloum Pasha.—*Public Works and Instruction*, Fakhry Pasha, Hon. K.C.M.G.—*War*, Abani Pasha.—*Justice*, Ibrahim Fuad Pasha.

**Advisers to H.H. the Khedive:** *Financial*, Vincent Corbett; *Interior*, P. Machell.—*Judicial*, Mr. McIlwraith, C.M.G.; *Public Works*, Sir W. E. Garstin, G.C.M.G.

**Under-Secretaries of State:** *Finance*, A. Mitchell-Innes.—*Irrigation*, A. L. Webb.—*State Buildings*, Mr. Perry.—*Public Instruction*, Yacoub Pasha Artin.—*Postmaster-General*, Saba Pasha.—*Director-General of Customs*, A. Chitty.—*President of Railway Administration*, Major Johnstone, R.E.—*Controller-General of Accounts*, Harari Pasha.—*Director-General of Sanitary Department*, Sir Horace Pinching, K.C.M.G.

**British Commissioners:** *Caisse de la Dette*, Mr. H. de la Rosa Burrard Farnall, C.B., C.M.G.; *Domains Administration*, J. Gibson; *Daira Sanieh*, Dr. H. Crookshank Pasha.

**H.B.M. Agent and Consul-General**, Earl of Cromer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., P.C., etc.—*Secretary of Legation*, M. de Cardonnel Findlay, C.M.G.—*Consuls*, A. D. Alban, Cairo; E. B. Gould, I.S.O., Alexandria; D. A. Cameron, Port Said.

**General Commanding Army of Occupation**, Major-Gen. Slade, C.B.

**Sirdar of Egyptian Army and Governor of the Soudan**, Major-Gen. Sir Reginald Wingate, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

### Ruler.

**Abbas Hilmi**, eldest son of the late Tewfik Pasha, succeeded his father as the seventh Viceroy and third Khedive of Egypt Jan. 7th, 1892. He was b. July 14th, '74, and at the time of his father's death was studying at the Theresianum Academy at Vienna, where he had been for five years. He married Princess Ikbal Hanem, and has issue by her four daughters, a son and heir, Prince Mohammed Abdul Mohneim, born Feb. 20th, '99, and another son. He has a brother, Mohamed Ali, born in '75. His Highness's attitude to England during the earlier part of his reign was not a very friendly one, but he gradually came to see the real position of the country, and its dependence on England. He visited England officially in June 1900, and was warmly received, and again in 1903 and 1904. He has an annual allowance of £100,000.

### The Egyptian Soudan.

By the '96, '97, '98, and '99 campaigns the Government re-established its authority over the provinces in the Soudan, temporarily abandoned in '82 and '83, and during the rule of the Mahdi and the Khalifa. A convention between the British and Egyptian Governments, settling the details for the administration of the Soudan, was signed (Jan. 19th, '99). The supreme military and civil command is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Khedive with the consent of H.M. Government. The importation and exportation of slaves is absolutely prohibited, and special attention is paid to the

enforcement of the Brussels Act of '90 as to the import, sale and manufacture of firearms and distilled or spirituous liquors. Import duties on entering the Soudan are not payable on goods coming from Egyptian territory, but such duties may be levied on goods coming from elsewhere than Egyptian territory, in the case of goods entering the Soudan at Suakin or any other port on the Red Sea littoral, not exceeding the corresponding duties for the time being leviable on goods entering Egypt from abroad. The Soudan has been divided into eight first-class provinces—viz., Khartoum, Gezira, Dongola, Berber, Senaar, Kassala, Kordofan and Bahr-el-Ghazal; and three second-class districts—viz., Fashoda, Wady Halfa, and Suakin.

An agreement was concluded between Great Britain and France (March 21st, '99), by which the Bahr-el-Ghazal and Darfur were recognised as being reserved to Great Britain, France keeping Wadai, Bagirmi, and Kanem; while from the Nile to Lake Chad, and between the 5th and 15th parallels of latitude, the two Powers mutually conceded equality of commercial treatment, France thus obtaining the right to establish commercial relations on the Nile and its affluents. On Dec. 12th, '99, the Soudan was declared open to all comers, and the railway from Khartoum to Cairo was completed. As to the Cape to Cairo Railway, see **ENGINEERING**. The Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum, opened Nov. 8th, 1902, aims at giving educational training specially adapted to the needs of the Soudanese, and a primary school system is being carried through. Area estimated at 950,000 sq. m., pop. at 1,870,500. Khartoum has a pop. of 8000 and Omdurman 48,000.

### Egyptian Irrigation.

The history and description of the great Assiout barrage and Assouan dam were given in our last and previous editions. The completion of the Assouan dam was announced on July 31st, 1902, the great enterprise being practically brought to a close eleven months earlier than contract time: though the formal opening by the Duke of Connaught was deferred to Dec. 10th. The Ziftah barrage, which is midway between Cairo and the sea, and forms a complement to those at Assouan and Assiout, was opened by the Khedive on March 7th, 1903. It is 408 yards long, and comprises 50 arches, each 16½ ft. broad; there is also a lock 184 ft. long and 40 ft. wide. The total cost was £450,000. Early in 1904 it was stated that 170,000 acres of land had been brought under perennial cultivation by means of the works at Assiout and Assouan. The accounts with Messrs. Aird for these works were finally closed, the sum paid for the barrage and dam being £E3,258,706, the total cost, including indemnities, etc., being £E3,439,864. On Aug. 9th an important and comprehensive report on the Upper Nile and the control of the waters for irrigation purposes was issued by Sir W. Garstin, of the Public Works Department, with a covering letter from Lord Cromer. In brief, Sir W. Garstin proposed to cut a new channel for the White Nile 200 miles long, thus avoiding the marsh country, and to regulate the outflow into it from the great lakes by dams. As an alternative he would train the Bahr-el-Gebel channel, damming the tributaries, and planting the banks with ambatch trees. By either means 50 per cent. would be added to the

White Nile volume at Khartoum. This is the most striking feature of the report; but there are others, including the regulation of the Blue Nile, and also of the river Gash, for the benefit of Kassala. Lord Cromer, in his general approval of the programme, says it would cost ££21,400,000, and would occupy ten or fifteen years. Lord Cromer proposes, first of all, to spend ££24,000 a year on further investigations. Next to spend ££5,400,000 as follows:—In providing Middle Egypt with perennial irrigation, ££1,000,000; in reorganising Egyptian railways, ££3,000,000; in raising the new Assouan dam, ££500,000; and in remodelling the Rosetta and Damietta branches of the river, ££900,000. He would then like to proceed with the proposed diversion of the White Nile into a new channel, at a cost of ££5,500,000. Another ££9,000,000 would be needed for the regulation of the great lakes, the construction of barrages between Assiout and Keneh, and the perennial irrigation of Upper Egypt. The estimated result of these works would be to give water all the year round to 750,000 acres which now only have a partial supply; to bring water by pumps to 100,000 acres; and to add 800,000 acres to the area under cultivation. The increased revenue from taxation would amount to ££1,205,000 for Egypt alone.

### Suez Canal.

This waterway is the property of an Egyptian company, authorised by the Viceroy in 1856, and confirmed by the Sultan ten years later, the concession having been granted to the late M. de Lesseps for 99 years from Nov. 1869. The general management is conducted from Paris, and the statutes are framed in accordance with French Company Law. In 1875 the British Government purchased the Khedive's shares for nearly £4,000,000 sterling. The affairs of the Canal are carried on by an Administrative Council of 32 members, of whom 10 are British, 3 of the latter being nominated by the Government. Both the Parliamentary and the Administrative reports for 1903 exhibited the continued prosperity of the undertaking. The latter, prepared for the annual meeting in Paris in June 1904, announced an increase of 5 fr. in the dividend, bringing the payment up to 130 fr. (£5 4s.) per share. The surplus of receipts over expenditure exceeded the profits of the previous financial year by £36,352. According to the report issued as a Parliamentary paper, the net tonnage for the year showed an increase of 658,875 tons as compared with that of 1902, and of 1,083,448 tons as compared with that of 1901. Notwithstanding the reduction of 50 centimes in the tonnage dues from the beginning of the year, the transit receipts in 1903 amounted to 103,620,268 fr., being a decrease of only 99,752 fr. as compared with those of 1902—which, however, were higher than in any previous year since the opening of the Canal. The increase in the traffic during 1903 is attributed more especially to the numerous consignments of manufactured goods and supplies for the Far East; the quantity of coal during the last few months of the year being about 200,000 tons more than during the same period of 1902. The shipments of wheat from India to ports in the United Kingdom were also considerably greater last year, amounting to 866,000 tons as compared with 449,000 tons in 1902. The number of vessels which passed

through the Canal was 3,699 in 1901, 3,708 in 1902, and 3,761 in 1903, of which 2,075 in 1901, 2,165 in 1902, and 2,278 in 1903 carried the British flag. There was an increase last year as compared with 1902 in the tonnage of British vessels, which amounted to 6,252,819 tons in 1901, 6,772,911 tons in 1902, and 7,403,553 tons in 1903. During the same period the tonnage of German vessels has fluctuated from 1,762,624 in 1901, to 1,707,322 tons in 1902, and 1,773,265 tons in 1903. The percentage of British vessels and their net tonnage increased in 1903, being 60·6 and 62·2 respectively, as against 58·4 and 60·2 in 1902, and 56·1 and 57·8 in 1901. The percentage of German vessels and their net tonnage was 13·1 and 14·9 respectively, as compared with 12·9 and 15·2 in 1902 and 13·8 and 16·3 in 1901, while the percentage of net tonnage of the other maritime nations using the Canal in 1903 remained practically stationary as compared with the preceding year. During the autumn an agitation was commenced in London to secure a reduction in the dues.

**Egypt Exploration Fund, The.** Founded 1882, for the purpose of historical investigation in Egypt. The work is conducted on the principle of careful examination of all details, and preservation of the objects found in the course of the excavations. The minor antiquities afford valuable evidence as to the history of civilisation by illustrating the influences of Egypt, Assyria, Asia Minor, Syria, Greece, and the peoples of the Mediterranean coasts and islands on one another. After the claims of the National Museum of Egypt have been satisfied, the portable antiquities found are divided between the British Museum and various public collections in Great Britain, America, and the Colonies. The distribution depends mainly on the amount of support contributed by the several districts represented by the museums. Annual illustrated volumes are published, giving the results of each season's work. During the season 1903-4 Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie excavated at Ehnasya. The results of his work were exhibited at University College, London, during July. Prof. Petrie has now (1904-5) returned to Egypt, and Mr. N. de G. Davies to his task of copying sculptures and paintings; while Messrs. B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt have again gone out to the Fayoum to search for Greek papyri. The XXVth Memoir of the Egypt Exploration Fund, being Prof. Petrie's report of his excavation at Ehnasya, is now published. In '97 the Society started a *Græco-Roman Branch*, for the discovery and publication of the remains of classical antiquity and early Christianity in Egypt. There has since appeared the first volume of the *Oxyrhynchus Papyri*, including a third-century fragment of St. Matthew's Gospel, a poem by Sappho, considerable portions of known and unknown Greek literature, and a long series of official and private documents. A second volume contains historical documents of the first century A.D.; and a third volume, now ready, deals with the *Fayoum Towns* and their papyri. Three further volumes have been issued—one on the *Tebtemis papyri* and two more volumes of the *Oxyrhynchus papyri*. In addition to its work of exploration, the Society commenced in '90 an *Archæological Survey of Egypt*. The object of this survey is to map, plan, photograph, and copy all the most important sites, sculptures, paintings, and inscriptions in the valley



of the Nile between Cairo and Assouan. Up to the present time its work has been devoted to the celebrated XIth-dynasty tombs of Beni Hasan and El Bersheh, to the Old Kingdom tombs at Sheikh Said and El Gebrawi, and to the XVIIIth-dynasty tombs of El Amarna. Thirteen memoirs—viz. *Beni Hasan I., II., III. and IV., El Bersheh I. and II., Hieroglyphs, and the Mastaba of Ptahehetep I. and II., Sheikh Said, and Deir el Gebrawi I. and II., and El Amarna I.*, have been issued to annual subscribers to the Survey. For the last eleven years the Fund has also published, under the editorship of Mr. F. L. Griffith, an annual *Archæological Report on Egypt and Egyptology*, containing not only an account of the progress of Egyptology and reports by the Society's explorers, but also papers by experts on Coptic and Græco-Roman research, and full bibliographies. The Report is illustrated, and contains maps and plans. An *Atlas of Ancient Egypt*, with letterpress, and a sixpenny *Guide to the Temple of Deir el Bahari*, a volume of Coptic Osstraca by Mr. W. E. Crum, and the *Logia Jesou, or Sayings of Christ*, have also been issued. The *Offices of the Fund* are at 37, Great Russell Street, W.C. (opposite the British Museum). There is also an office at 8, Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. **President**, Sir John Evans, K.C.B.; **Secretary**, Miss Emily Paterson.

**Eisteddfod.** The name of an annual bardic congress in Wales, having for its objects the preservation of the music and the general literature of the Principality, the maintenance of the Welsh language and ancient national customs, and the cultivation of a spirit of patriotism among the people. Its origin is lost in antiquity, but it is certain that three such congresses were held in the reign of Edward III., one of them being under the patronage of Earl Mortimer. For history see ed. '88. A *Gorsedd* (this word means *throne*, but in an Eisteddfodic sense it signifies the four-and-twenty stones of the Druidic circle, whence a year and a day beforehand the Eisteddfod is proclaimed "in the face of the sun, the eye of light," and where bardic and musical degrees are conferred), is held at the conclusion of each Eisteddfod, and the place of the next festival is announced.

**Elgar, Sir Edward**, Mus.D. (*honoris causa*) Cantab. and Durham; hon. LL.D. (Leeds), composer, is a son of Mr. W. H. Elgar, organist, and was b. at Broadheath, Worcestershire. He was ed. privately, and after some months in a solicitor's office he followed his true bent and devoted himself to music, becoming organist of St. George's Catholic Church, Worcester. In '89 he married the only daughter of the late Gen. Sir Henry Roberts, K.C.B. His work as a composer has made a deep impression in the musical world and gained for him already a high place. In '92 he published "The Black Knight," in '96 at the Worcester Festival "Lux Christi," and at the North Staffordshire Festival "King Olaf," an Imperial March, a Te Deum, and "The Banner of St. George," in '97; at the Leeds Festival, '98, "Caractacus"; at the Norwich Festival, '99, "Sea Pictures"; and at the Birmingham Festival, 1900, a beautiful setting of Newman's poem "The Dream of Gerontius," since performed at Düsseldorf, and repeated at the Lower Rhine Festival at Whitsuntide, 1902, the first time such a compliment has been

paid to an English work. It has since been performed many times in Germany and the States. During 1901 he published a concert overture "Cockaigne," "Pomp and Circumstance" (Military marches); incidental music to "Grania and Diarmid," etc., during 1902 a "Coronation Ode," and his oratorio "The Apostles" was produced at the Birmingham Festival, 1903, and at the Lower Rhine Festival at Cologne in May 1904. An "Elgar Festival," a unique event in the annals of English music, was held at Covent Garden in March 1904. Knighted June 24th, 1904. Address: Plas Gwyn, Hereford.

## EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

The Emigrants' Information Office was established in 1886 to supply intending emigrants with information respecting emigration, chiefly to the British colonies, and is under the direction of the Colonial Office. The classes most required in the colonies are generally farm labourers and others connected with the land, skilled miners, female domestic servants, farmers with £200 capital, and, to a limited extent, competent mechanics with a little money. Hardly any assisted passages are now granted, Natal, Western Australia and Queensland giving the most encouragement. The importance of the subject is shown by the fact that the *exodus* from Great Britain has averaged since 1853 250,000 persons annually (including foreigners), of whom the majority have gone to the United States. There was an increase in the number of emigrants from British ports in 1903, as compared with 1902. Printed particulars, which are revised quarterly, are exhibited at every post-office, and at more than 1000 public libraries, urban district councils, and institutions; and free circulars and penny and other handbooks of all the principal colonies, and some foreign countries, with maps and full details, can be obtained post free, or on personal application, from the Chief Clerk, at 31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.; the circulars can also be obtained at any of the above libraries, urban district councils, and institutions. Letters to the office need not be stamped. A professional handbook, price 3d., is issued for barristers, solicitors, medical men, police, teachers, nurses, railway men, etc. A monthly report is also compiled by this Office for the *Labour Gazette*, published by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade. **Editor of Publications**, Mr. Walter Paton, M.A.

**Self-Help Emigration Society**, for benefiting the underpaid and unemployed in Great Britain, by assisting applicants whose character and fitness are assured to emigrate. **Introductions** are furnished to the Society's correspondents, who are men of position resident in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and South Africa, and work is usually provided for the emigrants on their arrival. During eighteen years ending 1903 7453 persons have been thus located, at a cost of £44,130 for ocean and rail fares. A large proportion of this cost has been contributed by the emigrants and their friends. In 1903 the emigrants assisted numbered 718. The income of the Society exceeded £5576, inclusive of emigrants' contributions. Applications from intending emigrants should be made to the **Secretary**, Mr. Edward Wilson Gates. **Office**, Memorial Hall Buildings, Faringdon Street, London.

**Emigration Statistics.**

The following statistics were issued during 1904 relating to emigration from the United Kingdom during the ten preceding years :—

	Total, including Foreigners.	Emigrants of British and Irish Origin only.
No. of emigrants in 1903	449,006	259,950
" " 1902	386,779	205,662
" " 1901	302,575	171,717
" " 1900	208,561	168,825
" " '99	240,696	146,362
" " '98	205,171	140,644
" " '97	213,280	146,460
" " '96	241,952	161,925
" " '95	271,772	185,181
" " '94	226,827	156,030

Fuller details as to emigration and immigration in 1903 appeared in a Parliamentary Paper issued by the Board of Trade during 1904 :—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
	No.	No.	No.
To and from Countries out of Europe :—			
Outward . . .	449,006	386,779	302,575
Inward . . .	199,685	170,874	165,018
Balance Outward	249,321	215,905	137,557
To and from European Countries :—			
Outward . . .	699,901	636,311	613,843
Inward . . .	814,441	773,624	702,555
Balance Inward . .	114,540	137,313	88,712
Net Balance Outward	134,781	78,592	48,845

These figures include both emigrants and immigrants, in the strict sense of the words, and travellers.

Of the emigrants to countries out of Europe, 251,941 went to the United States.

99,582 " " British N. America.  
12,573 " " Australia and New Zealand.  
62,824 " " the Cape and Natal.

Of the total of 449,006 emigrants to countries out of Europe, 259,950 were of British and Irish origin and 181,539 were of foreign origin, there being a small number whose nationality was not known.

Of the 199,685 immigrants from countries out of Europe, 112,914 were British and Irish, and 82,390 were foreigners, there being also a small number whose nationality was not known.

**Alien Immigration.**

In 1888 a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the immigration of destitute aliens, and reported in favour of repressive legislation after sitting for two Sessions. In '94 Lord Salisbury introduced an Aliens Bill into the House of Lords, empowering the Board of Trade to prohibit the landing of any alien who was either an idiot, insane, a pauper, or likely to become a public charge, and reviving the power to expel any foreigner who was a

danger to the public peace here or likely to promote crime elsewhere. After second reading in the Lords the Bill was dropped. The Queen's Speech promised a measure for checking the importation of destitute aliens in '96, but nothing was done. In '98, the Earl of Hardwicke brought in a Bill in the Lords "to regulate the immigration of aliens." The Bill was passed in the Lords and sent to the Commons, but not further proceeded with.

A Royal Commission was appointed (Mar. 21st, 1902) to inquire into and report upon (1) the character and extent of the evils which are attributed to the unrestricted immigration of aliens, especially in the Metropolis; (2) the measures which have been adopted for the restriction and control of alien immigration in foreign countries and in British Colonies; and to advise what remedial or precautionary measures it is desirable to adopt in this country, having regard to the above matters and to the absence of any statutory power to exclude or expel any individual alien or class of aliens from its borders. The Commission consisted of Rt. Hon. Lord James of Hereford (Chairman), Lord Rothschild, the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, K.C., Sir Kenelm Edward Digby, K.C.B., Under-Secretary for the Home Department, Major W. E. Evans-Gordon, M.P., Mr. Henry Norman, M.P., and Mr. William Vallance, clerk to the Guardians of Whitechapel; secretary, F. E. Eddis, Esq.

The Report of the Commissioners was published as a Blue-book [Cd. 1741] in August 1903, and contains much valuable information on the question, and on alien immigration legislation abroad. The localities chiefly affected in this country are London and such industrial centres as Birmingham, Cardiff, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Reading, Sheffield, and a portion of the mining districts of Scotland. The Commissioners held that it had not been proved that there was any serious displacement of skilled English labour, although it was proved that the industrial conditions under which many of the aliens work in London are very bad. They held that no case had been established for the total exclusion of such aliens, but recommended that State regulations should be adopted and enforced to prevent the country from being burdened with undesirable aliens, and to provide for their expatriation where necessary. The recommendations urged the establishment of a Department of Immigration, the adoption of improved methods to secure correct statistical returns as to alien immigration from shipowners, the granting of powers, on the order of a court of summary jurisdiction, to deport undesirable aliens (criminals, prostitutes, and bad characters), and to debar any immigrants suffering from infectious or loathsome disease or mental incapacity from landing. As to overcrowding, the Commissioners recommended that the existing law should be enforced with greater efficiency, and that increased power should be obtained especially to bring all dwellings within specified areas under the Public Health Act, to prohibit immigrants from settling in proscribed areas, and to register all alien immigrants (not trans-migrants). Lord Rothschild and Sir Kenelm Digby signed dissenting memoranda, objecting that the existing law was sufficient if thoroughly administered, and the number of inspectors increased, without giving power to proscribe certain areas, and to establish a separate Immigration Department. Lord



Rothschild added that the native and alien Jewish population in London did not exceed 110,000.

See SESSION, Sect. II., for details and discussion of the **Aliens Bill** and **Criminal Aliens Bill** in the 1904 Session of Parliament.

### **Aliens in the United Kingdom.**

According to the 1901 Census the total alien population of the United Kingdom was 286,925 in 1901, as compared with 219,523 in 1891, which represents an average annual increase of 6740. The percentage of aliens to the total population is 69 per cent., as compared with 1'38 per cent. in Germany, and 2'66 in France.

The Board of Trade Report already referred to estimated that "the net influx of foreigners into the United Kingdom in 1903 amounted to about 14,000, or nearly 10,000 less than in 1902."

The following table shows for 1903 and the two previous years the nationalities of alien immigrants (other than seamen) not described in the Alien Lists to be *en route* to other countries:—

*Nationalities.	1903.	1902.	1901.
Russians and Poles .	30,046	28,511	20,914
Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes . . .	4,702	5,028	4,725
Germans . . . .	7,502	6,965	6,730
Dutch . . . .	3,761	2,456	2,199
French . . . .	6,495	6,637	5,816
Austrians and Hungarians . . . .	4,005	3,144	2,342
Italians . . . .	7,045	7,734	7,185
Roumanians . . .	565	1,282	1,162
Other nationalities .	5,047	4,714	4,351
Total . . . .	69,168	66,471	55,464

\* Including 40 aliens whose nationality was not ascertained.

The Russians and Poles and Roumanians consist principally of Jews. Of the former, 23,780, or 79 per cent., and of the latter 412, or 73 per cent., arrived in London.

Many of these immigrants from Russia, Poland, and Roumania, who were not stated in the Alien Lists to be *en route* to other countries, subsequently left the United Kingdom within the year; and deducting those who were thus known to have left the country, the figures were reduced to 59,429 for 1903, 58,488 in 1902, and 51,585 in 1901.

During 1903 special returns were obtained by the Local Government Board for the purpose of ascertaining the number of aliens in receipt of Poor Law relief in England and Wales on July 1st, 1903. The total number of aliens relieved on the date mentioned was 1753, or about 7 per 1000 of the alien population of England and Wales according to the Census of 1901. This number comprised 587 indoor paupers, 694 outdoor paupers, and 472 insane in asylums. In London, the aliens relieved represented 0'74 per cent. of the total pauperism. In the 94 Provincial Unions in which aliens were relieved, they represented 0'33 per cent. of the total pauperism of those Unions. The total number of aliens relieved represented 0'22 per cent. of the total number of paupers relieved in the whole of England and Wales.

**Employers' Liability.** A comprehensive article on this subject appeared in the '96 and

'97 eds., giving full details of the law on the subject, of the Act of '80, and of Mr. Asquith's Bill of '93 and the proceedings upon it. In the Session of '97 the **Workmen's Compensation Act** was passed, and in 1900 another Act extended its operation to agricultural labourers. See under LAW, 1903, an account of the decisions of the Court of Appeal on cases under the Act.

**Engineering Standards Committee.** The Committee is composed of the official representatives of the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, the Institution of Naval Architects, and the Iron and Steel Institute. Controlled by the Committee are 12 sectional committees, and under these 18 sub-committees. Standard rolled sections for constructional work, a standard specification for steel used in the hulls of ships, a specification for boiler steel, standard specifications for locomotive parts, standard rail-sections for railways, tramways, electrical plant standards, etc., have been or are being prepared by the committees. The necessary funds are provided by the five Institutions named, the railway companies, the leading engineering firms, and by a grant from H.M. Government. Chairman, Mr. James Mansergh, P.P. Inst. C.E. Secretary, Mr. Leslie S. Robertson, M. Inst. C.E. Offices, 28, Victoria Street, S.W.

### **ENGINEERING SCHEMES.**

Below will be found, arranged in alphabetical order, descriptions of the chief industrial engineering schemes in progress in this country and abroad.

**Aberfeldy Aerial Line.**—This, the largest aerial ropeway installation in Great Britain, was opened on Aug. 6th, 1904, by the enterprise of the Highland District Council Committee. It is 2½ miles long, and is supported by 37 trestles of lattice steel placed about 100 yards apart and varying in height from 25 ft. to 40 ft. The ropeway runs from Gatehouse Quarry down to an unloading platform at Aberfeldy, the difference in altitude between the two places being 1000 ft., so that the descending full skips draw up the empty ones. The carrying capacity of the ropeway is about 10 tons per hour. By this means manufactured stone can be got to Pitlochry for 4s. 6d. per ton, against 7s. per ton by cart haulage over the rough roads.

**Adam's Bridge Railway and Canal.**—(See former eds.) A new proposal for the partial utilisation of the islands and shoals which lie between the Indian mainland and Ceylon was published in Aug. 1903. It is a scheme put forward by the South Indian Railway to close up the Pamban Channel, a narrow pass of only 12 ft. depth which divides the island of Rameswaram from the Peninsula, and to make a ship canal for ocean steamers through the island itself. It would be 3½ miles long, of a bottom width of 80 ft., and the entrances, which would be protected from the monsoons, would with very little dredging have a depth of 30 ft. It was further proposed to bring the railway over the filled-up Pamban Channel to connect with a fully equipped dock to be constructed in the middle of the canal, and to continue the line into the interior of Rameswaram Island by a bridge over the canal. The cost was estimated at £577,000, and as ocean liners have at present to go south of Ceylon, it was hoped to divert much of the traffic. A ferry service might further be established across Palk Strait. In

the Administration Report on Indian Railways for 1903, issued in Sept. 1904, it was stated that the project was under consideration.

#### **African Transcontinental Telegraph.**

—We have given accounts of the progress of this line in previous editions. In Oct. 1903 the wire was reported to be in good working order up to Ujiji, Lake Tanganyika. It is understood that it is not the intention of the British South Africa Co. to continue the extension northwards for the present.

**Argentine Great Cableway.**—During 1904 this aerial line, which is believed to be the longest and to possess the highest engine station in the world, was in course of construction. Descending from a point in the Andes 14,933 ft. above sea level to Chilcietio station on the Argentine Northern Railway, which is 3430 ft. above the sea, it runs a distance of 22 miles, crossing rocks and precipices and chasms 2800 ft. wide, with a valley of 650 ft. at its deepest point. In some places iron towers 130 ft. high support the line. The length of wire rope to be used is 87 miles, cars carrying 1100 lb. of ore each will be used, and the capacity of the ropeway is estimated at 44 tons per hour. All the structural parts have had to be carried to the various sites by mules. Messrs. A. Bleichert & Co., of Leipzig, are doing the work.

**Bagdad Railway.**—In previous editions we have given an account of the revival of the idea to connect the Mediterranean with the Persian Gulf, and the success of the Germans, who control the Anatolian system, including the line to Konieh. The *Times* of Jan. 3rd, 1900, published what was described as a preliminary convention, which was agreed to on Dec. 23rd, '90. The following are the essential clauses, the Turkish Government also securing the right to buy up the line and then to work it or let it on lease to the Anatolian Company and no other:—

"The Anatolia Railway Company undertakes to construct within a maximum period of eight years, and to exploit, a railway line of the regular gauge of 1.44 metres from Konieh to Basra by way of Bagdad, on condition and guarantees to be determined by common agreement between the Sublime Porte and the said Company. It is understood that the Company will immediately undertake the necessary surveys, and as soon as possible submit to the approval of the Sublime Porte the draft conventions and estimates of rates."

In the spring of 1903 much discussion of a diplomatic character occurred in connection with the enterprise. Answering questions in the House of Commons on April 8th, Mr. Balfour said his view of the question as a whole was that this great international artery had better be in the hands of three nations than in the hands of one or two. On April 22nd the *Times* published portions of the text of a convention signed on March 5th, 1903, by the Ottoman Minister of Commerce and Herr A. Gwinner and other representatives of the Anatolian Company, which amplified the terms given above, and gave details of the payment of the kilometric guarantee and other charges by means of bonds based on an Ottoman 4-per-cent. loan. In the House of Commons on April 23rd Mr. Balfour said the Government had never been asked to assent to this Convention, which left the scheme entirely under German control, and in any case they could not be a party to it. From this time the discussion as to the financial prospects of the

enterprise, and even as to the possibility of its temporary abandonment, was largely confined to the Foreign press. A Berlin telegram of Nov. 16th announced the conclusion of a new financial agreement. By the original arrangement the German and French capitalists were to participate financially in the scheme in the proportion of 60 and 40 per cent. respectively. The Turkish Government, however, stipulated that the Anatolian Railway Company should enjoy a permanent 10-per-cent. interest in the proposed undertaking. According to the new agreement this claim will be met by a corresponding reduction in the German share of the capital. Moreover, the German and the French groups will each deduct 10 per cent. from their respective shares of the capital controlled by them, in order to admit of the participation of Austrian, Swiss, Italian and Ottoman financiers. The German group, represented by the Deutsche Bank, will, therefore, control 40 per cent. of the capital, the Imperial Ottoman Bank, acting on behalf of the French group, 30 per cent., the remaining interested countries jointly 20 per cent., and the Anatolian Railway Company 10 per cent. A Frankfurt telegram of Nov. 25th reported that a company had been floated there with a capital of £150,000 to construct the first section from Konieh to Ereğli. The board of the Bagdad Railway Company held their first meeting at Constantinople on Dec. 15th, and the transfer of the concession was made. The first meeting of the board of a new company formed for the construction of the Konieh-Ereğli-Bugurlu line (the first section of the Bagdad Railway) was held on Dec. 30th at Frankfurt. The contract for the laying of the section, 200 kilometres in length, was approved. This was completed in 1904 and opened on the Sultan's birthday, Oct. 25th.

**Behr Mono-rail Railway.**—See last ed.

**Birmingham Water Supply.**—The scheme has been described at some length in our previous editions. It was to bring the waters of the Elan and Claerwen and their tributaries in the counties of Cardigan, Radnor, Brecknock, and Montgomery, to Birmingham, a distance of over 70 miles. The lower end of the waterworks is at Caban Coch, on the river Elan, some three miles from Rhayader. The suggestion of this great project came from Mr. James Mansergh, F.R.S., the engineer, and the works have been constructed under a Birmingham Corporation Act of 1892 which was modified in 1896 and 1902, the carrying of it out being a triumph of municipal enterprise. The plans include six reservoirs, three in each of the two river valleys, and these when completed will have a total storage capacity of 18,000 million galls. In addition a dam divides the great Caban Coch reservoir of 500 acres; it is submerged, this unique feature of the scheme being introduced owing to the relatively high altitude of Birmingham. The Corporation itself undertook the work of constructing the reservoirs, filter beds, and about three miles of aqueduct; of the latter some 70½ miles of tunnelling, cut and cover, and pipe syphon work was let to contractors. The King, who was accompanied by the Queen, formally inaugurated the supply near Rhayader on July 21st, 1904. At that time the three reservoirs in the Elan Valley were completed, representing a storage capacity of 10,120 million galls. The water made its appearance in the Birmingham mains on Sept. 17th, and a few



days afterwards it was announced that about a third of the city's total supply was coming from the new Welsh source. The annual accounts, made up to the previous March, showed that £5,255,992 had been spent on the scheme. At the meeting of the Council on Dec. 6th the Water Committee reported that the quantity of water taken into distribution had reached an average of about 11,000,000 galls. a day. The total consumption in the district for the half-year ending Michaelmas averaged 19,250,000 galls. a day.

**Black Sea and Baltic Ship Canal.**—Another development of this much discussed scheme, which has been dealt with in several previous editions, appeared in a report published in July 1903, to the effect that the Austrian and German Governments had approached that of Russia with a proposal of their own. It was proposed to establish a connection between the Elbe and the Dniester, thus providing a direct waterway between the Black Sea, the North Sea and the Baltic, utilising en route the Weichsel (and its auxiliary the Sau) and the Oder. It was suggested that Odessa, Warsaw, Hamburg, Lubek, and Stettin, besides Vienna, would be much benefited. A little later a report was in circulation to the effect that an American syndicate had proposed to the Russian Government to construct a Baltic and Black Sea Canal for £32,000,000, which is one-third less than the officially estimated cost. According to the *Uhländ Verkehrszeitung* the plans had been deposited, showing that a commencement would be made at Riga, while at the other end the Dnieper would be utilised to the outlet at Kherson—the total distance from sea to sea being 1000 miles. On July 26th, 1904, the *Daily Chronicle* published a special article giving some details of another suggestion for a water route to cost £24,000,000. The idea, briefly, is to utilise the rivers Dnieper and Dwina at each end, a connecting link being formed by the rivers Lutscheza and Orschiza and a new canal of twelve miles in length.

**Bombay Dock Scheme.**—In Feb. 1903 particulars were published of a scheme of dock improvement involving an estimated expenditure of three crores of rupees. The scheme includes the construction of a new dock, with a water area of about 49½ acres, between Ballard Pier and the existing docks, having a depth of 33½ ft. and an entrance lock 600 ft. long; a dry dock of 800 ft. to 850 ft. length; and a dock-head pier, 1250 ft. long, where mail boats can moor, the passengers stepping from the vessel to the train. The latest estimate of total cost announced at the end of the year was Rs.33,269,836. A report by the Docks Committee published April 14th, 1904, gave a list of tenders received for the excavation and masonry of the new docks, and at a meeting held subsequently the tender of Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves was accepted for Rs.18,561,015, the date for completion being June 1st, 1911. The work of removing the dam is to be carried out departmentally.

**Bosruck (Alpine) Tunnel.**—This is the chief feature in a new transalpine railway connecting Bohemia and the western provinces of the Austrian monarchy with the Adriatic by a north and south route. The railway is known as the Pyhrn line, is 25 miles long, and runs between Klaus Steyerling on the north and Selzthal on the south. There are in all six bridges, four viaducts, four smaller

tunnels, and the summit or Bosruck Tunnel. The last-named is about three miles long, with a summit-level of 2405 ft. above sea-level, the gradients at each end being 1 in 77 on the north side, where the entrance is 2356 ft. above sea-level, and 1 in 330 on the south side. The driving of the tunnel was commenced in 1902, and the line is to be opened in Oct. 1905. The cost of the new railway is estimated at £477,000, one half of which is chargeable to the Bosruck section.

**Brindisi Harbour Improvement.**—It was reported in Sept. 1904 that dredging was being carried on here not only to increase the normal depth of water in the inner harbour, but also to increase the area of deep water available for the largest steamers. Vessels of 525 ft. to 550 ft. in length, and drawing 25 ft., can now enter, and, when leaving, turn without hindrance. It is anticipated that eventually Brindisi will have one of the finest deep-water harbours in the world.

**Bristol Port Improvement.**—In 1900 the improvement or "dockisation" scheme now known as the Royal Edward Dock Works was represented by the publication of a report by Sir J. Wolfe Barry, Sir B. Baker, and Mr. Hurtzig, drawn up at the request of the special committee of the Corporation. This report was considered and adopted, practically unanimously, on Oct. 29th. By this scheme the improvements were to take place at Avonmouth, and meet the requirements of the new West India trade. The engineers' estimates (see last ed.) amounted to a total of £1,804,700. Dredging to cost between £4000 and £5000 a year. In Feb. 1902 a contract for the first portion of the works was let to Sir John Aird & Co. for £1,394,512. On March 5th the Prince of Wales cut the first sod. The new dock will have a length of 1120 ft., a width of 1000 ft., and a water area of 30 acres, the entrance lock being 875 ft. by 100 ft. The level of the water in the dock at high-water ordinary spring tides will be 53 ft.; at high-water ordinary neap tides, 25 ft. The corresponding levels in the entrance channel will be 47 ft. and 37 ft. The construction is to be completed in five years. The graving dock will be alongside the entrance lock, and will be practically of the same dimensions. The report of the trade of the port for the year 1903-4 was very encouraging. The foreign tonnage which entered amounted to 1,100,000 tons, being an increase of 170,000 tons over that of the previous year, which was itself a record. The coastwise tonnage also amounted to over 1,000,000 tons, or 115,000 tons in excess of the previous year. The dues reached a total of £149,000, being £20,000 over the returns for the previous twelve months. Early in the year the Town Council adopted a Docks Committee report recommending the improvement and reconstruction of the Bath, Netham Lock, Lysaght's Dock, Marsh and Bathurst Basin bridges at a cost of £20,556.

**Cairo New Bridges.**—After keen competition, on specifications which left the question of design as well as construction to the competitors, Sir W. Arrol & Co. secured the contract for three bridges to cross the Nile at Cairo, the sum fixed being £191,814. From the details published in May 1904, the new structures will replace the well-known bridge road which, beginning opposite the Boulevard de Koubry, crosses to the island of Boulak and

continues by the Pont des Anglais to the western shore. The new bridges will be in a more southerly position. The one lesser bridge will cross from near the Hospital Kasr-el-Din, opposite the northern end of Rodah, to the island, and will be 67 metres long. The second structure will cross from the Old Cairo Road, opposite the southern end of Rodah, to the island, and will be 83 metres long. The chief structure will be 535 metres (1760 ft.) in length—the Kasr-el-Nil, the present bridge, is only about 325 metres long—and will span the Nile from Rodah to Ghizeh, being, in fact, a continuation of the second bridge. At Ghizeh the new roadway will lead on to join the tramways westward, and on to the Pyramids. The largest bridge will be 65 ft. wide, carry a double tramway line, and will have a swinging portion, allowing two clear waterways of 65 ft. each. It was reported in August that on the Finance Minister agreeing to make monthly payments, the contract price was reduced by £6,000. The work is to be finished by July 1906.

**Cape to Cairo Railway.**—The progress of the Cape to Cairo line, with its growing network of feeders, was fully described and illustrated by a specially drawn map in our 1903 edition. As the crow flies, the distance between Cairo and Cape Town is about 5700 miles; and while from the north, and allowing for the river gap between Assouan and Wady Halfa, railhead has reached Khartoum, roughly 1400 miles, from the south the iron road in the late autumn of 1904 had been carried well beyond the Zambesi. The latest official statement was made by Sir C. Metcalfe, who is superintending the whole work, to Reuter's representative, and was published on Oct. 8th. He said good progress is being made north of the Zambesi, on the section known as the northern extension from Victoria Falls to Kalomo, the administrative centre of Barotseland, a distance of 100 miles. From Tanganyika it is probable that there will be two lines, one through the Congo and another through German territory. At the Victoria Falls, the engineers are hard at work at the cantilever bridge which is to span the Zambesi. The foundations are all in hand on the south side of the river; two of the bays are already erected. Work is in progress simultaneously from both banks of the Zambesi. The bridge will have ten bays in all, and the rate of progress is expected to be two bays a month. Immense quantities of material are already on the spot. An electric motor cable with a span of 900 ft.—the largest thing of its kind which has been attempted—carries the material from one bank of the Zambesi to the other. Sir Charles, who went into some detail of a land settlement scheme to encourage white settlers along the line of railway, in the shape of free grants of 160 acres each, added: "I am firmly of opinion that there will be not merely one line in this region, but that it will become a network of railways." It is interesting to state that the first through passenger train to the Victoria Falls left Cape Town on June 22nd. It was decided on Nov. 30th to continue the line, when it reaches Kalomo, for another 250 miles in a north-easterly direction to Broken Hill.

**Channel Ferry Scheme.**—See last ed.

**Channel Tunnel.**—In response to an appeal of the French Chamber of Commerce in London, M. Peltrean, a member of the Paris

Chamber of Commerce, presented a report on this enterprise to the latter body, which adopted it at a sitting on May 11th, 1904. The following are the conclusions which were entirely approved: "Considering that the establishment of a railway between France and England appears feasible; considering that this natural bond of union would be greatly to the economic interest of both countries; considering that this great enterprise, drawing still closer the ties of friendship between the two peoples, would become a work fruitful in good results for the peace and well-being of the world, we express the hope that land communication by rail will be established across the Channel." M. Peltrean, who went fully into the history of the scheme, dealt with its moral and social as well as its economic aspects. He accepted 250,000,000 francs as the probable cost of the tunnel, and 100,000,000 as the cost of a bridge, to which, however, various technical objections had been raised. At the meeting of the Channel Tunnel Company in London on Dec. 7th, Mr. T. Thackthwaite, who presided, said the time was fast approaching when they would again appeal to Parliament.

**Chinese Railways.**—See under CHINA.

**Colombo Harbour Works.**—These extensive works, which when complete will inclose an area of 660 acres at low water, were commenced in '94. They consist of two breakwaters, a graving dock, a slipway, and a coaling depot. The north-east breakwater, 1,000 ft. in length, and an island breakwater 2,670 ft. in length known as the north-west breakwater, are so arranged that on their completion they will give a northern entrance 700 ft. in width, having a depth of from 34 ft. to 36 ft. at low water, and a central entrance 800 ft. wide having a depth of from 39 ft. to 40 ft. at low water. The graving dock will be 700 ft. in length on the floor, 121 ft. in width at the copings, and 85 ft. at the entrance, with a depth of 30 ft. over the sill at low water. The slipway will have a gradient of 1 in 20, and at the outer end will be covered by 25 ft. of water. The coaling depot will have a net area of 24 acres and a storage capacity of 250,000 tons. The total cost is estimated at over £1,000,000 sterling. It was reported in Sept. 1904 that the breakwater works were nearly complete, and that the dock would be opened in 1906; the latter will be the largest and best in Asia.

**Danube Developments.**—In the autumn of 1904 a report from the British Consul in Bohemia was published to the effect that it had been decided to carry out the following works within twenty years:—(1) The cutting of a navigable canal from the river Danube to the river Oder; (2) connecting by a canal the rivers Moldau and Danube; (3) a canal from the Danube-Oder Canal to the Middle Elbe; (4) and from the Danube-Oder Canal to the river Weichsel.

**Dover Harbour.**—Work on the great National Harbour at Dover was actually commenced at the end of '97 or the beginning of '98 by Messrs. Pearson. The plan consists of (1) an extension of the existing Admiralty Pier in an east-south-east direction for a distance of 2000 ft.; (2) the erection of an east arm extending seaward in a south-westerly direction for a length of 3,320 ft. from the foot of the headland; (3) the construction of a breakwater 4200 ft. long, which, at a distance of



about three-quarters of a mile from the shore, will form on the south the outer sheltering arm of the harbour; and (4) the building of a sea-wall, 3850 ft. in length, extending from the Castle Jetty at the eastern end of East Cliff Terrace to the roof of the proposed east arm. The total area inclosed will be 685 acres. On Jan. 10th, 1901, the first block of the eastern arm was laid. At that date the sea wall was reported complete. According to the Naval Works statement issued in 1904 the total cost of the National Harbour was given at 3½ millions, and it was expected to be completed in 1907-8. The estimated outlay for 1903-4 was £515,000, and for 1904-5 £335,174. A new torpedo-boat harbour was spoken of in August. The last block of the Eastern breakwater of the Admiralty harbour was laid on Dec. 29th, 1904, and the Southern was progressing rapidly. In the western corner of the National Harbour is inclosed the **Commercial Harbour**, the memorial stone of which was laid in July '93. It was originally intended that this harbour should inclose 56 acres, but the area will now be increased to about 75 acres. The Prince of Wales's Pier, the shore end of which consists of an open-work iron viaduct 1200 ft. long, forms the eastern arm of this harbour. On July 1st, 1904, this pier was used for the first time for transatlantic traffic, when the Hamburg-American liner *Prinz Waldemar* called on her way to South America. It was stated at the time that the new landing-stage will accommodate large steamers at any state of the tide, and that the equipment of the pier and railway is of the most modern character. The *Builder* of July 15th added: "The pier itself will ultimately have a width of 245 ft., to provide still further for the requirements of the port. Railway lines have already been laid connecting the end of the pier with the shore, but a proposal is on foot to carry a viaduct direct from the South-Eastern Railway Station, next to the Lord Warden Hotel, to a point about half-way along the Prince of Wales Pier. This will leave a triangular area between the new viaduct, the pier, and the tidal harbour, and it is probable that the area in question will ultimately be filled in, to provide a site for the erection of quay sheds and other buildings."

**Edinburgh New Waterworks.**—It is hoped that this great enterprise will be completed by the autumn of 1905, the cost being estimated at £1,000,000 sterling. The scheme, which is being carried out by the Edinburgh Water Trust, is to supply the city with water from the sources of the Tweed, 36 miles away; and various sections have been let to different contractors, while from near Penicuik to Edinburgh the pipe track was undertaken by the Trust. In Sept. 1904 it was reported that the great puddle trench and dyke at Talla reservoir was approaching completion, when the valley will be flooded for two to three miles up the Talla Glen.

**Folkestone Harbour Extension.**—On July 12th, 1904, M. Paul Cambon laid the last stone of these works, which, commenced in '96, have been carried out by the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway Company at a total cost of £500,000. They comprise the extension, widening, and virtual reconstruction of the pier, six new landing-stages being provided, the construction of an overhead promenade, and the rebuilding of two railway stations. The old

wooden pier has been built in with granite; it has been widened to 75 ft., and it has been continued in a straight line for a distance of 300 ft., from which point there is a further extension of 600 ft., canted at an angle of 36° and carried in an E.S.E. direction so as to form a sheltering arm for the boats lying on the east side of the pier. On the eastern side of the pier four new landing-stages have been provided, each with its low-level stage for use at low tide, while their dimensions are such that they will accommodate the largest vessel of the South-Eastern and Chatham Company's fleet, which the old pier would not. On the west side of the pier two new berths for steamers have been provided, each with its high-water and low-water landing-stage; but these will be used only when the wind is blowing strongly from the east. The promenade constitutes the roof of station platform and buildings, and runs the full length of the pier, at the end of which is a miniature lighthouse 30 ft. in height. In addition to the station on the pier itself, the scheme included the rebuilding and improvement of the old harbour station.

**French Port and Canal Improvements.**—Early in 1901 was published a great general scheme prepared by M. Baudin, French Minister of Public Works, for the improvement of existing waterways and ports, and the construction of new canals. The sum involved was no less than £24,472,400 (see last edition for details). In pursuance of this policy the Senate on June 26th, 1903, passed a scheme involving the expenditure of over £10,000,000, all amendments being rejected in a few sittings. Its object is the improvement of some ten French ports and the construction of new and the deepening of existing canals in connection therewith. The sum of 29,000,000 fr. is to be spent on improving the navigability of the Garonne, the Orleans Canal, and a series of waterways in the north and south of France. New canals are to be constructed at a cost of 150,000,000 fr. They include the Canal du Nord, destined to cut off a bend of the Oise and supplement the Saint Quentin and Ourcq Canals, the Loire Canal, and other watercourses intended to link Combleux to Orleans, and Cete and Marseilles with the Rhone. The remainder of the credit will be devoted to improving the harbour accommodation at Dunkirk (where it is proposed to spend 26,000,000 fr.), Boulogne, Dieppe, Havre, Rouen, Saint Nazaire, Nantes (where the expenditure will be 22,000,000 fr.), Bordeaux, Bayonne, and Cete. It is part of the general scheme that local authorities should contribute 50 per cent. of the Government votes. Thus, Douai is finding 30,000,000 fr. for the Canal du Nord project, and in the spring of 1904 the Minister of Public Works visited the town to study the various questions connected with the cutting of the canal. It is interesting to add that the length of canals in France is 3012 miles, and that of the rivers and streams so used 4665 miles. The total tonnage of the cargo carried on all the internal waterways in 1903 was 33,057,630 tons, as compared with 30,546,761 tons in 1902.

**Gibraltar Naval Works** (see last edition). On Feb. 21st, 1903, a Blue Book was issued containing the "Report on Proposed Eastern Harbour and Docks" at Gibraltar, drawn up by Capt. T. H. Tizard and Mr. William Shield. Their estimate of the cost "after making due allowance for contingent

cies," was £6,500,000, and the time allowed for completion was ten years. Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons on March 4th, replying to Mr. Gibson Bowles, said the report had been considered, but the Government did not think that the great expenditure which would be involved would bring with it any adequate results from the point of view of Imperial defence. The Naval Works statement issued in 1904 gave as the total sum to be expended at Gibraltar, including the commercial mole, at £1,908,000, the allotment of outlay being for 1903-4, £145,800, and for 1904-5, £199,689, when the works are to be completed. Water was let into the King Edward's Dock on July 8th; it will take the largest battleship, although the dock is the smallest of the three forming part of the scheme. It was fully completed by Nov. 7th.

**Gainsborough Water Boring.**—On March 23rd, 1904, the final stage of this undertaking was reached. The boring is the largest which has been sunk for waterworks purposes in this country, being 1515 ft. deep, and cost, with equipment, £16,500. The estimated supply from the borehole was 40,000 gallons per hour, but the pumping engine is designed to deal with 60,000.

**Galveston's Reclamation.**—Following the swamping of this port by the sea in 1900, it was decided to erect a sea wall, and to accept the proposal of Mr. Lindon Bates, of New York, to raise about one-fourth of the entire city, about two square miles, seven feet. It was announced in the autumn of 1904 that the sea wall had been completed, and formed the greatest structure of the kind in the world. It is 17,503 ft. long, 16 ft. wide at the base, and 5 ft. at the top, and stands 17 ft. above mean low tide, with a granite apron extending 27 ft. out on the gulf side. The contract price was £239,623, and the time of construction of the wall proper 1 year, 4 months, 17 days. As to the raising of the city, the plan includes the dredging of the necessary material from the sea, and a canal has been excavated at the back of the sea wall to admit of the passage of the barges containing the material, the quantity of which is given as 11,243,900 cubic yards. The canal will be filled up again as the work proceeds. This work will involve the raising of several hundred houses, and the diversion and reconstruction of the streets and railway lines. The cost of the whole, including the sea wall, is put at £1,116,145.

**Hebburn Graving Dock.**—This is the largest graving dock on the east coast of England, and has been constructed for the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Robert Stephenson & Co. It is 700 ft. long on the floor from the inside of the caisson, 90 ft. wide at the bottom, and 111 ft. at the coping. It was formally opened by Lady Constance Emmott on Oct. 18th, 1904.

**Heysham New Harbour.**—This harbour, which has been formed on the Lancashire coast by the enterprise of the Midland Railway Co. for their Irish and Isle of Man traffic, has the permanent advantage of direct admission from the deep-water channel known as Heysham Lake, which penetrates the shoals of Morecambe Bay. The breakwaters which inclose the harbour area—about 500 acres in extent, with a dock, for the most part complete, some 150 acres in extent—are of very solid construction, and from over a mile apart at the land

end they extend seawards about three-fourths of a mile, converging there to a width of about 300 ft. There is a depth of 17 ft. in the harbour and of about 40 ft. at the entrance (low-water ordinary spring tides), with landing facilities at all states of the tide. Traffic was commenced on Sept. 1st, 1904.

**Indian Irrigation.**—In the spring of 1904 the report of the Irrigation Commissioners for 1901-3 was published in this country. They stated that the system was divided into three main classes—namely, canals, tanks, and wells, the total area irrigated being 44,000,000 acres. The capital outlay on the 39 canals and major works carried out up to the end of 1901, was 36,637 lakhs of rupees. The annual percentage of net revenue, after paying all working expenses, is 7·1 per cent. While the works in the Punjab yield a net revenue of 10½ per cent., those in Bombay and Bengal do not earn enough revenue to cover the interest charges on capital outlay. It was also stated that the only provinces in which there is a considerable field for new irrigation works which will prove remunerative are the Punjab and Sind. The projected schemes for these districts are the irrigation of the Lower Bari Doab and the cutting of the Sind Sagar Canal. In Madras the proposed great Tungabhadra storage scheme is not expected to prove remunerative. Altogether the Commissioners give a list of nine works for irrigating 6,500,000 acres at a cost of 4400 lakhs, the annual loss on which will amount to 73·72 lakhs.

**Jungfrau Railway.**—It was reported in July 1904 that the workmen engaged on this railway had reached an altitude of 9800 ft. The line, when complete, will be 12 kilometres (7·45 miles) long, and was opened to traffic in 1903 as far as Eigerwand, which is 2½ miles from the commencement. The level of the lower terminus is 6772 ft., whilst the Eigerwand station is at a level of 9406 ft., and the terminus immediately below the top of the Jungfrau is at a level of 13,428 ft. From this point a lift is to be erected to take up passengers the remaining 239 ft. to the top. The maximum gradient is 25 per cent., and a rack-rail is used. The line runs in the open up to the Eiger Glacier station, about 1½ mile from the beginning, but from this point to its upper terminus will be entirely in tunnel, which is 12½ ft. wide by 14½ ft. high. At the time mentioned 760 yards of tunnelling, which can only be carried on from one end, remained to be done, and the work was expected to occupy at least a year.

**Leeds Water Reservoirs.**—In Oct. 1904 the Leeds Corporation accepted the tender of Messrs. Macalpine & Sons of Glasgow to construct the new Colsterdale reservoir, which will form part of the waterworks extension, for £296,864. In all four reservoirs are to be built—the Colsterdale, which will be the largest, being 170 acres in extent and holding 1,352,000,000 gallons.

**Loch Linnhe Port and Dock Scheme.**—This project, which was brought forward in 1904 by Mr. Donald Fraser, Town Clerk of Fort William, N.B., has for its object the provision of a great home port for the Canadian and North Atlantic trade. The suggestion is that Loch Linnhe, which is an arm of the sea on the west coast of Scotland, be adapted as a tidal basin or wet dock, the entrance, Corran Narrows, being deep and 350 yards wide,



From this point to the other end at Fort William the loch is eight miles long and has an average width of a mile, while over nearly the whole of this fine area there is an abundant depth of water close in-shore, where wharves and piers could be erected. Farther on still there is a curved channel three miles in length, which leads to the east end of Loch Eil, another great sheet of deep water,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles long and  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile wide. Part of the scheme is to dredge this channel so as to increase its depth of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms to 4, and to erect locks in order to convert Loch Eil into a second wet dock. Thus the scheme would provide two great natural docks capable of taking the largest vessels. The means of distribution from the spot form another feature of the project. The western outlet of the Caledonian Canal is at the junction of the two lochs. By accelerating both the sea and the railway services it is computed that passengers from Halifax coming by Fort William would reach London 18 hours earlier than *via* Liverpool; further, the North British Railway Co. has a line authorised to run along the whole eastern shore of Loch Linnhe.

**London and Southampton Canal.**—See last ed.

**London Bridge Widening.**—This improvement was completed in 1904, and the formal inauguration by the Lord Mayor took place on March 28th. The roadway has only been widened about 6 in., on account of the approaches, but about 5 ft. 6 in. has been added to each of the footpaths. During the process of extension arrangements were made to construct a temporary foot-bridge on each side of the bridge to accommodate the traffic, the supports rising from the buttresses; the first of these footways was completed on Sept. 27th, 1902. Messrs. Pethick Bros., of Plymouth, were the contractors, and the greater part of the granite stonework was quarried at Dartmoor, but some of the old stones have been used. The widening cost £95,484, which was met out of the funds of the Bridge House Trust.

**London Electric Lines.** See article under LONDON.

**Madagascar, Railway in.**—In Oct. 1903 it was reported that operations were proceeding on the railway from Antananarivo to the coast, the first 19 miles of which were formally opened in Oct. 1902. When completed, the journey from Tamatave to the capital can be accomplished within 24 hours, but the work, which is being carried on by military engineers, is difficult, and the climate bad. About £800,000 had been expended upon it, and a further vote to a like amount had been passed.

**Manchester Ship Canal.** (See previous eds.)—This great undertaking, the first of its kind completed in this country, is 35½ miles long, average width 172 ft., and at bottom 120 ft. (but much wider between Barton and Manchester), depth 26 ft. There are four locks between the entrance at Eastham (opposite Garston, on the Mersey estuary) and the city, the total rise of the four steps being about 60 ft. The canal is mainly tidal up to the first locks, a distance of 21 miles; but the entrance itself is through locks, so that the necessary depth of water is always retained in the whole canal. The works were commenced at Eastham in Nov. '87, and the waterway was opened to public traffic from Eastham to Man-

chester on Jan. 1st, '94. Queen Victoria declared it open on May 21st. For the half-year ending Dec. 1903 the balance of net revenue was £101,517, and after paying interest on the first and second mortgage debentures and other charges £49,985 was handed over to the Corporation for debenture interest (making £80,045 for 1903), and £2661 carried forward. At the meeting on Feb. 18th, 1904, Mr. Bythell, the chairman, said that their new arrangement with the Corporation (described in our last edition) would reduce the Corporation interest from £225,000 annually to £160,000. The bill to authorise this transaction, and another for the deepening of the canal and other works, were passed during the Session. The accounts for the half-year ending June showed an available profit of £92,877, and the sum paid to the Corporation was £44,004. Speaking at the meeting on Aug. 7th, Mr. Bythell said that, notwithstanding a serious falling off in cotton freightages owing to the condition of the trade, the general receipts exhibited an increase. The increase in the depth of the canal from 26 ft. to 28 ft. would be secured between Eastham and Latchford by retaining 2 ft. more water, and between Latchford and Manchester they would have to dredge. The approximate receipts for the ten months ending October were £331,676, a comparative increase of £17,288.

**Mecca, Railway to.**—In the spring of 1900 it was reported that the Sultan had decided to construct a railway from Damascus to Mecca, chiefly for the benefit of pilgrims, and now known as the Hedjaz Railway. By February 1902 the line had been completed 25 miles southward of Mezarib (which is 63 miles from Damascus), and the earthworks had been finished for a further 40 miles. The work is still proceeding, and in July 1904 tenders were invited for the construction of five large metal bridges for the Haifa section.

**Midland Water Scheme.**—This project, which formed one of the features of Private Bill legislation in '99, brought into existence a body now known as the Derwent Valley Water Board. At their invitation the Midland Counties Institution of Engineers visited the works on April 26th, 1904, when the following account of the wide scope of the scheme was published. It is for the supply of water to the towns of Leicester, Derby, Sheffield, and Nottingham, and to the counties of Derby and Notts. It includes the construction of (1) five reservoirs for impounding the rivers Derwent and Ashop; (2) about 100 miles of aqueduct for distributing the water to various authorities; (3) about 20 acres of filter-beds at Bamford; and (4) a service reservoir at Ambergate. There will be three reservoirs on the river Derwent, called the Howden, Derwent, and Bamford reservoirs, and two on the river Ashop—the Haglee and Ashopton reservoirs. The main aqueduct extends from Howden to Ambergate reservoir, a distance of 30 miles. From that reservoir the pipes for distributing the water to Derby, Leicester, and Nottingham will commence. The scheme divides itself into three instalments, capable of yielding each about 11,000,000 gallons per day. It is estimated that the first instalment of the works will take about seven years to complete. The ultimate supply of water to each authority will be approximately as follows:—Leicester, 9·8 million gallons per day, Derby 6·8, Sheffield 6·8, Nottingham 3·9, Derby County 5·0, Notts

County—until 1930—1'0, total, 33'3 million gallons per day.

**Mont Blanc Railway.**—It was reported in Sept. 1904 that preliminary steps were being taken for the construction of this line. It is to commence at the existing station at La Fayette, and, following the southern slopes of the mountain will in the first place have its terminus at the Aiguille du Gouter, at a point 12,140 ft. above sea-level. The continuation of the line up to the extreme summit of the mountain, some 3000 ft. higher, is contemplated as the natural conclusion of the enterprise; but, in the first instance, provision is being made only for the construction up to the lower terminus named. For the most part the railway will be in the open. Of its total length of 18½ kilometres, there will only be about 3 kilometres in tunnel. Metre gauge has been adopted, the maximum slope being 232 millimètres per mètre. Each train will consist of a locomotive and two carriages, capable of accommodating 84 passengers in all. The traffic is expected to reach ten trains per day each way during the three summer months. The cost of the undertaking is estimated at £437,000.

**Newport (Mon.) Waterworks.**—This municipal undertaking was completed in 1904, and was opened by the Mayor on May 30th. The enterprise, which includes a new intake system at Newchurch and a reservoir at Llanvaches, provides storage for 400,000,000 gallons, and cost £380,000. The works include a tunnel of 2½ miles and a pipe-main 9 miles long. The old waterworks have a capacity of 261,000,000 gallons, and cost £278,000.

**New York's New Bridge.**—This great bridge across the East River, connecting Manhattan Island and Williamsburg, was opened on Dec. 19th, 1903. It is the largest single-span suspension bridge in the world, and was over seven years in course of construction. The entire length is 7654 ft., of which the river span is 1600 ft. The width is 118 ft., and it is supported by two steel towers 332 ft. high, each containing 13,048 tons of steel. The total amount of steel used in the bridge is 40,000 tons. There are two trackways, two elevated railways, two bicycle paths, four tramways, and two footways. The cost up to the date of opening was estimated at over 10,000,000 dollars.

**New York Rapid Transit.**—The first portion of this great undertaking, which has been described as the greatest engineering feat of the kind ever attempted, was opened on Oct. 27th, 1904, the trains running as far as 154th Street. The section in question is 9 miles long, and work on the others was then described as in active progress. The history of the scheme as a whole begins practically on Feb. 24th, 1901, when a contract was signed by the Rapid Transit Commission (on behalf of the City) and Mr. J. B. Macdonald for the construction of the whole underground system in 4½ years for £7,000,000. The contractor was to build and equip the line according to the plans prepared by the engineers of the Commission, and to maintain and operate the line for a term of fifty years from its completion. A comprehensive summary of the work as then planned is as follows: length of all sections, 109,570 feet; total excavation of earth, 1,700,228 cubic yards; earth to be filled back, 773,093 cubic yards; excavation of rock, 921,128 cubic yards; tunnelling through rock, 368,666 cubic yards.

Of local stations there were to be 43, express stations 5; and 10 station lifts. The ceremony of cutting the first sod took place on March 24th, 1901. There are many new features in the undertaking, which is merely a subway, as distinct from a tunnel, for in the daytime artificial light is not required in the stations, which in most cases are approached by short straight staircases. Arcades have been constructed leading to the great stores, etc., and the names of the stations are emphasised by illustrations. Electricity is the motive power. Up to the date of the opening several modifications had been made in the original plan, the length of the whole line being then given at 20 miles, and the number of stations 49. It is intended to continue the system under the Harlem River in one direction and to Long Island in the other.

**Niagara Utilisation.**—This great work has been described in our previous editions. The total energy of the Falls is calculated at 16,000,000 horse-power. Early in 1904 a report, prepared at the instance of the Toronto municipal authorities, was published, showing the present condition of affairs at the Falls. The capacity of the existing power-plants and those under construction on the American and Canadian side of the Falls was 675,000 horse-power, or 12½ per cent. of the total power available. Of the above, Canadian companies were developing 375,000 horse-power. Toronto consumed 30,000 horse-power. The average cost of a horse-power per annum to Ontario consumers was £7. It could be delivered from Niagara at a maximum cost of £3. From Toronto, on March 14th, it was stated that an agitation had been set on foot to protect the Falls from exhaustive drainage. In September an announcement was made that the Toronto and Niagara Power Co. had secured a right of way, for transmission purposes, between the Falls and Toronto, a distance of 86 miles. For the year ending June 30th, the gross earnings of the largest concern at work on the spot, the Niagara Falls Power Co., came to £225,284. Other income amounted to £22,987, and operating and other expenses were £42,906, leaving a net amount available for payments to security holders of £205,365.

**Nicaragua Ship Canal.**—(See former editions.)

**Panama Canal.**—In our last edition was traced the recent history of this scheme and that of its rival, the proposed ship canal through Nicaragua. On Nov. 3rd, 1903, the revolution broke out, and the independence of the Isthmus was declared. On Nov. 18th the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty was signed at Washington, providing for the construction and control of the canal. Panama granted the use in perpetuity of a zone 10 miles wide, and the exclusive control for police, judicial, and other purposes; ceded territory for subsidiary canals and the coast-line within the zone; while as to the cities of Panama and Colon, if police and other matters prove unsatisfactory, the United States may undertake them. The canal is to be neutral, and open to the world's commerce. For these grants the United States were to pay \$10,000,000 on the ratification of the treaty, and \$250,000 yearly, beginning after nine years. The sovereignty of Panama over all her territory was recognised. The treaty was signed at Panama on Dec. 2nd, and President Roosevelt



dealt with the matter in his Message to Congress on Dec. 7th. Previously the United States had agreed to pay the existing company £8,000,000 for all their works and rights.

On May 8th, 1904, the Secretary of the United States Treasury signed the warrant for the £8,000,000 to be paid to the Panama Canal Co. In August it was stated that the customs dues of the United States were to be extended to the canal zone, by which all goods entering the zone from foreign countries and for use in constructing the canal must pay the same tariff as if the goods entered the United States. On Oct. 20th there was published a letter addressed by President Roosevelt to the Secretary for War directing him to proceed to the Isthmus of Panama and confer with the President and other Government officials, and to reassure them. In the letter he said: "We have not the slightest intention of establishing an independent colony in the middle the state, or of exercising any greater Governmental functions than are necessary to enable us conveniently and safely to construct, maintain, and operate a canal under the rights given to us by treaty."

Some striking statements were made by Mr. Malet, British Consul at Panama, in his report for 1903 issued in October. He said that the effect of the delimitation agreement between the United States and the Republic is that the town of Panama for all practical purposes is left without a seaport for foreign commerce, as the anchorage for vessels at Flamenco, and the wharf at La Boca, now called Port Ancon, which together constitute the port of Panama as far as ocean-going vessels are concerned, both lie within the territory of the United States. The towns of Panama and Colon are now confined to two small patches wedged in at the two extremities of the American zone, and their future commercial existence appears to be inseparably bound up with the leased territory, as it would be practically impossible for them to enforce any Customs regulations of their own which were not in harmony with those prevailing across the border. Except the town of Bocas del Toro, the remainder of the Republic contains no commercial centres of any importance, and the virtual economic annexation of Panama and Colon renders the Americans completely masters of the situation. The recent decision, by which all descriptions of merchandise from the United States are to be admitted into the zone duty free whilst all imports from abroad must pay duty in accordance with the United States tariff, had obviously been framed for the purpose of ensuring that the vast supplies of machinery and all other articles required for the construction of the canal shall be purchased, as far as possible, exclusively in the United States.

As to the work of completion, Mr. Wallace, the chief engineer of the Commission, speaking at Chicago on Sept. 20th, said his staff had solved the problem of diverting the Chagres River, which had so much hindered the Company. Later reports showed that a large quantity of modern machinery was being sent to the scene of operations. It was stated in October, however, that the remainder of 1904 and the whole of 1905 would probably be spent in preliminary work. By the spring of 1906 it is expected that the route will be entirely mapped out, and the actual work of digging begun, and then it

will take eight years to complete the work. The line already marked out by the French company will be followed pretty closely, except that, wherever possible, curves will be straightened. The estimated cost of completing the canal is \$150,000,000, to which must be added \$40,000,000 paid to the French Canal Company, and \$10,000,000 paid to the Panama Government for the grant of land, making a total of \$200,000,000. According to a memorandum by Admiral Walker, Chairman of the U.S. Commission, published in November, some 200 or 500 engineers and over 1000 labourers were employed, and, besides preliminary work, the excavation on the Culebra was in progress.

On Dec. 19th, the chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission laid his report before the Committee of Commerce of the U.S. House of Representatives. He was in favour of a return to M. de Lesseps' original plan for a sea-level waterway as the best and cheapest in the end. He gave the cost at £60,000,000, and the time of construction at 20 years.

**Paris Metropolitan Railways.**—Early in '98 it was announced that the Government and the Paris Municipal Council had agreed to a normal-gauge system to be worked by electricity. The railway east to west from Vincennes to the Porte Maillot was opened on July 19th, 1900, and the branch from the Place de l'Etoile to the Trocadéro was opened on Oct. 2nd. The completion of the second section was announced in Oct. 1902: it runs from the Arc de Triomphe to the Place d'Anvers, at the foot of Montmartre. The earnings for 1903 showed a net balance of £151,434, and a dividend of 6 per cent. was declared. The charges arising out of the terrible accident at Couronnes Station, mentioned in our last edition, amounted to £46,000. Before closing its session on March 26th, 1904, the Municipal Council voted the conclusions of M. Félix Roussel's report as to the supplementary metropolitan system conceded: viz. Invalides and Porte de Chatillon; Place Gambetta and Porte du Danube; Trocadéro and Porte Saint-Cloud, and also the extension of Line No. 3 to the Porte de Champerret, together with a few lines of the supplementary system that are not yet conceded. The third section, from Avenue Villiers to the Place Gambetta, was opened as far as Père Lachaise on Oct. 17th. It includes a station in the Place de l'Opéra, right in front of the Opera House. Many improvements have been introduced throughout the whole system to guard against outbreaks of fire.

**Piræus Railway.**—The first part of the railway from Piræus to the Turkish frontier, *via* Athens, Damerli and Larissa, was opened on March 10th, 1904. The main line was finished as far as Thebes, there being also a branch from Skimatari to Chalcis, whereby communication between Athens and Thessaly is shortened by about 12 hours. When the whole railway, which is of standard gauge, is opened, it will allow of a direct service from Calais to Piræus, and will be the quickest route from England to Egypt and India.

**Plaueu Stone Arch Bridge.**—This bridge, which was in course of construction in 1904, is the longest of its kind in the world, having a span of 295 ft. The following table shows its leading features as compared with others:—

Name.	Country.	Span. ft.	Rise. ft.
Plauen ..	Saxony ..	295	—
Luxembourg ..	Grand Duchy ..	275	54
Morbegno ..	Italy ..	230	33
Cabin John ..	America ..	220	57
Jaremeze ..	Hungary ..	213	59
Grosvenor ..	England ..	200	42

It is built of masonry throughout, and its estimated cost is not more than £24,000, labour being cheap, while there is plenty of stone in the vicinity.

**Prussian Canal Schemes.**—On Nov. 14th, 1904, the Canal Committee of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet passed the first reading of the Bills providing for the construction of the Dortmund-Rhine Canal, the canalisation of the Lippe from its mouth to Hamm, the construction of supplementary works on the Dortmund-Ems Canal, the construction of a canal from Bevergen on the Dortmund-Ems Canal, a ship canal on the Weser at Hemelingen, and to bear a third of the cost of the building of the dams on the tributaries of the Upper Weser. The cost of the work thus sanctioned by the Committee is estimated at £12,287,500.

**Quetta-Nushki Railway.**—A Simla telegram of Aug. 28th, 1902, announced that Lord George Hamilton, Secretary for India, had sanctioned the construction of this line, which will be 82 miles long, and is estimated to cost in all 70 lakhs of rupees. The *Engineer* of Sept. 26th stated that the route selected involves passing through three mountain barriers—viz., the Chiltan, the Mashelak, and the southern tail of the Khwaja Amran range, which separate the Quetta Plateau from the Nushki Plain, by the intermediate steps of the Mastung and Sharud Plains.

**Regent's Canal Overhead Railway.**—In Dec. 1904 a scheme was mooted for an overhead suspended railway, on the principle adopted on the Barmen-Elberfeld-Vöhwinkel line described in our previous editions, to be run along the course of the Regent's Canal. This waterway between Paddington and the East of London is nearly 11 miles in length.

**Roker Pier (Sunderland Harbour Works).**—The final stone of this pier, which forms one of the arms of the new harbour on the Wear, was laid by the Earl of Durham on Sept. 23rd, 1903, the foundation stone having been placed in position by Mr. James Laing, chairman of the River Wear Commissioners, on Sept. 14th, 1885. The pier, which is of granite and concrete, is 2800 ft. long with an inward curve, the width being 35 ft. for a distance of 2000 ft. out and then 41 ft., the height above high water being 10 ft. At the end a great round-head has been constructed to a height 18 ft. above high water, and on this a lighthouse has been built, 54½ ft. high and with a bottom diameter of 31 ft. The cost of the new pier and lighthouse is given at £290,000. The other arm of the new harbour works is known as the New South Pier, inclosing a water space of 125 acres, with an entrance, accessible during heavy weather, of 38 ft. depth at high water. The whole scheme is estimated to cost £540,000, and the designing and construction have been carried out by Mr. H. H. Wake, M.Inst.C.E., engineer to the Commissioners.

**Rome to Naples Railway.**—It was stated in April, 1904, that a survey for an

electric railway between these cities had been made by a British company. It is to run from Rome across the Pontine Marshes to Terracina, and thence to Formio, a small town which is practically a suburb of the important garrison town of Gaeta, and thence to Naples, following more or less the line of the coast. Energy will be derived entirely from water-power, and mainly from the Tiber and the Volturno.

**Rotherhithe - Ratcliff Tunnel.**—On April 25th, '99, the London County Council decided to adopt a recommendation of the Bridges Committee to construct a tunnel under the Thames between Rotherhithe and Ratcliff. The total length of the tunnel and approaches, from Union Road on the south to Commercial Road East on the north, will be about 1¼ mile, and the dimensions will be slightly larger than the Blackwall Tunnel—30 ft. diameter external measurement, sufficient to obtain a carriage-way of 16 or 17 ft. and two footways of over 4 ft. each. During the session of 1900 Committees of both Houses passed the bill. At the first meeting of the Council after the recess, in Oct. 1903, the recommendation of the Bridges Committee to proceed with the work at an estimated capital expenditure of £1,340,000 was adopted. It was stated in the report of the Finance Committee that the improvement would not be completed for about 5½ years, and that the outlay would be spread over seven. At the meeting on Feb. 9th, 1904, the contract was let at £1,088,484.

**Sahara Telegraph Line.**—It was announced in Sept. 1904 that the French Government had decided to run a telegraph line across the Great Sahara desert. It is to start from In-Salah, in southern Algeria, and, running *via* Tidikalt, Tagemont, and Gao, will reach Timbuctoo, covering a distance of about 620 miles. The cost was estimated at £60,000, and the time for completion twelve months.

**St. Lawrence (Quebec) Bridge.** (See last edition.)

**Siberian Railway.** (See separate article under RUSSIA.)

**Simplon Tunnel.** (See former eds.) As will be seen below, serious interruptions occurred in the cutting of the tunnel during 1904. This great work will consist of two parallel tunnels, each about 66,000 ft. long, the distance between them being 57 ft., and connections will be made every 670 ft. One tunnel will be completed for railway traffic first; the other, which will be used for ventilation purposes, may be developed afterwards. By this means 1800 cubic ft. of air can be passed into the underground passages every second, bringing the temperature down to 77° Fahr. It was calculated that the Simplon Tunnel could be completed in the course of 5½ years, or in three years' less time than the St. Gothard Tunnel, although the latter is some 15,000 ft. shorter than the former, the Mont Cenis Tunnel being again some 6000 ft. shorter than the St. Gothard. The fact that the new tunnel will be at a level lower than the two others is also a point in its favour; and, although the first cost will be heavy, the working expenses are expected to be considerably less. While the altitude above the sea of the Mont Cenis is 4,247 ft., and that of the St. Gothard 3,789 ft., that of the Simplon is only 2,312 ft.



One terminus will be at Brieg, in the Rhône Valley, on the same level as the existing sidings of Brieg station. The Italian end will be at Iselle. On Dec. 21st, '96, the Federal Assembly at Berne and the Senate at Rome approved of the tunnel convention. It was estimated that the total cost will be £2,800,000: £2,000,000 is to be borne by the (Swiss) Jura-Simplon Company; £600,000 by the Swiss Government, raised by contributions from the different cantons, and £200,000 by Italy. Operations were commenced near Iselle on Aug. 15th, '98. The contractors are Messrs. Brandt, Brandau & Co., Hamburg, with whom is associated Col. Locher, Zurich. Excellent arrangements have been made for the care of the workmen, and the most modern drilling and other appliances are being used. During May 1904 work on the northern side was interrupted by the outbreak of another hot spring, and by a landslip, which obstructed the supply channel conveying the water for the power-station from the Rhône. The hot spring was first struck on May 16th, the flow being then 4½ gallons per second, and two days later the fault through which the water was flowing was laid bare. The quantity of water then amounted to 7½ gallons per second, and its temperature was 113 deg. Fahr. The quantity of power water for the drills and for refrigerating purposes being insufficient, it was decided to suspend the work of advance, but that of removing the debris proceeded until May 28th, when the supply channel from the Rhône was obstructed as stated, and the work was then stopped. On Sept. 6th a similar occurrence took place on the southern side, causing a suspension of drilling operations pending the completion of arrangements to deal with the outflow. On that date, when about 800 ft. of rock remained to be pierced, a hot spring discharging 20 gallons per second was tapped in the roof, the total outflow on this side being 195 gallons per second. The monthly report issued in December stated that work at the advance headings was still suspended, but that the heading in the parallel gallery on the south side had been pushed on about 30 ft. in advance of that in the main tunnel. The same hot springs had been struck, and thus the amount of hot water coming into the main tunnel was decreased.

**Staines New Reservoirs.** (See last ed.)

**Southwark Bridge Improvement.**—The Bill to carry out this project was abandoned by the City of London Corporation at the meeting of March 24th, 1904, owing to the action of a Parliamentary Committee, as detailed below. The scheme was of considerable importance to the City. At a meeting of the Corporation on Oct. 2nd, 1903, it was decided to put out to competition designs for a new Southwark Bridge, with instructions that they should be as artistic as possible. Two plans, prompted by the difficulties of the gradient, especially of the northern approach, were before the Court, and they adopted one which contemplated the lowering of the summit of the present bridge between 7 ft. and 8 ft., the improvement in the gradient of Queen Street, the raising of the level of Upper Thames Street between 3 ft. and 3 ft. 6 in., where the street intersects the northern approach, and the raising of the streets and lanes leading therefrom proportionately. The design proposed entailed a reconstruction of the bridge, the only portion

of the present structure to be utilised being the shore abutments. In the existing bridge the width between the parapet is 42 ft. 6 in.; the new City bridge was to have a width of 60 ft. 6 in. Independently of the necessity for a new structure, for reasons stated above, it appeared from recent surveys that parts of the the piers afforded indubitable signs of their prolonged wear-and-tear. The central span of the present bridge is 240 ft., which is still, and will probably remain, the largest cast-iron arch in the world, and the side arches have a span of 210 ft. each. It was designed by Rennie, and opened to the public in 1819. Before the Commons Committee on March 15th, 1904, the promoters produced the following interesting figures, to show how the bridge was avoided owing to the steep gradients. The return gives the number of vehicles passing over the four bridges from July 12th to July 19th, 1903:—

London Bridge . . . . .	125,373
Blackfriars Bridge . . . . .	112,305
Tower Bridge . . . . .	85,353
Southwark Bridge . . . . .	24,432

On March 17th the Committee decided against the raising of Thames Street as suggested; and at the further sitting, on April 14th, counsel for the Bill announced the Corporation's decision that, under the circumstances, it was undesirable to proceed with the measure.

**Suakin Atbara Railway.**—This line—also known as the Suakin-Berber Railway—which will be 332 miles long and 3½ ft. gauge, will extend from the Red Sea port of Suakin northwards through that province, then turning in a south-westerly direction and reaching the Atbara River about twenty miles from its junction with the Nile. From here it will run parallel to the river and join the existing line to Khartoum about a mile from the Atbara Bridge. The steepest gradient is 1 in 100, and the sharpest curve 5 degrees; the cost is estimated at about £5250 per mile. In July 1904 it was reported that the work was proceeding satisfactorily, and that the order for all the large bridges on the railway had been placed with Sir W. Arrol & Co., Glasgow, involving 3000 to 4000 tons of steel.

**Swansea's New Dock.**—On July 20th, 1904, the King laid the foundation stone of "The King's Dock" at Swansea. At first the dock will have an area of 66 acres, which may be easily increased when required to 107 acres. The entrance for vessels will be through a lock situated near to the end of the east pier. This lock will be made 875 ft. long between the sills of the inner and outer gates, and the width at the coping level will be 90 ft. The depth of water on the outer sill will be 40 ft. at high water of ordinary spring tides. The dock walls will be vertical, with areas in the rear for warehousing and railway sidings. The length of quays for general trade will be 7350 ft., and for coaling purposes 3200 ft., making a total of 10,550 lineal ft. In order to protect the entrance the present west pier will be extended 800 ft., and a new east pier will be built with an approach jetty extending from it to the lock, and alongside of this vessels will be brought to rest before entering the lock. The contract price is about £800,000, the contractors being Messrs. Topham, Jones & Railton, Westminster.

**Thames Barrage Scheme.**—At a meeting held on Feb. 10th, 1904, at Cannon Street

Hotel, Mr. James Casey, member of the Institute of Naval Architects, and Mr. Barber, M.Inst.C.E., propounded a scheme for the erection of a masonry dam between Gravesend and Tilbury, with provisions for the passage of shipping, a roadway on the top of the dam, and a railway tunnel underneath. The main feature of the scheme was the holding up of a regular quantity of water in the river at all states of the tide. The wharfingers who attended expressed no opinion on the matter, but a small committee was appointed. At a meeting of the Thames Conservancy Board on March 28th, Sir J. McDougall, L.C.C., said the project would mean increased flooding in London; and at the annual meeting of the same body on April 25th the matter was referred to the Board of Trade.

**Trans-Andine Railway.**—It was stated in August 1904 that one of the features of this line will be a spiral tunnel to be made for the purpose of carrying the railway through the summit on the Andes range. It will have a very steep gradient—viz. 1 in 12½—and traffic will be worked on the Abt rack system. To insure additional security, the rack will be trebled. The distance covered by the tunnel will be about 5 miles, but its actual length will be nearly double. The first section of the railway to Juncal is expected to be completed by March 1906.

**Transcaspiian Railways.** See RUSSIA.

**Trans-Pyrenean Railways.**—In Aug. 1904 it was announced that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Spanish Ambassador to France had signed an important railway convention affecting the two countries. It was for the construction of three lines of railway across the Pyrenees, to run from Ax-les-Thermes to Ripoli, from Oloron to Quera, and from St. Giron to Lerida. All three routes—two of which involve long tunnelling—will affect Toulouse as a centre. It was proposed to take them all in hand simultaneously, and complete them in three years.

**Vauxhall New Bridge.**—At the meeting of May 19th, 1903, the London County Council decided upon a steel segmental-arch structure. At the meeting of Oct. 20th the tender for the superstructure, amounting to £142,942, offered by Mr. Charles Wall, of Chelsea, was accepted. Much progress had been made with the abutments and piers in Nov. 1904.

**Wear New Bridge.**—It was reported in Oct. 1904 that the contract for this road and railway bridge had been let to Sir W. Arrol & Co., of Glasgow. Including approaches, it will have a total length of about 1½ miles, the whole costing about £300,000. There will be two decks, the upper for the rails and the lower for the road. The main river-span is to be 350 ft., and the headway above high-water level of ordinary spring tides will be 85 ft. clear. On the south side of the river there will be one side-span of about 220 ft., and on the north side there will be two side-spans, each of 220 ft., the remainder of the length being made up of sixteen arches, with banking.

**Weston-super-Mare New Pier.** (See last edition.)

**Zuyder Zee Reclamation.** (See last edition.)

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

The area of England and Wales is 58,315 sq. m., and the population at the 1901 census was 32,527,843. The separate figures for England and Wales as given in 1901 and as estimated to the middle of 1904 are:—

	Area in sq. m.	Population 1901.	Population 1904.
England . .	50,939	30,811,420	31,976,794
Wales . . .	7,376	1,716,423	1,786,640
	58,315	32,527,843	33,763,434

In 1801 the population was 8,892,536; the increase to 32,527,843 in 1901 was an increase of 265·8 per cent., or 1·3 per cent. per annum. The proportion of males and females in 1901 was 15,728,613 males to 16,799,230 females, showing an excess of 1,070,617 females, an excess which is partially attributable to the fact that men serving in the army, navy, and the merchant service abroad are excluded from the reckoning. In '91 the excess was 896,723. The proportion of females has steadily increased since '51, having been successively 104·2, 105·3, 105·4, 105·5, 106·4, and 106·8 to 100 males. The number of separate families in 1901 was 7,036,868, as compared with 6,131,001 in '91, an increase of 14·80 per cent. as compared with 8·8 per cent. in the previous decade; and the average number of persons in a family fell from 4·73 per cent. in '91 to 4·62 per cent. in 1901. The birth rate declined from 37·89 per cent. in 71-81 and 34·24 per cent. in '81-91 to 31·57 per cent. in '91-01. The death rate also declined from 22·80 per cent. in 71-81 and 20·27 per cent. in 81-91 to 19·18 per cent. in '91-01. The number of inhabited houses increased from 5,451,497 in '91 to 6,260,852 in 1901, an increase of 14·87 per cent. as compared with 12·8 per cent. The average number of occupants to each inhabited house fell from 5·32 per cent. in '91 to 5·20 per cent. in 1901. The increase in population was distributed over the country very unequally. The counties with the highest rates of increase were generally those near London, as Essex, Kent, and Surrey, and the mining and manufacturing counties; whilst the rural counties show lower rates of increase, or even actual decreases. In urban districts there dwelt 25,058,355 persons, or 77 per cent. of the population, in 1901, as against 21,745,286, or 75 per cent., in '91. In rural districts there dwelt 7,469,488 persons, or 23 per cent. of the population, as against 7,257,239, or 25 per cent., in '91. It will be seen, therefore, that the urban population still continues to increase more rapidly than the rural, the rates being approximately 15·2 per cent. in urban districts and 2·9 per cent. in rural districts. The Administrative County of London had a population in 1901 of 4,536,541, as against 4,228,317 in '91, an increase of 308,224, or 7·28 per cent. Most of the central districts of London again showed decreases; but in the others, particularly those remote from the central area, the rate of increase was high, Lewisham, Wandsworth, and Fulham heading the list. The density of the population was in 1901 558 persons per sq. mile as compared with 497 per sq. mile in 1891 and 152 per sq. mile in 1801.



## ENGLAND AND WALES, LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF.

It is only within a comparatively recent period that a complete system of Local Government administration in England and Wales has been established. A sketch of the gradual evolution of the existing system, through the Municipal Corporations Acts of 1835 and '82, the Public Health Acts of '48, '72 and '75, the Local Government Acts of '58, '88 and '94, will be found in the 1900 edition. See also LONDON BOROUGH COUNCILS, LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, etc.

The Lord Lieutenant of each county represents the Crown, but the position is mainly an honorary one. In each county there is also a Sheriff, "pricked" or appointed annually by the Crown, and a Clerk of the Peace (who is generally the Clerk of the County Council).

### Local Government Board.

This department was established by the Local Government Board Act, '71, and superseded the Poor Law Board, which had dealt only with Poor Law matters, and had existed since '47, when it took the place of the Poor Law Commissioners. The Local Government Board became the central department for Poor Law, Public Health, and other Local Government matters, and many duties were transferred to it that had previously been carried out by departments of the Home Office and the Privy Council. The year after the Board was established considerable changes were made by the Public Health Act, '72, and new duties of a very extensive character were imposed on the department. From that date to the present no session has passed without further additions being made to its work, so that there is not a local authority of any kind whatever that is not now to some extent subject to its control.

The Board has an extensive control over Boards of Guardians; it regulates and directs their procedure by orders issued without the authority of Parliament; and its sanction is necessary to most of their acts, including the appointment and dismissal of officers. Over the other authorities its power is not so complete, but County Councils, Town Councils, Urban and Rural District Councils, as well as Parish Councils, all have to obtain the Board's sanction to their proposals to borrow money, to make bye-laws, and to do many other things. The power of sanctioning loans enables the Board to impose conditions and see that the various works proposed by the Councils, such as works of sewerage, water supply, and housing, are properly carried out. It has power to enforce the performance of certain duties by local authorities—such as the provision of a proper water supply or system of sewerage. The Board has extensive powers of altering boundaries and areas; it can issue Provisional Orders for various local purposes which, when confirmed, have the effect of an Act of Parliament; and it reports to the Parliamentary Committees on the proposals of Local Authorities in Private Bills. In connection with County and County Borough Councils the Board performs an important work in managing the Local Taxation Account.

Under the Burial Act, 1901, many powers and duties previously belonging to the Home Office were transferred to the Board, and by the

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1903, provision is made for the transfer to the Board of the remaining powers of the Home Office as regards the housing of the working classes. The Local Government Board exercises most important functions as regards the country at large. It takes active precautions to prevent the introduction or spread of any specially dangerous diseases, such as plague or smallpox, and can prohibit the importation of infected articles. As respects London, the Board is the Department responsible for the maintenance of the water supply, and it has increased duties under the Metropolis Water Act, 1902.

The Board is represented throughout the country by a large staff of General Inspectors, who attend meetings of Boards of Guardians and inspect all Poor Law institutions; by Engineering Inspectors, who inquire into all proposals for sewage disposal works, water supply schemes, street improvements, and other undertakings that involve the raising of loans; by Medical Inspectors, who visit districts in which any epidemic disease breaks out, and report upon it and advise as to the steps needed to prevent its recurrence, and who inspect vaccination work; by Poor Law Medical Inspectors, whose duties extend to the medical supervision of workhouses, infirmaries, and Poor Law schools; and by County and District Auditors, who audit the accounts of practically all local authorities other than Municipal Corporations, and have power to disallow and surcharge against individual members all items of expenditure which in their opinion are illegal. An appeal can be made to the Board against any disallowance or surcharge, and it has power to grant remission. Under the Education Act, 1902, the Education accounts of Town Councils are subject to this audit.

The Board consists of a President (who is a Cabinet Minister), the five principal Secretaries of State, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but the whole of the functions of the Board are vested in the President. Everything that the Board does is done in his name, and he is responsible to Parliament for all its acts. The Department is also represented in Parliament by a Parliamentary Secretary. The usual functions of the Board are, however, exercised by the Permanent Secretary and five Assistant Secretaries. The staff of the Department numbers over 600.

President: Rt. Hon. W. Hume Long, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary: J. G. Lawson, M.P.

Permanent Secretary: Sir S. B. Provis, K.C.B.

Assistant Secretary and Chief General Inspector: W. E. Knollys, C.B.

### Police of England and Wales (Counties and Boroughs).

See previous editions for the various Acts from '39 to '56 relating to the appointment of police in counties and boroughs. The authorised strength of county and borough police was for the year ended Sept. 29th, 1902, 28,096. Out of this number there were 1360 in the Liverpool force, exclusive of 473 appointed at private cost. The Manchester force contained 1009 men, exclusive of 3 appointed at private cost; Birmingham 820, exclusive of 16 appointed at private cost; Leeds 572; Bristol

499, exclusive of 16 at private cost; and Sheffield 515, exclusive of 15 appointed at private cost. All these cities and boroughs and a few others of the more populous towns have a more or less efficient detective police service. Those for Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and Bristol appear to be very good.

### **Local Administrative Bodies and their Powers.**

The various local administrative bodies that now exist in England are as follows:—

County Councils for administrative counties, Municipal Corporations for county boroughs and non-county boroughs,

Urban District Councils for urban districts other than boroughs,

Rural District Councils for rural districts,

Parish Councils for parishes having a population of 300, or if with a less population by special grant from the County Council, and

Parish Meetings for every rural parish—that is, for every parish not comprised in an urban district or borough.

From the Parish Meeting, which consists of parochial electors (the units of local government), to the County Council, all are intimately related to one another, and are concerned in what may be described as the general good government of the country from the points of view of highways, sanitary and general health conditions.

Besides these, there are the Boards of Guardians for Poor Law Unions.

School Boards were abolished under the Education Acts, 1902 and 1903.

**County Councils.**—The Local Government Act, '88, which established County Councils, transferred to them the administrative powers of the Quarter Sessions. These included the erection and maintenance of county buildings, the provision of asylums for county lunatics, and the maintenance of reformatory and industrial schools, the erection and maintenance of bridges, regulation of locomotives, the division of the county into polling districts for election purposes, the execution of the Acts relating to the contagious diseases of animals, destructive insects, fish conservancy, weights and measures, wild birds, and other minor matters. One of the chief powers of County Councils is the control and maintenance of all main roads in their county. Among other powers are the carrying out of schemes under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, the provision of technical education, taking proceedings as regards the pollution of rivers, and the provision of isolation hospitals; and they have power to act on default of District Councils in respect to their obligations under the Public Health Acts and other matters. They distribute moneys received by them out of the Local Taxation Account to the authorities in their district. They have power to issue orders altering local areas, and can oppose and promote Bills in Parliament. They are the Local Education Authority over the whole of the county except in the larger boroughs and urban districts, and they maintain and control all elementary schools which receive a Government grant. They are also the Local Authority for higher education, and have power to levy a *2d.* rate for the purpose each year. Under the Motor Car Act of 1903 they register motor-cars and grant licences to the drivers.

Extensive powers now exercised by certain Government Departments may be transferred to a county council (if a majority of the local authorities in the county do not object) by means of Provisional Orders. For *personnel* of Councils see pp. 178-180.

**Borough Councils.**—Every Municipal Borough is invested with the powers conferred by the Municipal Corporations Acts, which are the most extensive powers of local government possessed by any local authority. In addition, every Municipal Corporation is the urban sanitary authority for the borough, and exercises all the powers of the Public Health Acts and of all the many statutes incorporated therewith. Indeed, the only important matter that does not come under their control is the administration of the Poor Laws. Some of the larger boroughs—*i.e.* (roughly) those with a population of 50,000 in 1888—are termed county boroughs, and in them the whole of the powers of a County Council, so far as they are applicable to a borough, are vested in the Corporation; but non-county boroughs are, for general county purposes—such, for example, as police, lunatic asylums, and main roads—deemed to be merged in the county, and have to pay their contribution towards the county rates. Town Councils have powers as to higher education; and in county boroughs and boroughs with a population of 10,000 the Councils are the Local Education Authorities.

**Urban District Councils.**—These may be said to be the public health and highway authorities in urban districts, and their powers are wholly derived from the Public Health Acts, supplemented by minor statutes, by certain provisions of the Local Government Act of '94, under which some few powers were transferred to them, and in some districts by local Acts specially obtained from Parliament for each particular district. These Councils have power to maintain, widen and improve streets, to suppress nuisances, to promote works of sewage disposal and for the supply of water, gas, and electricity to the town. They may establish baths and wash-houses, hospitals, markets, pleasure grounds, and public abattoirs. Their powers of regulation extend to the licensing of common lodging-houses, slaughter-houses, of hackney carriages, of dealers in game, explosives, petroleum, and of persons carrying on offensive trades. They make byelaws regulating the construction of new streets and buildings, the management of common and other lodging-houses, of slaughter-houses, of hackney carriages, of bathing, as to nuisances, and many other matters, all of which are directed towards the improvement of the sanitary condition of the district. In urban districts with a population of 20,000, the Councils are the Local Education Authorities.

**Rural District Councils.**—These Councils act for rural districts, and their general powers are similar to those of an Urban District Council, except that they are not so extensive. The Council is the sanitary authority under the Public Health Acts, but its powers of dealing with nuisances and similar matters are very limited. It also acts as highway authority as regards all the roads in its district except main roads. It is the duty of the Rural District Council to protect all public rights of way, and to prevent the obstruction or stopping up of any highway and the encroachment on the



roadside waste. Rural District Councillors represent their parish on the Board of Guardians.

**Parish Councils.**—These bodies are elected for all parishes which had, according to the census of '91, a population of 300. If a parish has less population than that it can obtain a Parish Council by petitioning the County Council to issue an order directing one to be elected. At present the general powers of a Parish Council are limited to a few matters, such as the appointment of overseers of the poor, the repair of footpaths, the purchase of fire engines, the management of recreation grounds and allotments, and the control of parochial charities. In certain cases it has power to establish a burial ground, to light the streets of the parish, or to set up a free public library and public baths and wash-houses. The moneys required by a Parish Council are generally obtained out of the poor rate.

**Parish Meetings.**—In every rural parish—that is, in every parish which is not in a municipal borough or in any other urban district—there must be a parish meeting at least once a year during the month of March, at which those persons who are registered as parochial electors of the parish and no others may attend. If the parish is entitled to have a Parish Council the Parish Meeting elects it. If not, then the Parish Meeting appoints overseers of the poor, and exercises certain of the powers of a Parish Council.

**Boards of Guardians.**—See 1902 edition for a sketch of the evolution of the poor relief system of this country. When the parochial system was put an end to, in 1834, by the **Poor Law Amendment Act of '34**, the Poor Law Commissioners were empowered to unite parishes into unions for the purpose of Poor Law administration, and in that way some 600 unions were formed out of the 15,000 parishes in the kingdom. The administration of this Act was placed in the hands of the Poor Law Commissioners, and their powers were afterwards continued in the hands of the Poor Law Board, which was established in '47, and were subsequently transferred to the **Local Government Board**, by which the former board was absorbed in '71, and in whose hands the Poor Law administration of the country is now vested. Locally the administration of the Poor Laws is vested in **Boards of Guardians**, who are elected for each of the 658 Poor Law unions into which England and Wales is now divided. These boards maintain workhouses for the indoor poor, and give out-relief to those who in their opinion are entitled to relief in their own homes. Besides workhouses, Boards of Guardians maintain infirmaries for the sick and schools and cottage homes for children. The administration of outdoor relief is conducted through the agency of relieving officers, each of whom has a district allotted to him, for the supervision of the poor in which he is responsible. The guardians are empowered to expend their funds in many ways which are indirectly connected with actual pauperism, such as in the administration of the **Vaccination Acts**, and the giving of medical relief to the labouring classes, none of which expenditure is reckoned as having the disqualifying taint which applies to actual Poor Law relief as such; it must be remembered that the

receipt of any ordinary relief at once disqualifies the recipient from the right to be on the register of electors for both Parliamentary and local elections. In addition to the funds which they raise from the poor rates by precepts on the overseers of each parish in their Union, Boards of Guardians are empowered to recover from the relatives of all persons who become chargeable as paupers such contributions as they think fit, and under the Poor Laws the relationship which carries this liability to contribute is kinship by blood in the direct ascending or descending line, so that collaterals do not bear it. Boards of Guardians receive grants from the County Council out of the proceeds of licence and excise duties towards many of their expenses, such as the salaries of officers, maintenance of lunatics, etc.

Other Poor Law authorities, who exercise power in relation to the relief of the poor, are (1) **The Metropolitan Asylums Board**, who are the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District, constituted under the Metropolitan Poor Act ('67) for the reception and relief of fever and small-pox patients; (2) **The Managers of two Metropolitan Sick Asylum Districts**, constituted under the same Act; and (3) **The Managers of School Districts** formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act ('44) for the maintenance of district schools, to which children are sent by certain boards of guardians instead of being maintained in the workhouses or in schools provided by the guardians.

### **Election and Qualification of Members.**

The elections of all these bodies are now conducted by ballot and in similar manner to Parliamentary elections. Elections are held either triennially or annually (for a third of the body). Elections of Guardians, Urban and Rural District Councillors, and Parish Councillors, are regulated by special rules issued by the Local Government Board. **Parochial Electors**, i.e., persons on the parliamentary or local government register, are entitled to vote at these elections. The qualification for election as Guardian, District or Parish Councillor, consists in either being a Parochial Elector or having resided within the parish or district during the whole of the twelve months preceding the election. **Town Councillors** are elected by the burgesses, and the qualification for election consists in being a burgess and possessing or occupying property in the borough of a certain value. The qualification for a **County Councillor** is similar to that of a Town Councillor, but, in addition, peers owning property in the county, and persons registered as ownership voters for parliamentary elections, are qualified.

### **Rating Powers.**

The most generally levied rate is the **Poor Rate**, which is raised in every parish outside London by the Overseers of the Poor. It was instituted by the statute of 43 Elizabeth, and for over two centuries it was practically raised for and limited to the maintenance of poor persons unable through sickness or otherwise to maintain themselves or their families; but by degrees it became convenient to graft upon it other charges; and now County Councils, Boards of Guardians, Municipal Corporations as regards their expenditure under the Municipal Corporations Act, and as Local Education

Authorities, Rural District Councils, Parish Councils and Parish Meetings raise their funds for their various purposes out of this rate, either indirectly or by precept addressed to the Overseers. Thus County Councils levy a county rate upon Boards of Guardians of the various Unions in the county. These Boards in their turn raise the money which they require for Poor Law purposes, and for the purpose of meeting the county-rate precepts, by issuing contribution orders on the Overseers for the sums to be raised by means of the **Poor Rate**.

A different mode of raising money is, however, prescribed in respect of moneys required by Municipal Corporations when acting as sanitary authorities under the Public Health Act and by Urban District Councils. In both these cases a special rate called the **General District Rate** is levied, and this is assessed at a lower rate upon land than that which is charged on buildings and other properties. Rural District Councils have power to raise moneys for expenses chargeable to any particular parish by requiring the Overseers to levy a special sanitary rate; and Parish Councils have power by means of precepts upon the Overseers to require special rates to be raised for lighting and for public libraries.

For the purpose of preparing the Poor Rate a valuation list is made for each parish, containing particulars as to the gross rental and rateable value of all properties in the parish liable to be rated. These valuation lists are the basis for practically all the local rates. In London the Borough Councils act as Overseers and raise one rate for all purposes, called the **General Rate**.

The total amount raised by the Poor Rates during the year ended Lady Day, 1903, was £24,958,592. There is no fixed limit to the amount of the rate which may be raised by a local authority. Also see **Local Taxation Commission** below.

#### **Local Taxation Account.**

This is an Account kept at the Bank of England into which certain Imperial Revenues are paid for distribution by the Local Government Board to County and County Borough Councils in aid of Local Taxation. It was established under the Local Government Act, '88, when the system of direct grants by Parliament in aid of special services ceased. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue pay into the Account the proceeds of the duties on certain specified licences (beer, spirits, game, tobacco, etc.), called local taxation licences; and the amount of these licences ascertained to have been collected in each county is paid out of the Local Taxation Account to the council of such county. The Commissioners also pay into the Account 80 per cent. of half the proceeds of the Estate Duty; this grant is distributed among the counties in proportion to the share which the Local Government Board certified to have been received by each county during the financial year '87-8 out of the grants previously made in aid of local rates, and is used in relief of local taxation. In addition, there is paid into the Account 80 per cent. of the amount raised by certain Beer and Spirit Duties—viz., 3d. a barrel on beer and 6d. a gallon on spirits. The sums recorded by the Account for the year ended Lady Day, 1904, were as follows:—

Local Taxation Licences	£3,651,631
Estate Duty	2,096,163
Beer and Spirit Duties	1,192,499
Total	£6,940,293

Out of this amount £800,565 went to defray the cost of the Metropolitan Police, and £300,000 more was used for Police Superannuation generally. Practically all the rest was distributed among the County Councils in aid of local taxation.

There are separate Local Taxation Accounts for Scotland (*q.v.*) and Ireland (*q.v.*). The Local Taxation Accounts of the three countries also receive the amount of the Agricultural Grants allotted to them. See **FINANCE, NATIONAL**.

#### **Local Taxation Commission.**

The Royal Commission which was appointed in '96 "to inquire into the present system under which taxation is raised for local purposes and report whether all kinds of real and personal property contribute equitably to such taxation; and, if not, what alterations in the law are desirable in order to secure that result," has presented several reports: the first, dated December '98, dealing with valuation and the collection of rates; and the second, dated January '99, dealing with the rating of tithe rent-charge. The first Report was fully described in our 1901 ed. Its main suggestion was that the councils of counties and county boroughs should be the valuation authorities, and that the valuation lists of those authorities should be the basis on which rates and taxes for all purposes, whether imperial or local, should be raised. As regards the collection of rates the Commissioners recommended that the collection of all rates in Boroughs should be made by the Borough Councils, and in Urban Districts by the Guardians; and that all rates should, as far as practicable, be levied on one Demand Note, specifying the rateable value of the premises, the rate in the pound, and the amount of rates payable for each purpose, and the period for which the rate is made. These recommendations have not been carried into effect. In the second Report the Commission suggested that, pending their final recommendations, some measure of relief from rates should be given to the owners of tithe rent-charge not severed from the benefice. In consequence of this recommendation the Tithe Rent-charge (Rates) Act, '99, was passed exempting parochial incumbents from payment of one-half of the rates on their tithe rent-charge, and in 1901 the operation of this Act was extended to March 31st, 1906.

The Final Report of the Commission was issued in May 1901. It is fully dealt with in the 1903 ed., but it will be convenient to refer again to the principal suggestions. These are chiefly with a view to relieving the ratepayers. The view of the Commissioners was that a distinction should be made in local expenditure between services which are national in character and generally onerous to the ratepayers, and services which are local in character and beneficial to the ratepayers. Thus poor relief, police and criminal prosecutions, education, and the maintenance of main roads, are considered to be national services, and to meet the expenditure under these heads it is considered that State assistance is necessary. The Commis-



sioners consider that the funds for national services ought to be raised in accordance with the principle of ability, and they come to the conclusion that the grievances of the ratepayers can only be remedied by either a direct contribution from the Exchequer or the extension and development of the system of assigned revenues. These two methods—the system of direct contributions or grants-in-aid, and the system of assigned revenues—furnish the chief point of difference between the Commissioners. The Majority Report, signed by 12 of the members, favours the latter system, while a separate report by Sir E. Hamilton and Sir G. Murray advises the adoption of the other plan. The Chairman, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, also, is in favour of grants-in-aid rather than assigned revenues.

The Commissioners say that the basis of local taxation is too narrow, and that a greater share of the expenditure on the great "National" services should be defrayed otherwise than out of rates. They are of opinion that **personalty does not contribute sufficiently to local purposes.** The Report mentions certain revenues which might be assigned to local purposes, and contemplates an increase of about £3,000,000 in the amount annually paid from Imperial sources to the local authorities.

As regards agricultural land and tithe rent-charge, the Report states that when the reform of local taxation suggested is carried out, the present grants should cease. No alteration of the law is suggested with respect to the rating of shops, manufactories, railways, etc.

The rating of land values is not recommended.

Exemptions from rateability are not favoured, but it is suggested that where exemptions have in the past been granted by statute they should be allowed to continue, but that no further extension of the principle of exemption should be permitted.

#### Land Rating (Agricultural).

By the **Agricultural Rates Act, '96**, occupiers of agricultural land in England and Wales were exempted from payment of one-half of the rates otherwise payable on land during the five years ending March 31st, 1902. The period has since been extended by the 1901 Act for four years—i.e. to 1906. This exemption does not apply in respect of rates to which land is already assessed at only one-half or less than one-half its rateable value, such as the General District Rate in urban districts and the Special Expenses Rate in rural districts, nor does it apply to rates levied in respect of works primarily for the benefit of the land, such as drainage, walls, and embankments; but it operates as regards all the other important rates, including the Poor Rate, County Rate, Borough Rate, etc. **Agricultural land** is "any land used as arable, meadow or pasture land only; cottage gardens exceeding a quarter of an acre, market gardens, nursery grounds, orchards, or allotments, but does not include land occupied together with a house, as a park, gardens other than as aforesaid, pleasure grounds, any land kept or preserved mainly or exclusively for purposes of sport or recreation, or land used as a racecourse." To meet the deficiency thus arising, and to prevent a greater burden being placed on occupiers of other property, **grants-in-aid** are made by the Local Government Board to "spending authorities" out of the Local Taxation Account,

the Inland Revenue Commissioners paying the annual sum required into the Account out of the proceeds of Estate Duty on personal property. The "spending authorities" are the Councils of Counties, Boroughs, and Urban and Rural Districts, Boards of Guardians, and the Receiver of the Metropolitan Police District. The **total rateable value of agricultural land** in England and Wales in July '96, was £24,565,058; at Lady-day '99 it had fallen to £24,034,703. The total rateable value of all property had risen from £165,412,266 in '96 to £175,622,758 in '99. The **total amount of the grants** paid to authorities in England and Wales during 1903 was £1,328,000. Of this £389,000 went to County Councils, £355,000 to Rural District Councils and £501,000 to Guardians. These grants represent an average rate of about 1s. 1½d. in the £ on the total rateable value of agricultural land.

#### Local Taxation Returns.

Local authorities are required to make annual returns of their receipts and expenditure to the Local Government Board, who in due course publish the information thus obtained in summary form. The latest complete returns published are for the year 1901-2. These include summaries of the accounts of no less than **28,322 local authorities**, including 62 County Councils, 67 County Boroughs, 250 other Municipal Boroughs, 811 Urban District Councils for districts other than boroughs, 672 Rural District Councils, 6739 Parish Councils, 398 Parish Meetings, 658 Boards of Guardians, and 2545 School Boards, besides a host of other authorities, such as Hospital Boards, Harbour Boards, Commissioners of Sewers, Burial Authorities, etc.

The total receipts of local authorities in England and Wales during the year amounted to £121,554,966, and their total expenditure to £121,239,955.

(1) The receipts comprised the following items:—

	£
Public rates . . . . .	46,438,764
Grants out of moneys raised by the Imperial Government . . . . .	12,531,353
Rents and profits of property . . . . .	2,301,535
Revenue (gross) of local undertakings, such as gasworks, waterworks, tramways, &c. . . . .	20,462,833
Loans . . . . .	34,376,115

Thus 38 per cent. of the receipts came from public rates, 10 per cent. from Imperial grants, 12 per cent. from revenue from local undertakings, and 28 per cent. from loans.

(2) The expenditure comprised the following items:—

	£
Highways, bridges and ferries . . . . .	15,417,299
Poor relief and maintenance of pauper lunatics . . . . .	14,562,651
Education . . . . .	12,627,493
Police . . . . .	5,680,561
Sewerage and sewage disposal . . . . .	4,549,745
Gasworks, waterworks and other local undertakings . . . . .	27,170,171
Repayment of loans and interest . . . . .	18,336,837

Over 22 per cent. of the total expenditure was in respect of local undertakings, 15 per cent. for repayment of loans and interest, 10 per cent. for education, and 12 per cent. for poor relief.





County Treasurer, J. P. Wilton Haines, King Street, Gloucester.

**Hampshire** (or Southampton).—**Chairman**, The Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I.; **Clerk**, Henry Barber, LL.B., The Castle, Winchester; **Deputy Clerk**, F. V. Barber, LL.B.; **Chief Constable**, Major St. A. B. Warde, Hants Constabulary, Winchester; **County Surveyor**, W. J. Taylor, M.I.C.E.; **County Treasurer**, G. E. Yonge; **Deputy Treasurer**, E. V. Dashwood; **Director of Education**, D. T. Cowan.

**Herefordshire**.—**Chairman**, Col. Prescott-Decie; **Clerk**, J. R. Symonds, Hereford; **Chief Constable**, Capt. the Hon. E. S. Stanhope; **County Surveyor**, A. Dryland, Hereford; **Secretary for Education**, J. Wiltshire, Hereford.

**Hertfordshire**.—**Chairman**, Sir John Evans, K.C.B.; **Vice-Chairman**, the Right Hon. T. F. Halsey, M.P.; **Clerk**, Charles Elton Longmore, Hertford; **Chief Constable**, Lt.-Col. Daniell, Hatfield; **Surveyor**, U. A. Smith, Hatfield.

**Huntingdonshire**.—**Chairman**, Earl of Sandwich; **Clerk**, J. Percy Maule; **Chief Constable**, Lieut.-Col. Alan G. Chichester; **Surveyor**, H. Leete.

**Isle of Wight** (Administrative County of).—**Chairman**, Godfrey Baring; **Vice-Chairman**, James Thomas; **Clerk**, John Dryton; **Deputy Clerk and Accountant**, Chas. E. Nobbs; **Chief Constable**, Capt. Connor; **Surveyor**, Samuel R. Cocks; **Secretary for Education**, F. G. Flux; **Accountant to Education Committee**, H. C. Grapes; **Organising Secretary to Higher Education Sub-Committee**, J. D. Custance.

**Kent**.—**Chairman**, George Marsham, Hayle Cottage, Maidstone; **Vice-Chairman**, F. S. W. Cornwallis, Linton Park, Maidstone; **Clerk**, W. B. Prosser, Sessions House, Maidstone; **Chief Constable**, Lt.-Col. H. M. A. Warde; **Surveyor**, H. P. Maybury.

**Lancashire**.—**Chairman**, Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. Hibbert, K.C.B.; **Clerk**, Harcourt E. Clare, Preston; **Deputy Clerk**, J. P. Muspratt, Preston; **Chief Constable**, Col. H. M. Moorsom, Preston; **Medical Officer**, E. Sergeant, Preston; **County Bridgemaster**, W. C. Hall; **Surveyor**, W. H. Schofield; **Treasurer**, H. Alison, Preston; **Auditor**, R. F. Easterby, Preston.

**Leicestershire**.—**Chairman**, Hussey Packe; **Clerk**, W. J. Freer, Leicester; **Chief Constable**, E. Holmes, Leicester; **County Architect and Engineer**, S. P. Pick, Leicester.

**Lincolnshire** (Holland Division).—**Chairman**, Councillor H. M. Proctor; **Clerk**, H. Chaderton Johnson; **Chief Constable**, Capt. Mitchell-Innes; **Surveyors**, Lewis Starkie, J. T. Peacock.

**Lincolnshire** (Kesteven Division).—**Chairman**, Sir John Henry Thorold, Bart., Syston Park, Grantham; **Vice-Chairman**, Valentine Stapleton, Esq., Market Deeping; **Clerk**, T. H. Holdich, Sleaford; **Chief Constable**, Capt. Mitchell-Innes, Lincoln; **County Surveyor**, W. B. Purser, Grantham; **Architect**, J. Clare, Sleaford; **Treasurer**, F. A. Peacock, Sleaford.

**Lincolnshire** (Lindsey Division).—**Chairman**, William Embleton-Fox, Northorpe Hall, Lincoln; **Clerk**, C. Scorer, Lincoln; **Chief Constable**, Capt. C. Mitchell-Innes; **Surveyor**, J. Thropp, C.E.; **Treasurer**, Alexander Samuel Leslie Melville, Lincoln.

**London**.—See separate article LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

**Middlesex**.—**Chairman**, Sir Ralph Littler, C.B., K.C.; **Deputy-Chairman**, Montagu

Sharpe; **Clerk**, Sir R. Nicholson; **Deputy-Clerk**, W. G. Austin, Guildhall, Westminster.

**Monmouthshire**.—**Chairman**, Alderman S. N. Jones, Abertillery; **Clerk**, H. Stafford Gustard, Newport; **Chief Constable**, Victor Bosanquet, Abergavenny; **Surveyor**, W. Tanner, Newport.

**Norfolk**.—**Chairman**, Sir W. H. Brown-folkes, Bart.; **Clerk**, C. Foster, Norwich; **Deputy Clerk**, G. C. Davies; **Chief Constable**, Sir Paynton Pigott, D.L.; **Surveyor**, T. H. B. Heslop; **Secretary of Education**, W. D. Bushell; **Assistant ditto**, Edward Pillow.

**Northamptonshire**.—**Chairman**, S. G. Stopford Sackville, M.P., Drayton House, Thrapston; **Vice-Chairman**, J. R. Wilkinson Addington, Thrapston; **Clerk**, H. A. Millington, Northampton; **Chief Constable**, J. D. Kellie MacCallum, County Hall, Northampton; **Medical Officer of Health**, C. E. Paget, Northampton; **County Accountant**, A. C. Pearson, Northampton; **Education Secretary**, J. L. Holland, Northampton; **Surveyor**, C. S. Morris, Northampton.

**Northumberland**.—**Chairman**, His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., Alnwick Castle; **Vice-Chairman**, Henry N. Middleton, Esq., Dissington Hall, Northumberland; **Clerk**, S. Sanderson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; **Deputy Clerk**, C. D. Forster, Newcastle-on-Tyne; **Chief Constable**, Capt. Fullarton James, Morpeth; **County Surveyor**, J. A. Bean, The Moothall, Newcastle; **County Medical Officer**, Dr. J. W. Hembrough, St. Nicholas Chambers, Newcastle; **County Treasurer**, Messrs. Barclay & Co., Bankers, Newcastle; **Secretary to Education Committee**, C. Williams, Pearl Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**Nottinghamshire**.—**Chairman**, Lord Belper, A.D.C.; **Clerk**, H. Hampton Copnal, Shire Hall, Nottingham; **Chief Constable**, Capt. W. H. Tomasson; **Surveyor**, E. P. Hooley; **Medical Officer**, Dr. H. Handford; **Director of Education**, C. J. Bristowe.

**Oxfordshire**.—**Chairman**, Viscount Valentia, C.B., M.P.; **Clerk**, T. M. Davenport, M.A., Oxford; **Chief Constable**, Lt.-Col. Hon. E. A. Holmes-a-Court; **Surveyor**, S. Stallard; **Secretary for Education**, Percy Elford, M.A.

**Peterborough** (County Soke of), Northants.—**Chairman**, Col. C. I. Strong, Thorpe Hall, Peterborough; **Clerk of the Council and Clerk to Education Committee**, Walter J. Deacon, Peterborough; **Chief Constable**, J. D. K. McCallum, County Hall, Northampton; **Surveyor**, Robert Williams, Newborough, Peterborough; **Treasurer**, Henry Pank, Peterborough.

**Rutlandshire**.—**Chairman**, Earl of Gainsborough; **Clerk**, B. A. Adam, Oakham; **Chief Constable**, W. Keep; **Surveyor**, J. Richardson.

**Shropshire**.—**Chairman**, J. Bowen-Jones; **Clerk**, E. C. Peele, Shrewsbury; **Chief Constable**, Capt. G. Williams-Freeman; **Surveyor**, A. T. Davis, C.E.; **Educational Secretaries**, Henry Pendlebury and Henry Wale; **Finance Clerk**, W. Baxter; **Medical Officer**, J. Wheatley, M.D.

**Somerset**.—**Chairman**, The Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse, M.P.; **Clerk**, H. M. Bennett, Frome; **Chief Constable**, Capt. C. G. Alison, Glastonbury; **Surveyor**, W. J. Wilcox, 1, Belmont, Bath; **Treasurer**, W. C. King, Weston-super-Mare.

**Staffordshire**.—**Chairman**, Lord Hatherton, C.M.G.; **Clerk**, M. F. Blakiston, Stafford; **Chief Constable**, Capt. Hon. G. A. Anson; **Surveyor**, W. H. Cheadle; **County Medical Officer**, Dr. George Reid; **Treasurer**, P. H. Harston;

**Surveyor** (Main Roads), J. Moncur, A.M.I.C.E., Stafford; **Director of Education**, Graham Balfour, M.A., Stafford.

**Suffolk** (East).—**Chairman**, Lord Rendlesham; **Clerk**, A. Townshend Cobbold; **Chief Constable**, Capt. J. G. Mayne; **Surveyor**, H. Miller, M.I.C.E.

**Suffolk** (West).—**Chairman**, O. D. Johnson; **Clerk**, A. Townshend Cobbold; **Chief Constable**, Capt. H. C. Metcalfe; **Surveyor**, A. Ainsworth Hunt.

**Surrey**.—**Chairman**, E. J. Halsey; **Clerk**, T. W. Weeding, County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames; **Chief Constable**, Capt. M. L. Sant; **Surveyor**, F. G. Howell.

**Sussex** (East).—**Chairman**, Rear-Admiral the Hon. T. S. Brand; **Clerk**, F. Merrifield, Lewes; **Chief Constable**, Major H. G. Lang, Lewes; **Surveyor**, F. J. Wood, Lewes.

**Sussex** (West).—**Chairman**, The Earl Winter-ton; **Clerk**, F. Merrifield, Lewes; **Chief Constable**, Capt. G. R. B. Drummond, Horsham; **Surveyor**, William McIntosh, Horsham.

**Warwickshire**.—**Chairman**, J. S. Dugdale, K.C.; **Clerk**, E. Field, Leamington; **Deputy Clerk**, H. Field; **Chief Constable**, Capt. J. T. Brinkley; **Surveyor**, J. Willmot; **Treasurer**, S. C. Smith, Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Warwick; **County Finance Clerk**, A. W. Fox, Warwick; **Director of Education**, Bolton King, Warwick.

**Westmorland**.—**Chairman**, F. Markham; **Clerk**, J. Bolton, Kendal; **Chief Constable**, Charles de Courcy Parry, Esq.; **Surveyor**, J. Bintley; **Treasurer**, G. E. Cartmel.

**Wiltshire**.—**Chairman**, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P.; **Clerk**, R. W. Merriman; **Treasurer**, E. B. Merriman; **Accountant**, T. A. Dring; **Surveyor**, C. S. Adye; **Medical Officer of Health**, Dr. J. Tubb Thomas; **Analyst**, Dr. Bernard Dyer; **Chief Constable**, Capt. Sterne, R.N.; **Director of Education**, William Pullinger, County Offices, Trowbridge; **Secretary Agricultural Education Committee**, Charles Henry Corbett.

**Worcestershire**.—**Chairman**, J. W. Willis-Bund; **Vice-Chairman**, Robert Woodward; **Clerk**, S. Thornely, Worcester; **Chief Constable**, Lt.-Col. H. S. Walker; **Treasurer**, A. C. Cherry; **County Finance Clerk**, W. J. Moody; **Medical Officer**, H. G. Fosbrooke, D.P.H. (Cantab.); **County Surveyor**, H. Rowe; **County Road Surveyor**, J. H. Garrett; **Director of Education**, Dr. S. G. Rawson; **County Analyst**, C. C. Duncan; **Secretary Education Committee**, James Mason.

**Yorkshire** (East Riding).—**Chairman**, Lord Wenlock; **Clerk**, J. J. Bickersteth, Beverley; **Deputy**, J. R. Procter; **Chief Constable**, Major W. H. Dunlop; **Surveyor**, Alfred Beaumont.

**Yorkshire** (North Riding).—**Chairman**, John Hutton, M.P.; **Clerk**, W. C. Trevor, Northallerton; **Chief Constable**, Major R. L. Bower, C.M.G.; **Surveyor**, W. G. Bryning.

**Yorkshire** (West Riding).—**Chairman**, Alderman Charles G. Milnes Gaskell, Thornes House, Wakefield; **Clerk**, F. Alvey Darwin, Wakefield; **Deputy Clerk**, W. Vibart Dixon; **Treasurer**, W. Clarke; **Chief Constable**, Capt. T. Stuart Russell; **Architect**, J. Vickers Edwards; **Surveyor**, F. G. Carpenter; **Medical Officer**, Dr. J. R. Kaye, M.B.; **Registrar of Deeds**, T. B. Sugden.

## II. WALES.

**Anglesey**.—**Chairman**, Robert Williams Roberts; **Clerk**, J. Rice Roberts, Llangefni; **Chief Constable**, Lewis Prothero, Menai Bridge.

**Brecknockshire**.—**Chairman**, Right Hon.

Lord Glanusk; **Clerk**, H. Edgar Thomas, Brecon; **Chief Constable**, E. R. Gwynne; **Surveyor**, C. W. Best.

**Cardiganshire**.—**Chairman**, Thomas Evans, Esq.; **Clerk**, H. C. Fryer, Aberystwyth; **Chief Constable**, Edward Williams; **Surveyors**, R. Lloyd, D. Davies.

**Carmarthenshire**.—**Chairman**, John Lewis, Meiros Hall, Drefach, Llandyssul; **Vice-Chairman**, D. C. Parry, Stepney Street, Llanelly; **Clerk**, J. W. Nicholas, Carmarthen; **Treasurer**, R. Peel Price, Llandovery; **Chief Constable**, W. Philipps, Llandilo; **Surveyor**, C. H. Mounsey, Carmarthen.

**Carnarvonshire**.—**Chairman**, J. E. Roberts; **Clerk**, J. T. Roberts, Carnarvon; **Chief Constable**, Lt.-Col. A. A. Ruck; **Surveyor**, E. Evans.

**Denbighshire**.—**Chairman**, John Roberts; **Clerk**, W. R. Evans; **Deputy Clerk**, John Roberts; **Chief Constable**, Major T. J. Leadbetter; **County Surveyor**, R. L. Williams; **District Surveyors**, E. W. Jones and R. B. Adams.

**Flintshire**.—**Chairman**, Councillor James Woolley Summers; **Vice-Chairman**, Councillor E. Sydney Taylor; **Clerk**, Richard Bromley; **Chief Constable**, Major R. T. Webber; **County Surveyor**, Samuel Evans; **County Treasurer**, Thomas Williams; **Main Roads Inspector**, Robert Lloyd; **County Coroner**, F. Llewellyn Jones.

**Glamorgan**.—**Chairman**, J. Blandy Jenkins; **Clerk**, T. Mansel Franklen, Cardiff; **Deputy Clerk**, W. E. R. Allen, Cardiff; **Chief Constable**, L. Lindsay, Cardiff; **Surveyor**, T. Ll. Edwards, Bridgend; **Medical Officer**, W. Williams, M.A., M.D., Parade, Cardiff; **R. Fisher**, County Accountant.

**Merionethshire**.—**Chairman**, John Parry; **Vice-Chairman**, Robert Roberts; **Clerk**, Robert Jones, Portmadoc; **County Treasurer**, Hon. John Richards, Dolgelly; **Chief Constable**, Major T. W. Best, Barmouth; **Surveyor**, J. M. Jones, Trawsfynydd.

**Montgomeryshire**.—**Chairman**, A. C. Humphreys-Owen, M.P.; **Clerk**, G. D. Harrison, Welshpool; **Chief Constable**, W. J. Holland; **Surveyor**, G. A. Hutchins.

**Pembrokeshire**.—**Chairman**, Judge W. S. Owen; **Vice-Chairman**, Abel Thomas, K.C., M.P.; **Clerk of the Peace**, William Davies George; **Chief Constable**, T. Ince Webb-Bowen; **Surveyor**, T. George; **Assistant Surveyor**, Arthur H. Thomas, surer, Henry Pank, Peterborough.

**Radnorshire**.—**Chairman**, C. C. Rogers; **Clerk**, Hugh Vaughan Vaughan, Llandrindod Wells; **Chief Constable**, Major the Hon. C. E. Walsh; **Surveyor**, R. Wellings Thomas.

## ESPERANTO.

The British Esperanto Association was established in October 1904 as a national centre for the promotion of the use of Esperanto as an international medium of communication. This artificial key-language is the invention of Dr. Zamenhof, of Warsaw, who was born at Grodno, in Russian Poland, in 1859. From his boyhood he devoted his energies to its production and perfecting, but it was not until '87 that he ventured to submit it to general notice by the publication of his brochure "An International Language, by Dr. Esperanto." For the first ten years little apparent success rewarded him, but since '97 its progress has been rapid and



uninterrupted. There are now about 150 groups, situated in all parts of the world, and forming centres of active propaganda. Of these 29 are within the British Isles, the first being that at Keighley, in Yorkshire, which was founded in 1902. Apart from these official organisations, a very widespread and sympathetic interest has been aroused, as the ever-growing attention it receives from all sections of the press testifies.

Its own journals and magazines number more than twenty, and circulate in every civilised country. The chief of these "Gazetoj" are *La Lingvo Internacia*, a bi-monthly published in Paris; *La Internacia Scienca Revuo*, also published in Paris, both of which are printed entirely in Esperanto, and the various organs of the National Associations, which are usually printed in Esperanto and French, Russian, or English, etc., as the case may be. In England *The Esperantist* has been issued monthly since 1903, and *The British Esperantist* is about to be started as the official organ of the British Esperantist Association.

The merits and uses of Esperanto have appealed to all sections of the community. Educationists, scientists, tourists, commercial men, etc., are rapidly recognising its practical and valuable nature. The French Physical Society, the International Association of Electricians, the Touring Club de France, Sir William Ramsay, Profs. Becquerel, Berthelot, Carlo Bourlet, Dr. Lloyd of Liverpool University, Mr. W. T. Stead, Mr. Felix Moscheles, and many other well-known men and institutions are according it their active support. On the Continent it has already been added to the curriculum of many lycées and gymnasia, and independent classes are being arranged everywhere. Several international congresses have been held, notably at Dover and Calais during the motor-boat week in 1904; and an important assembly takes place at Boulogne early in 1905, at which Dr. Zamenhof is expected to be present.

The chief characteristics of Esperanto are its simplicity of construction, the facility with which it may be acquired, and the practical ease and euphony of its pronunciation. Its grammar is strictly scientific, its rules having been reduced to essentials, and being subject to no exceptions or irregularities. Its vocabulary consists of some nine hundred root forms, which have been selected from the most familiar languages, so that they may be easily acquired by any person of average education and intelligence. By co-ordination of these roots, by scientific modification by inflexion, and by an ingenious system of a few suffixes and prefixes, it is possible to convey in the exactest manner every shade of meaning. Its alphabet consists of 28 letters, each letter having an invariable sound, so that it is understandable as a spoken language by every nationality. In all these respects—in sound, in construction, in practicability and in adherents—it fairly claims to have beaten all its competitors, and provides at once an actual and proved instrument of communication with all who differ in their national forms of speech.

The President of the British Esperanto Association is Lieut.-Col. Pollen, LL.D., and the Hon. Secretary is Mr. Harald Clegg, 14, Norfolk Street, London, S.W., from whom Esperanto publications and all information can be obtained.

## ETHICAL SOCIETIES.

Ethical Societies are associations for promoting ethical culture. Their objects are: (a) by purely natural and human means to help men to love, know, and do the right; (b) to emphasise the moral factor in all personal, social, political, national, and international relations; (c) to affirm that moral ideas and the moral life are independent of beliefs as to the ultimate nature of things and as to a life after death; (d) to assist in developing the science of ethics. The ethical movement in America was initiated by Dr. Felix Adler of New York, and has spread to Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis; also to Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and Italy. An International Committee exists: Secretary *pro tem.*, Mr. Gustav Spiller, 54, Prince of Wales's Road, Battersea, S.W.

The following Societies are established in London: South Place Ethical Society, Finsbury, E.C., Hon. Secretary, Mrs. C. F. Smith, 10A, Featherstone Buildings, Holborn, W.C. West London Ethical Society, which meets at Kensington Town Hall, Chairman, Stanton Coit, Ph.D., Hon. Secretary, W. Sanders, 18, Brynmaer Road, Battersea Park, S.W.; East London Ethical Society, Bromley Public Hall, E., Hon. Secretary, Mr. G. Spiller, 54, Prince of Wales Road, Battersea Park, S.W.; South London Ethical Society, Surrey Masonic Hall, S.E., Hon. Secretary, Mr. Harrold Johnson, "Launceston," Lindsey Road, Worcester Park; St. Pancras Ethical Society, Stanley Hall, Junction Road, N., Hon. Secretary, Mr. G. A. Smith, Dartmouth Park Lodge, N.W.; Battersea Ethical Society, Upper Town Hall, Lavender Hill, Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. Wright, 69, Parkside Street, Battersea, S.W.; Hampstead Ethical Institute, Hampstead Conservatoire, Swiss Cottage, Hon. Secretary, Miss J. Gowa, 22, Greencroft Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.; Ethical Religion Society, Steinway Hall, near Portman Square, W., Lecturer, Dr. Washington Sullivan; Wimbledon Ethical Society, 6, The Broadway, Wimbledon, Hon. Secretary, Mr. Fred Satchwell, 26, Prince's Road, Wimbledon; Forest Gate Ethical Church, Earlam Hall, Earlam Grove, Hon. Secretary, care of Earlam Hall, Forest Gate, E.; Wood Green Ethical Society, Fairfax Hall, Harringay, N., Hon. Secretary, Mr. Chas. F. Cooper, 36, Oakley Square, N.W.; Greenwich Ethical Society, Royal Hill Council School, Hon. Secretary, Miss G. Rowland, Lynn y Ddinas, Blackheath Rise, S.E.; North Kensington Ethical Society, Cornwall Hall, Notting Hill, Acting Secretary, Mr. J. Parslow, 56, Earlsmead Road, Kensal Rise, N.W.; East Ham Ethical Fellowship, Wakefield Hall, Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. A. McConnell, 68, Elizabeth Road, East Ham, E.; Plumstead Ethical Society, Conway Road Council School, Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. Elphick, 37, Hector Street, Plumstead.

There are also Societies at Bradford (Hon. Secretary, Mr. Alfred Musgrove, 60, Bowling Park Drive, Bradford), Croydon (Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. I'Anson, 53, Avondale Road, Croydon), Belfast (York Street Lecture Hall) Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. H. Gilliland, 40, St. Ives Gardens, Stranmillis Road, Belfast), Chesterfield (Hon. Secretary, Mr. Dentith, Avenue Road, Whittington Moor, near Chesterfield), Sheffield (Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Wolstenholme, 79, Burcot Road, Meersbrook, Sheffield), Nelson (Gen. Secretary, Mr. J. H.

Husband, 25, Raglan Street, Nelson), Liverpool (Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. Buxton, 4, Bertram Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool), Merthyr, S. Wales (Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. H. Murrin, 12, Court Terrace, Merthyr, S. Wales), Aberdare, S. Wales (Hon. Secretary, Mr. Wm. H. Davies, 25, Bell Street, Treccynon, Aberdare), and Cardiff, South Wales (Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. E. Jones, 67, Alfred Street, Roath, Cardiff).

The South, East, and West London, the St. Pancras, Battersea, Belfast, Greenwich, Merthyr, Nelson, North Kensington, and Wimbledon Ethical Societies, the Forest Gate Ethical Church, the Hampstead Ethical Institute, the Chesterfield Ethical Fellowship, and the Kingston Humanitarian Society, together with the Birmingham, Bolton, Hanley, Hyde, and West Bromwich Labour Churches, are federated into a Union of Ethical Societies, **Central Office**, 19, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.; **Secretary**, Miss Florence Winterbottom, 16, Sloane Street, S.W.

**Exeter Hall, Strand, London.** (Headquarters of the Central Y.M.C.A.) Erected in 1830-31 by Deering, for the holding of religious and philanthropic meetings. Celebrated as the scene of the religious meetings held annually in the month of May. Now the property of the Central Young Men's Christian Association, having been purchased and presented to that body by friends of the Institution at a total cost of £61,000. **General Secretary**, John H. Putterill; **Financial Secretary**, Clarence Hooper. See **YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION**.

**Extradition.** Extradition is the surrender to a prisoner accused of a crime by the Government, in whose territories he has taken refuge to the Government of which he is a subject, so that he may be punished or dealt with according to its laws for an offence committed within its jurisdiction. In the absence of treaty stipulations there is no obligation according to international law for the asylum state to surrender and deliver to the demanding state persons who have committed crimes within the dominion of the latter country; yet, as a matter of courtesy and comity between nations, fugitives from justice have sometimes been surrendered to friendly nations without treaty. The crimes for which extradition may be granted are stated in schedules to the Extra-

dition Act of '70 and the Extradition Act of '73. Under these two statutes treaties have been concluded with most civilised states. In the event of a fugitive criminal escaping from this country evidence is taken on oath before a magistrate to prove the facts alleged. Such testimony is firstly authenticated by the magistrate before whom it was taken, and afterwards by the Home Secretary, the Foreign Secretary, and the diplomatic representative in London of the nation upon which the demand for extradition is to be made. The documents so verified as accurate are sent through the British representative in the state referred to; and if the criminal is arrested therein they are offered in evidence before a court of competent jurisdiction. If this foreign tribunal decides that a *prima-facie* case has been made out against the fugitive, he is surrendered and brought home to take his trial in England. If the evidence as to identity or other points against him is considered insufficient, the prisoner is remanded to obtain further proof, if this can be given, or he is immediately released. A demand by a foreign state having an extradition treaty with this country for the surrender of a fugitive criminal of that state who is suspected of being in the United Kingdom, is to be made to a Secretary of State by a diplomatic representative of that state. Unless the former thinks the offence is one of a political character, he may inform a police magistrate of this demand, and require his warrant for the apprehension of the criminal. If the criminal is brought before him he is to admit any testimony that tends to show that the offence is political or is not an extradition crime. If the evidence is such as would justify a committal for trial in England, or would show that the prisoner has been convicted, the magistrate is to send him to gaol, and after an interval of fifteen days, or if a *habeas corpus* is issued after the decision of the court, the Secretary of State may by warrant deliver him over to the representatives of the foreign country. If, however, the prisoner is not removed within two months he is to be discharged. The '70 Act applies with certain modifications to all British possessions. Consult "The Law and Practice of Extradition" (Stevens & Sons), by Messrs. H. C. Biron and K. E. Chalmers.

## F

### FACTORY AND WORKSHOP LEGISLATION.

For a complete summary of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901, which amended and consolidated all previous legislation having for its object the regulation of factories and workshops, see eds, 1902 and 1903.

The inspection of factories and workshops is carried out under the control of the Home Office, which employs for the work a special staff of 153 inspectors (including assistants), of whom 9 are women. These inspectors have full powers of entry to any factory, workshop, laundry, dock, wharf or other premises under the Act, or school where factory children are educated. They may call for any registers or

documents kept in accordance with the Act, and may conduct proceedings connected with their office before a magistrate. The Act prescribes limits of the hours in which women, young persons and children may be employed; also intervals for meals, certain holidays, and a weekly short day. When a person enters upon the occupation of a factory or workshop he must serve on the inspector for the district a written notice containing a description of the place, its machinery, and the work to be carried on there. Various prescribed notices must be affixed at the entrance to the factory or workshop, and a register kept in which to record particulars as to the children and young persons employed, accidents, cleaning, and



other matters dealt with in the Act. Periodical returns of the number, age, sex and occupation of persons employed are required from the occupiers of factories and workshops. The chief inspector appoints certifying surgeons, whose duty it is to investigate accidents and to examine young persons and children employed in factories and give certificates of fitness for employment. In the case of certain dangerous trades under Special Rules, a periodical examination by the certifying surgeon is required.

Workshops, workplaces, and (to a limited extent) factories are subject to the provisions of the law relating to public health. Local authorities, accordingly, are charged with the duty of seeing that such places are kept in a clean and sanitary condition, properly ventilated, and not overcrowded. They have special powers with regard to bakehouses. They are responsible for insuring that factories and workshops are provided with means of escape in case of fire. They must keep a register of outworkers, and see that the places where they work are not unwholesome. The zeal and efficiency manifested by different local authorities in discharging their duties in regard to workshops and workplaces vary considerably. The more progressive of them have appointed women inspectors to look after workshops employing female labour.

See LABOUR MOVEMENT for statistics.

The **Truck Acts** of '31, '87, and '96, the main objects of which are (1) to insure the payment of wages to workpeople in current coin of the realm, without imposing upon them any obligation to spend any part of such wages in any particular way or at any particular shop; and (2) to prevent fines or deductions being imposed unreasonably or without due notice to the worker, are, so far as factories and workshops are concerned, administered by the Factory Inspectors, who for this purpose have the same powers as under the Factory Acts.

Chief Inspector, Dr. B. A. Whitelegge, C.B., Home Office.

Deputy Chief Inspector, Mr. W. D. Cramp, I.S.O., Home Office.

Medical Inspector, Dr. T. M. Legge, Home Office.

Principal Lady Inspector, Miss A. M. Anderson, 66, Victoria Street, S.W.

**Fairbairn, Rev. A. M., M.A., D.Litt.** (Oxon.), D.D. (Edin. and Yale), LL.D. (Aberdeen), D.Litt. (Leeds), **Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford**, was b. 1838, near Edinburgh, and ed. at Edinburgh and Berlin universities. Commenced ministry (60) at Bathgate, Linlithgowshire, removing in '72 to Aberdeen. In '77 he became **Principal of Airedale College, Bradford**. For five years he lectured at his *alma mater*, Edinburgh University, on "The Comparative History of Religions," and in '92-4 was Gifford Lecturer at Aberdeen University. In '83 he was elected **Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales**. The great work of his life, however, commenced with his removal in '86 to Oxford, and his appointment to the principality of **Mansfield College**. He is one of the constituent Fellows of the British Academy. He has visited and lectured in **America** at Yale University, at the University of Chicago (the Haskell lectures on Comparative Religion in India for '98-9), and

at Union Seminary, New York. Edited the **Hibbert Lectures, '88**, of the late Dr. Hatch. He is a frequent contributor to the *Contemporary Review*, and has also written many books, including "Studies in the Philosophy of Religion and History," "Studies in the Life of Christ," "Religion in History and in Modern Life," "Christ in Modern Theology," "Christ in the Centuries," "Catholicism, Roman and Anglican" ('99) and "The Philosophy of the Christian Religion" (1902).

## FINANCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

### I. THE REVENUE.

### II. GRANTS IN AID OF LOCAL TAXATION.

### III. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

### IV. THE NATIONAL DEBT.

### V. THE BUDGET.

The **public revenue** is now derived from customs and excise duties, estate and legacy, etc., duties, stamps, land tax, house duty, property and income tax, the post office, the hereditary revenues of the Crown from woods, forests, and lands, and a number of miscellaneous sources. Duties on sugar, exported coal, and imported corn and flour have been recently imposed by Parliament at the instance of the Government, but the last impost—that on corn and flour, which was only enacted in 1902—was abolished in 1903. Little more than half a century ago scarcely a necessary of life, not to mention luxuries, escaped taxation; and an idea of the extent to which the system was carried may be gained from the statement that whereas the total number of articles and subdivisions of articles in the English Tariff of Import Duties was 53 in '75, in '59 it was 307, and in '40 no less than 1046. Of the aggregate revenue raised by the State, the bulk is paid into the Exchequer, but a large sum goes, as explained lower down, to the Local Taxation Accounts.

The **public expenditure**, which is met by issues from the Exchequer, may be classed under two heads: (1) **Consolidated Fund Services**, or sums the payment of which from the **Consolidated Fund** has been already authorised by Acts of Parliament, and which are issued at the proper time without the annual intervention of Parliament; and (2) **Supply Services**, which are the numerous items brought forward every year in Committee of Supply.

Under the first head are included the charges for interest and management of the National Debt, the Civil List and Annuities to the Royal Family, and many salaries and pensions which are set forth in some detail below, and which in the national balance sheet are included under "**Other Consolidated Fund Services**." In the Consolidated Fund Services are also now included certain payments to the Local Taxation Accounts as apart from the payments made directly to them and not passing through the Exchequer (see TABLES A, B and C). The total expenditure for Consolidated Fund Services in 1903-4 was £29,781,000, and for Supply Services £117,180,000.

The **financial year** ends on March 31st, and generally after but sometimes before that day the **Chancellor of the Exchequer** makes the financial statement of income, expenditure, and national indebtedness, known as the **Budget**.

TABLE A.—NATIONAL BALANCE SHEET.

## INCOME.

	(1) Budget Estimate, 1903-4.	(2) Exchequer Receipts, 1903-4.	(3) Budget Estimate, 1904-5.
1. Customs . . . . .	£ 34,640,000	£ 33,850,000	£ 36,450,000
Inland Revenue:—			
2. Excise . . . . .	32,700,000	31,550,000	31,500,000
3. Estate, etc., Duties . . . . .	13,300,000	13,000,000	13,000,000
4. Stamps . . . . .	8,400,000	7,500,000	7,550,000
5. Land Tax . . . . .	750,000	725,000	750,000
6. House Duty . . . . .	1,850,000	1,925,000	1,900,000
7. Property and Income Tax . . . . .	30,500,000	30,800,000	30,000,000
<b>Total Exchequer Receipts from Taxes</b>	<b>122,140,000</b>	<b>119,350,000</b>	<b>121,150,000</b>
8. Post Office . . . . .	15,300,000	15,450,000	15,950,000
9. Telegraph Service . . . . .	3,800,000	3,700,000	3,750,000
10. Crown Lands . . . . .	445,000	460,000	450,000
11. Receipts from Suez Canal Shares and sundry Loans . . . . .	935,000	983,000	960,000
12. Miscellaneous . . . . .	1,050,000	1,603,000	1,350,000
<b>Total Exchequer Receipts from Non-Tax Revenue</b>	<b>22,130,000</b>	<b>22,196,000</b>	<b>22,460,000</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>144,270,000</b>	<b>141,546,000</b>	<b>143,610,000</b>

## EXPENDITURE.

	(4) Total Expenditure provided for in Budget, 1903-4.	(5) Amount issued to meet Total Expenditure, 1903-4.	(6) Budget Estimate for 1904-5.
<b>I. Consolidated Fund Services:</b>	£	£	£
1. National Debt Services . . . . .	27,000,000	27,000,000	27,000,000
2. Other Consolidated Fund Services . . . . .	1,763,000	1,624,000	1,640,000
3. Payments to Local Taxation Accounts . . . . .	1,156,000	1,157,000	1,160,000
<b>Total Consolidated Fund Services</b>	<b>29,919,000</b>	<b>29,781,000</b>	<b>29,800,000</b>
<b>II. Supply Services:</b>			
1. Army (including Ordnance Factories) . . . . .	34,500,000	36,677,000	29,400,000
2. Navy . . . . .	34,457,000	35,476,000	36,889,000
3. Civil Services . . . . .	26,501,000	26,870,000	27,984,000
4. Customs and Inland Revenue . . . . .	3,113,000	3,085,000	3,104,000
5. Post Office . . . . .	10,068,000	9,758,000	10,201,000
6. Telegraph Service . . . . .	4,549,000	4,528,000	4,716,000
7. Packet Service . . . . .	787,000	786,000	786,000
<b>Total Supply Services</b>	<b>114,035,000</b>	<b>117,180,000</b>	<b>113,080,000</b>
<b>Grand Totals</b>	<b>143,954,000</b>	<b>146,961,000</b>	<b>142,880,000</b>
Balance . . . . .			730,000
			<b>£143,610,000</b>

There is a standing committee of the House of Commons for the examination of the accounts, showing the appropriation of the sums granted by Parliament to meet the public expenditure; and the Comptroller and Auditor-General reports to this committee whether or not the expenditure has been in accordance with the purpose for which it was granted.

Some useful information afforded by this committee to Parliament in respect of certain items of war expenditure will be found under SESSION, sect. 108.

## I. THE REVENUE.

As explained above, the revenue of the State collected by Imperial officers is paid part into the Exchequer and part to the Local Taxation Accounts. The aggregate revenue so raised amounted in 1902-3 to £161,319,000, and in 1903-4 to £151,341,000, and in the latter year £141,546,000 was paid into the Exchequer (see TABLE A), and £9,795,000 (in round figures) into the Local Taxation Accounts (see TABLE B). Here are the figures for the two years:—



	1902-3.	1903-4.
Aggregate Revenue raised by State .	£161,319,000	£151,341,000
(a) For the Exchequer	151,552,000	141,546,000
(b) For the Local Taxation Accounts .	9,767,000	9,795,000

The figures given below under the headings of Customs, Excise, etc., show the net receipts under the heads of duties; the total net produce, and the amount paid into the Exchequer, and in the case of Customs, Excise, and Estate Duties into the Local Taxation Accounts also. There is frequently a little variation between the total receipts and the total payments, a little being sometimes left in hand which may go to augment the payments in the next year.

**Customs Receipts.***Export.*

Coal, etc. . . . . £2,051,653

*Import.*

We subjoin figures showing the net produce from the principal articles contributing to Customs:—

Beer, Mum, Spruce, etc. . . . .	£22,395
Chicory . . . . .	54,411
Cocoa . . . . .	184,186
Cocoa Husks, Chocolate, and Cocoa Butter . . . . .	86,731
Coffee . . . . .	188,168
Corn, Grain, etc. . . . .	101,234
Currants . . . . .	106,615
Figs . . . . .	57,601
Plums (Dried or Preserved) . . . . .	43,100
Prunes . . . . .	11,764
Raisins . . . . .	230,662
Spirits (Colonial and Foreign):	
Rum . . . . .	2,345,235
Brandy . . . . .	1,266,832
Geneva . . . . .	235,596
Other Sorts . . . . .	813,703
Sugar:	
Refined and Unrefined . . . . .	5,344,361
Molasses and Glucose . . . . .	241,406
Articles containing Sugar and Saccharine . . . . .	147,297
Tea . . . . .	6,569,026
Tobacco and Snuff . . . . .	12,646,483
Wine . . . . .	1,338,168
All other articles . . . . .	16,951
Charges on deliveries from Bonded Warehouses . . . . .	45,134
Monies deposited and not appropriated to Goods(excess of repayments) Isle of Man: Duties, etc., collected in the island, exclusive of Tea, Tobacco and Wine . . . . .	(14,871)
and Wine . . . . .	53,771
Total . . . . .	£34,217,354

Of the total customs receipts £33,850,000 was paid into the Exchequer; £203,105 to the Local Taxation Accounts; and £83,259 on account of the Isle of Man.

**Excise.**

The following is the net produce under different heads of Excise duties:—

Beer . . . . .	£13,461,280
Spirits . . . . .	18,667,819
Railway Duty . . . . .	358,984
Saccharine . . . . .	906
Tobacco (Home-grown) . . . . .	47
Charges on delivery from Bonded Warehouses, etc. . . . .	5,207
Chicory, etc. . . . .	1,106
Coffee Mixture Labels . . . . .	2,506
Glucose Duty . . . . .	82,625
Licence Duties, viz.:	
Auctioneers, Appraisers, etc. . . . .	92,814
Beer and Cider, and Beer and Wine Brewers . . . . .	184,912
Dog . . . . .	8,591
Establishment, viz.:	
Armorial Bearings . . . . .	600,958
Carriages . . . . .	74,545
Male Servants . . . . .	542,528
Gold and Silver Plate (Dealers') . . . . .	160,870
Gun . . . . .	190,025
Hawkers and Pedlars . . . . .	64,939
Medicine (Patent) Vendors . . . . .	119,393
Pawnbrokers . . . . .	26,876
Refreshment House . . . . .	9,617
Spirits:	
Distillers and Rectifiers . . . . .	37,883
Dealers . . . . .	10,207
Publicans, including Grocers in Scotland and Ireland . . . . .	14,365
Tobacco Manufacturers . . . . .	167,616
Tobacco Dealers . . . . .	6,079
Wine and Sweets . . . . .	93,923
Other than the foregoing . . . . .	76,854
Locomotives on Highways . . . . .	2,450
Local Taxation Penalties . . . . .	2,503
Total . . . . .	8,239
	£36,863,509

Of the total net produce of Excise £31,550,000 was paid to the Exchequer, and £5,396,387 to the Local Taxation Accounts.

**Estate, etc., Duties.**

Estate Duty payable on property of persons dying after Aug. 1st, '94 .	£13,531,391
Probate and Account Duty payable on Personal Property of persons dying before Aug. 2nd, '94 .	67,981
Temporary Estate Duty payable in like manner on:	
Personalty . . . . .	3,637
Realty . . . . .	12,335
Legacy Duty . . . . .	2,966,959
Succession Duty . . . . .	698,184
Corporation Duty . . . . .	45,650

Total estate duties, including portion collected for local authorities . . . . .

£17,326,137

£13,000,000 was paid into the Exchequer and £4,195,581 to the Local Taxation Accounts.

**Stamps.**

Deeds and other Instruments not otherwise enumerated . . .	£3,303,442
Deeds, etc., Penalties . . .	6,192
Bills of Exchange . . .	690,046
Receipts, Drafts, and other <i>id.</i> Stamps . . .	1,559,699
Composition for the Duties on Bills and Notes of the Banks of England and Ireland, and of Country Bankers . . .	124,400
Cards . . .	23,818
Licences and Certificates . . .	172,752
Life Insurances . . .	69,729
Marine Insurances . . .	213,133
Medicines (Patent) . . .	323,446
Bonds to Bearer and Substituted Securities . . .	169,276
Companies' Capital Duty . . .	474,806
Contract Notes (above <i>id.</i> ) . . .	159,411
Loan Capital Duty . . .	22,403
Foreign Certificates . . .	15,729
Share Warrants . . .	65,757
<b>Total . . .</b>	<b>£7,394,039</b>

There was paid into the Exchequer £7,500,000.

**Land Tax, House Duty, Income Tax, Miscellaneous.**

The items Land Tax and House Duty speak for themselves. In regard to the **Property and Income Tax**, which was at the rate of *11d.* in the £, an approximate appropriation of the net receipts under the different schedules, if based on the statistics of assessments for 1902-3, would be:

**Schedule A**, Lands, Tenements, etc., £7,625,112;

**Schedule B**, Occupation of Lands, Tenements, etc., £213,503;

**Schedule C**, Annuities, Dividends, etc., £2,135,032;

**Schedule D**, Professions, Trades, etc., £18,117,267;

**Schedule E**, Public Offices, Annuities from Public Revenues, etc., £2,409,536.

The gross **Post Office receipts** were: postage stamps sold (£16,342,052), postage collected in cash (£395,906), postage from foreign and colonial offices (£166,150), commission on money orders (£155,923), commission on postal orders (£392,142), and certain miscellaneous receipts amounting to £38,602—total £17,490,774. The payments made out of these receipts include £568,360 to Inland Revenue department, £963,186 to railway companies on account of Parcel Post, and £376,999 postage collected for credit of foreign and colonial offices—the total of all such payments being £1,931,675, leaving the net receipts £15,559,100.

Under the heading of **Crown Lands** comes the produce of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown, which was paid into the Exchequer and consolidated with the rest of the public revenue in return for the Royal Civil List (see below). The interest and dividend received in the year on 171,334 ordinary Suez

Canal Shares amounted to £913,302, and there was also received £22,849 dividend for the same period on 5,268 "actions de jouissance." Up to March 31st, 1903, 5268 ordinary shares had been drawn and paid off, and 375 were drawn and paid off in 1903-4. There was also received in respect of loans, including Sardinian, Greek, Fiji, and from the Wuchang Viceroy (£7,500 principal, £2,674 interest in respect of a loan of £75,000, to provide funds for the payment of troops of his province during the period of the Boxer Movement in China)—a total sum of £46,324.

"**Miscellaneous**" contains many items of interest. Small branches of the Hereditary Revenue brought in £32,531; and in other receipts are included £268 conscience money, £95,939 seigniorage on silver purchased for coinage, and £139,683 profit on bronze coinage. A great item under the head of Miscellaneous is £975,330 **Fee and Patent Stamps**. Among the sums in this last total are Companies' Registration, £69,914; County Courts, Ireland, £19,622; District Audit, £56,830; Judicature, England, £366,836; Judicature, Ireland, £33,075; Patents for Inventions, £239,731; Newspaper Registration, £316; *Edinburgh Gazette*, £3415; *London Gazette*, £6055. Nor should mention be omitted from the list of miscellaneous items of a sum of £198,525 paid by the Bank of England, and consisting almost entirely of the sum payable by the Bank out of the profits of issue for the year; and a sum of £1895 towards registration of money lenders.

**II. GRANTS IN AID OF LOCAL TAXATION.**

The portion of the Revenue paid into the Local Taxation Accounts for local services consists of Licence Duties, a share of the Estate Duty, an additional beer duty of threepence, an extra spirit duty of sixpence, and a further share of the Estate Duty for the Agricultural Rating, etc., grants. In this particular financial year (1903-4) the sums paid to the Local Taxation Accounts of England, Scotland, and Ireland from those sources amounted to an aggregate of £9,795,073. To this should be added £1,156,705 *ss. 7d.*, payments from the Consolidated Fund—a grand total of £10,951,778 *ss. 7d.*

The **Consolidated Fund payments** were as follow:—Exchequer contribution to Ireland under the Land Purchase (Ireland) Act, '01, £40,000; Agricultural Grant under sect. 48 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, '98, £727,655; for equivalent of Local Taxation Licences, £212,260 *13s. 8d.*; and under the same Act of '98, £79,000; Increased Agricultural Grant under the Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, '98, £97,789 *11s. 11d.*: total, £1,156,705 *ss. 7d.*

The table which is given at the top of p. 187, shows the figures in more detail. The sum of £10,951,778 *ss. 7d.* therein given does not, however, represent the total amount of the subventions or aids from state revenues to local taxation. There still remain upon the Civil Service estimates, which are met by issues from the Exchequer, many charges transferred from local to Imperial funds, and certain other expenditure of a local character amounting to a considerable aggregate. Details of these grants in 1903-4 and the estimates for 1904-5 will be found in Table C.



TABLE B.

## PAYMENTS TO LOCAL TAXATION ACCOUNTS, 1903-4.

	England.		Scotland.		Ireland.		Total Payments
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
PAYMENTS FROM THE CONSOLIDATED FUND (see TABLE C) . . . . .	..	..	97,789	11 11	1,058,915	13 8	1,156,705 5 7
1. CUSTOMS: Additional Beer and Spirit Duties . . . . .	162,482	2 8	22,342	7 8	18,280	8 0	203,104 18 4
2. INLAND REVENUE: Excise: Additional Beer and Spirit Duties . . . . .	1,038,847	2 8	145,216	9 7	115,995	6 0	1,300,058 18 3
Licences (including Penalties) . . . . .	3,710,465	11 4	385,862	8 2	..	..	4,096,327 19 6
Total Excise . . . . .	4,749,312	14 0	531,078	17 9	115,995	6 0	5,396,386 17 9
Estate Duties: Under Finance Act, 1894. In relief of rates generally . . . . .	2,023,448	1 7	291,001	11 7	242,183	2 3	2,556,632 15 5
Under Agricultural Rates Acts and consequential Acts Under Finance Act, 1894 (see also above): In relief of rates on Tithe rent-charges attached to benefices . . . . .	1,328,172	2 7	182,623	13 4	..	..	1,510,795 15 11
Total Estate Duties . . . . .	3,479,772	16 9	473,625	4 11	242,183	2 3	4,195,581 3 11
Total Inland Revenue . . . . .	8,229,085	10 9	1,004,704	2 8	358,178	8 3	9,591,968 1 8
Total payments from Customs and Inland Revenue . . . . .	8,391,567	13 5	1,027,046	10 4	376,458	16 3	9,795,073 0 0
Total . . . . .	8,391,567	13 5	1,124,836	2 3	1,435,374	9 11	10,951,778 5 7

Taking the sum of the two tables together, therefore, the total relief to local burdens from State funds amounted in 1903-4 to £14,350,377.

TABLE C.

	1904-5.	1903-4.
	£	£
England and Wales . . . . .	1,411,554	1,352,649
Scotland . . . . .	215,165	210,805
Ireland . . . . .	1,781,143	1,835,145
Total for United Kingdom . . . . .	£ 3,407,862	3,398,599

## III. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

*Civil List, Annuities, and Pensions.*

Turning to the Expenditure for National and Imperial purposes for 1903-4, some references to National Debt Charges and to the capital of the Debt will be found in Part IV.

Analysing the item "Other Consolidated Fund Services," there is first the sum of £470,000 issued on account of the Civil List under the Act 1 Edw. VII. c. 4, the items being as follows:

Class I. Their Majesties' Privy Purse	£110,000
„ II. Salaries of H.M. Household and Retired Allowances . . . . .	125,800
„ III. Expenses of H.M. Household . . . . .	193,000
„ IV. Works . . . . .	20,000
„ V. Royal Bounty, Alms, and Special Services . . . . .	13,200
„ VI. Unappropriated . . . . .	8,000

£470,000

Annuities to the Royal Family were also paid on the following scale:

H.R.H. George, Prince of Wales . . . . .	£20,000
H.R.H. the Princess of Wales . . . . .	10,000
H.R.H. Princess Christian . . . . .	6,000
H.R.H. Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) . . . . .	6,000
H.R.H. Duke of Connaught . . . . .	25,000
H.R.H. Duchess of Saxe-Coburg . . . . .	6,000
H.R.H. Duchess of Albany . . . . .	6,000
H.R.H. Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg) . . . . .	6,000
H.R.H. Princess Augusta (Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz) . . . . .	3,000
H.R.H. the late Duke of Cambridge . . . . .	12,000
The Trustees for H.M. Daughters . . . . .	18,000

Total . . . . . £118,000

Civil List pensions, new grants being as before limited to £1200 per annum, were paid to the amount of £24,901. Under the Civil List Act these sums are not chargeable on the sum paid for the Civil List.

Retired allowances, etc., to members of her late Majesty's Household were paid to the amount of £21,825, and certain small pensions were paid to persons formerly on the Civil Lists of George IV. and William IV.

The following is a list of pensions for naval and military services, paid out of the Consolidated Fund in 1903-4, the amount and duration of the grants being: Lord Rodney (and all and every the heirs male to whom the title shall descend), £2000; Earl Nelson (and to whom the title shall descend), £5000; Lord Seaton (for life of present baron), £2000; Viscount

Hardinge (present viscount), £3000; Viscount Gough (to present viscount), £2000; Lord Raglan (for life), £2000; Lord Napier of Magdala (to present baron), £2000; and the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg, in perpetuity, £720: total, £18,720. The recipients of Pensions for political and civil services were the Countess of Mayo, widow of a Governor-General of India, £1000; Viscount Peel, late Speaker of the House of Commons, £4000; Sir C. L. Ryan, late Comptroller and Auditor-General, £1333; Viscount Cross, £2000; Lord George Hamilton at the rate of £2000 from Oct. 10th, 1903; Mr. Chaplin, M.P., £1200; Sir M. Hicks Beach, M.P., £1200; Sir John Gorst, M.P., £1200; and Lord Balfour of Burleigh, at the rate of £1200 from Oct. 26th, 1903.

Pensions for judicial services (England) amounted to £29,284; among the recipients being Lord Field, Sir Edward Fry, Sir Arthur Charles, Lord Brampton, the late Sir J. Rigby, Sir J. C. Day, and Sir Ford North, retired judges, each at the rate of £3500 from the date of their retirement; and several retired county court judges—who received £1000 each. A large sum is paid by way of compensation, some amounts being still issued to persons formerly attached to the old Courts of Requests, the Marshalsea, and the Ecclesiastical and Prerogative Courts. Other sums were paid as judicial pensions to retired judges in Scotland and Ireland.

#### Salaries, Allowances, etc.

The salaries and allowances comprise the sums of £5000 paid to the Speaker of the House of Commons, £20,000 to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; the salaries of the judges, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary receiving £6000 per annum each, the judges of the Court of Appeal, of the Chancery Division, and of the King's Bench Division receiving £5000 each, with the exceptions of the Master of the Rolls (£6000), and the Lord Chief Justice (£8000); two members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council at the rate of £400 each; the salaries of the county court judges £1500; the salaries of the Metropolitan police magistrates, one at £1800 and twenty-four at £1500 per annum; the salaries of the Scotch judges, sheriffs and sheriffs' substitutes, and of the Irish judges. Miscellaneous services charged on the Consolidated Fund include £16,216 paid to the Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, compensation for loss of duties on the coinage of tin; and £215,000 annuity under the Indian Army Pension Deficiency Act, '85. The cost of the Army and Navy will be found under those headings.

#### Civil Service Estimates.

The Civil Service Votes granted in the session of 1903, with the net estimates for 1904-5, are subjoined.

The net total of the Estimates for 1904-5 is £27,983,920. The original estimates for 1903-4 amounted to £26,561,033. The increase is therefore £1,422,887, of which no less than £1,262,893 arises under Class IV. (Education, Science, and Art). In the following abstract and throughout the detailed estimates, comparison is made, however, according to the usual practice, with the total grants made for the service of the year 1903-4 in the session of 1903. These include supplementary estimates to the amount of £354,416, making the total for

1903-4 (after allowing for the sum of £4,920 transferred for purposes of comparison to the vote for public buildings (Class I., 9) from Army votes) £26,920,369. Upon this comparison the total for 1904-5 shows an increase of £1,063,551.

Service.	1904-5.	1903-4. (Grants in Session of 1903.)
<b>CLASS I.</b>		
(Public Works & Buildings.)	£	£
Royal Palaces . . . .	61,500	61,600
Osborne . . . . .	15,100	19,000
Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens . . . . .	104,100	101,400
Houses of Parliament Buildings . . . . .	48,300	43,970
Miscellaneous Legal Buildings, Great Britain . . . .	70,700	66,120
Art and Science Buildings, Great Britain . . . . .	41,300	50,150
Diplomatic and Consular Buildings . . . . .	58,000	55,500
Revenue Buildings . . . .	595,300	564,000
Public Buildings, Great Britain . . . . .	450,900	452,660
Surveys of the U. Kingdom. Harbours under the Board of Trade . . . . .	210,409	209,019
Peterhead Harbour . . . .	28,930	21,204
Rates on Govt. Property . .	32,000	23,980
Public Works and Buildings, Ireland . . . . .	592,277	571,697
Railways, Ireland . . . . .	220,737	216,128
87,815		107,214
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>2,617,368</b>	<b>2,563,642</b>

CLASS I. (Increase, £53,626).—The increase under Revenue Buildings is chiefly for Post Office new works, alterations and enlargements due to growth of business. The continued growth of the Rates vote is, as in past years, due partly to the large amount of Government property, in respect of which contributions are made, but even more to the increased poundage of the rates themselves.

	1904-5.	1903-4. (Grants in Session of 1903.)
<b>CLASS II.</b>		
(Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.)		
United Kingdom and England:	£	£
House of Lords Offices . . .	15,868	6,507
House of Commons Offices . .	33,060	28,550
Treasury and Subordinate Departments . . . . .	94,639	92,264
Home Office . . . . .	164,094	156,499
Foreign Office . . . . .	65,771	64,887
Colonial Office . . . . .	52,750	51,500
Privy Council Office . . . .	9,680	10,130
Board of Trade . . . . .	221,461	208,485
Mercantile Marine Services . . . . .	99,251	98,860
Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade . . . .	12	12
Board of Agriculture and Fisheries . . . . .	119,337	118,458
Charity Commission, etc. . .	29,633	30,312



	1904-5.	1903-4. (Grants in Session of 1903.)		1904-5.	1903-4. (Grants in Session of 1903.)
<b>CLASS II.—continued.</b>	£	£	<b>CLASS III.—continued.</b>	£	£
Civil Service Commission .	43,110	43,393	Reformatory and Industrial Schools (Great Britain) .	253,975	256,635
Exchequer and Audit De- partment .	64,054	63,321	Broadmoor Crim. Lun. Asyl.	35,701	35,521
Friendly Societies Registry	7,881	7,581	<b>Scotland :</b>		
Local Government Board .	227,089	218,407	Law Charges and Courts of Law .	84,148	82,405
Lunacy Commission . . .	15,259	15,061	Register House, Edinburgh	42,678	42,053
Mint, including Coinage . .	68	21	Crofters' Commission . .	4,590	4,790
National Debt Office . . .	13,439	13,493	Prisons . . . . .	88,570	90,840
Public Record Office . . .	24,965	24,158	<b>Ireland :</b>		
Public Works Loan Com- mission . . . . .	12	18	Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions . . . . .	65,416	68,600
Registrar-General's Office .	40,146	41,942	Supreme Court of Judicature and other Legal Dptmnts.	100,718	102,805
Stationery and Printing .	744,362	701,333	Land Commission . . . .	126,342	131,740
Woods, Forests, etc., Office of . . . . .	21,171	21,869	County Court Officers, etc.,	111,584	112,527
Works and Public Build- ings, Office of . . . . .	69,649	67,200	Dublin Metropolitan Police	97,961	100,468
Secret Service . . . . .	65,000	65,000	Royal Irish Constabulary .	1,339,608	1,392,002
<b>Scotland :</b>			Prisons . . . . .	115,476	118,508
Secretary for Scotland, Office of . . . . .	35,495	34,985	Reformatory and Industrial Schools . . . . .	108,000	109,099
Fishery Board . . . . .	18,153	18,837	Dundrum Crim. Lun. Asyl.	6,715	6,564
Lunacy Commission . . . .	6,423	6,162	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>3,881,853</b>	<b>3,939,579</b>
Registrar-General's Office .	4,732	8,145			
Local Government Board . .	14,598	15,157			
<b>Ireland :</b>					
Ld.-Lieutenant's Household	4,826	4,817			
Chief Sec.'s Office & Sub- ordinate Departments . .	26,371	26,314			
Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction	190,406	191,499			
Charitable Donations and Bequests Office . . . . .	2,018	1,997			
Local Government Board . .	62,886	62,690			
Public Record Office . . . .	5,254	5,348			
Public Works Office . . . .	39,773	38,053			
Registrar-General's Office .	12,716	12,894			
Valuation and Boundary Survey . . . . .	20,207	19,023			
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>2,685,621</b>	<b>2,595,182</b>			

**CLASS II.** (Increase, £90,439).—The heaviest item of increase in this Class (£43,029) is for stationery and printing, for which the current year's provision had to be supplemented by an additional Estimate of £31,000 voted this session.

**CLASS III.** (Decrease, £57,726).—The Estimate for law charges is £6248 more than in 1903-4. It includes, however, special non-recurrent items of £6482 and £2000 for contributions to the Bank of England towards exceptional expenses in connection with the prosecution of bank-note forgers, and to the cost of the Whitaker Wright prosecution respectively. As regards the latter, it may be noted that the extradition expenses were provided for in the Supplementary Estimate for miscellaneous legal expenses voted this session (see *Supplementary Estimates, 1903-4, post*). In spite of the increase on general English and Scottish services the total of the Class shows a decrease of £57,726, owing to the reductions (amounting to £70,493) which have been effected on the Irish estimates. Of these the most important is that of £52,394 under Royal Irish Constabulary resulting from reductions in the force which have already taken place and others in immediate contemplation. Provision is included in 1904-5 for an average force of 10,383, as against 11,190 in the current year.

	1904-5.	1903-4. (Grants in Session of 1903.)		1904-5.	1903-4. (Grants in Session of 1903.)
<b>CLASS III.</b>			<b>CLASS IV.</b>		
(Law and Justice.)	£	£	(Education, Science & Art.)	£	£
<b>United Kingdom and England:</b>			<b>United Kingdom and England:</b>		
Law Charges . . . . .	80,232	73,984	Board of Education . . .	12,238,437	11,253,306
Miscellaneous Legal Expsn.	50,199	49,489	British Museum . . . .	170,171	168,619
Supreme Crt. of Judicature	317,515	320,118	National Gallery . . . .	17,065	17,027
Land Registry . . . . .	46,827	48,144	National Portrait Gallery .	5,682	5,445
County Courts . . . . .	27,000	33,000	Wallace Collection . . . .	6,539	7,281
Police, England and Wales	42,854	44,390	Scientific Investigation, etc.	46,407	90,780
Prisons (England and the Colonies) . . . . .	735,762	715,897	Universities and Colleges, Great Britain, and Inter- mediate Education, Wales	151,200	119,100

	1904-5.	1903-4. (Grants in Session of 1903.)
<b>CLASS IV.—continued.</b>		
<b>Scotland:</b>		
Public Education . . . .	1,753,724	1,558,828
National Gallery . . . .	6,550	3,400
<b>Ireland:</b>		
Public Education . . . .	1,393,625	1,347,101
Endowed Schools Commrs.	935	930
National Gallery . . . .	3,082	3,707
Queen's Colleges . . . .	4,800	4,800
<b>Total . . . .</b>	<b>15,798,217</b>	<b>14,580,324</b>

**CLASS IV.** (Increase, £1,217,893).—The 1903-4 figures include a Supplementary Estimate of £45,000 for the relief of the **National Antarctic Expedition**, a service of a quite exceptional character, for which any provision that may prove to be necessary next year will be made in a similar form. The bulk of the addition naturally arises on the vote for the Board of Education, as the result of recent legislation; but Public Education (Scotland), Public Education (Ireland), and Universities and Colleges (Great Britain) also show substantial increases. The Board of Education (England and Wales) requires £985,131 more than in 1903-4. Of this increase £50,580 is for grants for training teachers, pupil teachers, etc., and £52,303 for grants in respect of education other than elementary. The principal increase, however (£889,888) is for grants towards expenditure on Public Elementary Schools. Of this £233,465 is due to the automatic growth in the amount required for the grants unaffected by recent legislation. As regards the new grants under the Education Acts, 1902 and 1903, the Estimates for 1903-4 included provision for half a year under the former Act only. In 1904-5 provision has to be made for a full year, and more scholars have to be provided for. Provision has also to be made for the new grants in respect of London for eleven months. The increase under the new Aid Grants is £1,249,000, against which must be set the saving on account of the superseded grants to Board and Voluntary Schools—net increase, £656,423. Universities and Colleges, Great Britain, will require an additional £32,100 to provide for grants for the new Universities at Liverpool and Leeds (for each of which £2000 is included), and for the proposed augmentation of the grants in aid of Colleges, for which £54,000 is inserted, or double the amount voted in the year 1903-4.

	1904-5.	1903-4. (Grants in Session of 1903.)
<b>CLASS V.</b>		
<b>(Foreign and Colonial Services.)</b>		
Diplomatic and Consular Services . . . . .	553,067	534,780
Uganda and East Africa Protectorates, etc. . . .	720,700	717,593
Colonial Services . . . .	645,421	709,525

	1904-5.	1903-4. (Grants in Session of 1903.)
<b>CLASS V.—continued.</b>		
<b>Cyprus, Grant in Aid . . . .</b>		
Telegraph Subsidies and Pacific Cable . . . .	87,100	72,100
Treasury Chest Fund . . . .	—	103,000
<b>Total . . . .</b>	<b>2,006,288</b>	<b>2,223,998</b>

**CLASS V.** (Decrease, £217,710).—After deducting from the total for 1903-4 the additional Estimate presented in the summer of 1903 for the Treasury Chest Fund, Foreign and Colonial services still show a substantial decrease of £114,710 upon the current year's vote. The greater part of this reduction arises from the fact that no grant is required for Cyprus. Diplomatic and Consular Services require £13,287 more than in 1903-4. The automatic addition to the Uganda Railway Annuity, to repay sums borrowed from the National Debt Commissioners in 1903, imposes an additional charge of £23,524, which is, however, more than counterbalanced by a reduction of £25,400 under Somaliland. Colonial Services (apart from the British Central Africa Grant now transferred to this vote) show a decrease of £52,904, of which £35,500 is under Grants-in-aid of Local Revenues, £2300 under Boundary Commissions, and £8000 under Telegrams. The vote for 1903-4 included a non-recurrent item of £8,673 for the balance of purchase-money due to the Niger Company.

	1904-5.	1903-4. (Grants in Session of 1903.)
<b>CLASS VI.</b>		
<b>(Non-effective &amp; Charitable Services.)</b>		
Superannuation and Retired Allowances . . . .	639,729	622,914
Merchant Seamen's Fund Pensions . . . . .	2,600	3,000
Miscellaneous Charitable & other Allowances . . . .	1,617	1,646
Hospitals and Charities, Ireland . . . . .	17,300	17,342
Savings Banks & Friendly Societies' Deficiencies . . . .	—	48,619
<b>Total . . . .</b>	<b>661,246</b>	<b>693,521</b>

**CLASS VI.** (Decrease, £32,275).—The vote for Savings Banks and Friendly Societies' deficiencies corresponding to that which is included in the 1903-4 figures was taken this session upon a Supplementary Estimate for the expiring year. Leaving this estimate out of account, there is an increase on the Class of £16,344. Superannuation and Retired Allowances are expected to require £16,815 more than in the previous year. The increase is automatic in character, and rather below the average amount.



	1903-4.	1903-4. (Grants in Session of 1903.)
<b>CLASS VII.</b> (Miscellaneous.)	£	£
Temporary Commissions .	50,000	52,000
Miscellaneous Expenses .	22,685	30,348
Repayments to Local Loans Fund . . . . .	5,642	19,359
St. Louis Exhibition . .	70,000	80,000
Ireland Development Grant	185,000	123,334
Repayments to the Civil Contingencies Fund . .	—	11,082
Visit of the President of the French Republic . . .	—	8,000
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>333,327</b>	<b>324,123</b>

**CLASS VII.** (Increase, £9204).—Compared with the original estimates for the year 1903-4, there is an increase upon this Class of £201,620, but the former included no provision for the Ireland Development Grant, the proportion accruing for the latter part of the year (£123,334) being taken in a Supplementary Estimate last session. For next year the statutory grant of £185,000 falls to be provided in full.

#### **Revenue Departments.** (Increase £289,427.)

In spite of savings upon staff, etc., amounting to some £17,000 consequent upon the repeal of the Corn Duty, the Estimate for Customs shows a net increase of £6000. Further provision to the extent of £16,000 has been required to cope with additional work arising from the Sugar Convention, and the establishment of the Statistical Office has been strengthened—at a cost of about £2500—in order to provide more complete statistics than heretofore of imports and exports. **Postal Services** (post office, packet services, and telegraphs) together show an increase of £208,827, as against £651,740 a year ago. The increase under Post Office is £126,224, mainly owing to general expansion in business and the growth of the superannuation charges. £16,200 less is required for manufacture of stamps, etc., owing to a reduction in the cost of manufacture of postal orders. Under **Telegraphs** there is an increase of £172,973, of which £46,589 is for terminable annuities in repayment of sums borrowed on telephone capital account, and £43,159 for telegraphs establishments, due chiefly to augmentation of the engineering staff. £35,000 more is asked for under the head of **Telegraph Rearrangement**, mainly in connection with the extension of the underground line to the north; the sum included for this service is £150,000. £19,000 more is needed for staff, etc., of telephone exchanges, owing to the extension of the system. The growing cost of common services divisible between Post Office and Telegraphs accounts for £33,742. On the other hand, the vote is relieved of the special item of £8000, included this year for the International Telegraph Conference, and £5000 less is required for payments to railway companies and others for transactions of public telegraph business. The non-effective charges on the postal votes show a heavy increase of £48,000, as against £19,040 last year, the number of pensioners having increased by 397 or

7 per cent. In view of this rate of growth, the margin for probable further increase has also been raised by £8500.

#### **Supplementary Estimates, 1903-4.**

Supplementary Estimates for the Civil Services in respect of the financial year 1903-4 were voted early in the session of 1904 to an aggregate amount of £286,177; among the items being £7300 for new works, alterations and additions at **Osborne** in regard to the adaptation of part of the building to the purpose of a Convalescent Home for Naval and Military Officers; £18,800 for **Improvements in the Mall**; £31,000 additional Stationery and Printing; £2000 in respect of expenses incurred in connection with the arrest and extradition of Whitaker Wright, and the case of the convict Lynchehaun; £29,500, Public Education, Ireland (this vote having been £100 more, but reduced under circumstances explained in Session, sect. 11); and £197,677 Savings Banks and Friendly Societies' Deficiencies.

#### **Supplementary Estimates, 1904-5.**

The Supplementary Civil Service grants made during the ordinary session of 1904 in relation to the financial year 1904-5 amounted to £74,297, the items being £5450, Osborne; Treasury, etc., £3090 (including £2960 salaries and expenses of the Committee of Imperial Defence); £49,000 Treasury Chest Fund, and £16,757 repayments to the Civil Contingencies Fund, in this last being £6273 expenditure incurred in connection with the visit of the King and Queen of Italy. Including supplementary estimates, the total votes for all the Supply services in the session of 1904 in respect of the financial year 1904-5 amounted to £112,654,364.

#### **Gross National Expenditure.**

Finally, in order to show the entire expenditure for which the State was responsible in 1903-4, there have to be added—(1) the expenditure to which the Public Revenue assigned to relieve Local Taxation is applied, and (2) the expenditure chargeable to Capital Account. These additions are made in the following statement:—

I. Expenditure chargeable against Exchequer Revenue (Table A, col. 5) . . . . .	£ 146,961,000
II. Expenditure chargeable against Local Taxation Revenue (Table B) . . . . .	9,795,000
	156,756,000
III. Expenditure chargeable against Capital, viz.—	£
Telegraph Acts, '92-'99 . . . . .	780,000
Naval Works Acts, 1895-1903 . . . . .	3,318,000
Military Works Acts, 1897-1901 . . . . .	2,950,000
Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900 . . . . .	16,500
Uganda Railway Acts, 1896-1902 . . . . .	67,000
Public Buildings Ex- penses Act, 1903 . . . . .	161,500
Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903 . . . . .	12,000
	7,305,000
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>£164,061,000</b>

## IV. THE NATIONAL DEBT.

STATEMENT showing the AGGREGATE GROSS CAPITAL LIABILITIES of the State, the ESTIMATED ASSETS, and also the EXCHEQUER BALANCES, on March 31st, 1903, and March 31st, 1904.

	On March 31st, 1903.	On March 31st, 1904.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in the Year ended March 31st, 1904.
Funded Debt . . . . .	£ 640,085,726	£ 637,633,319	- 2,452,407
Terminable Annuities: Estimated Capital Liability in respect of . . . . .	55,560,036	51,363,458	- 4,196,578
Unfunded Debt . . . . .	75,133,000	73,633,000	- 1,500,000
	770,778,762	762,629,777	- 8,148,985
Other Capital Liabilities: *			
(1) Capital Value Russian Dutch Loan Annuity (54 & 55 Vict. c. 26) . . . . .	161,893	123,196	- 38,697
(2) Under Barracks Act, '90 (53 & 54 Vict. c. 25) . . . . .	2,143,391	1,901,986	- 241,405
(3) Under Telegraph Acts, '92 to '99. . . . .	2,938,544	3,141,277	+ 202,733
(4) Under Uganda Railway Acts, '96-1902 . . . . .	4,996,473	4,923,918	- 72,555
(5) Under Public Offices (Acquisition of Site) Act, '95, Session 2 (59 Vict. c. 5) . . . . .	434,642	429,829	- 4,813
(6) Under Public Offices (Whitehall) Site Act, '97 (60 & 61 Vict. c. 27) . . . . .	490,014	484,153	- 5,861
(7) Under Royal Niger Company Act, '99 (62 & 63 Vict. c. 43) . . . . .	795,061	774,438	- 20,623
(8) Under Naval Works Acts, '95 to 1903 . . . . .	8,713,534	11,074,501	+ 2,360,967
(9) Under Military Works Acts, '97 to 1901 . . . . .	4,739,799	6,092,758	+ 1,952,959
(10) Under Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900 (63 & 64 Vict. c. 19) . . . . .	157,077	171,243	+ 14,166
(11) Under Pacific Cable Act, 1901 (1 Edw. VII. c. 31) . . . . .	2,000,000	1,977,524	- 22,476
(12) Under Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903 (3 Edw. VII. c. 16) . . . . .	—	12,000	+ 12,000
(13) Under Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903 (3 Edw. VII. c. 41) . . . . .	—	161,500	+ 161,500
	27,570,428	31,868,323	+ 4,297,895
TOTAL GROSS LIABILITIES . . . . .	£ 798,349,190	£ 794,498,100	- 3,851,090
Estimated Assets:			
(1) Estimated Market Value of Suez Canal Shares . . . . .	26,485,000	28,910,000	+ 2,425,000
(2) Amount of Advances from the Exchequer for Loans, etc., unrepaid:			
(a) Bullion . . . . .	750,000	670,000	- 80,000
(b) Transvaal and Orange River Colony . . . . .	3,000,000	—	- 3,000,000
(3) Contribution of Colonies to Capital Expenditure on the Pacific Cable, $\frac{1}{8}$ of £2,000,000 . . . . .	1,444,444	1,444,444	—
(4) Moiety of Estimated Capital Value of Red Sea and India Telegraph Company's Annuity, repayable by Indian Government . . . . .	89,346	74,343	- 15,003
TOTAL ESTIMATED ASSETS . . . . .	£ 31,768,790	£ 31,098,787	- 670,003
Exchequer Balances at the Banks of England } and Ireland . . . . . }	£ 6,637,127	£ 4,263,842	- 2,373,285

\* In addition to the liabilities given here, there are sundry contingent liabilities which it is considered the State is not likely to be called upon, to any material extent, to discharge.

Under the Capital Expenditure Money Act of last Session, power was taken to borrow by means of Exchequer bonds sums to be applied for the purpose of carrying out military, naval, and other works already sanctioned by Parliament, and which may amount to an aggregate of £9,250,000 (see SESSION).

It is usual to ascribe the origin of the National Debt to the year 1694, but in reality the earliest portion of it dates back to the reign of Charles II. In 1667 an Act was passed to encourage the advance of money to the Crown on the credit of the Exchequer, and London bankers lent very considerable sums on that security; but in 1672 the King closed the Exchequer, appropriating the funds to the extent of £1,328,526, on which, however, interest was paid until 1682, at the rate of 6 per cent. After the Revolution prolonged litigation took place; and



finally, by an Act of 1699, the Bankers' Debt was reinstated among the other national liabilities as from 1705, but at only half its capital value—viz., £664,263—and with the forfeiture of all arrears of interest, entailing a loss of about £2,750,000 upon the unfortunate creditors. The first regular loan of William III., obtained in 1694, consisted of £1,200,000. Since that time other advances have been made by the Bank, and also by the Bank of Ireland, and enormous loans have been negotiated for the Government. Thus, at the accession of Anne the debt had grown to nearly £13,000,000; when George III. ascended the throne it amounted to more than £100,000,000; at the conclusion of the American War, in 1784, it stood at £249,851,000, and though there was a small decrease during the period of peace, 1784-93, additions amounting to £601,500,000 were made during the French War, and after the battle of Waterloo the debt reached the startling figure of £885,000,000. Since that year it has been, to some extent, reduced, and at the end of the last financial year (March 31st, 1904) it stood at £762,629,777, as compared with £770,778,762 twelve months previously.

The National Debt is made up of (1) Funded Debt, (2) Terminable Annuities, (3) Unfunded Debt (see Table D, opposite), which shows the amount of each on March 31st, 1903 and 1904.

(1) This consists of the various stocks, and of the debts to the Banks of England and Ireland.

(2) These are annuities in which the payment is made for lives or terms of years, after which it ceases altogether. In estimating the amount of the Debt, these annuities are capitalised.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach rearranged and prolonged most of these annuities in '99, and reduced the fixed charge for the Debt from £25,000,000 to £23,000,000, estimating that there would still be left in that year a sum of £5,816,000, annually increasing in future years, for the reduction of the Debt. His calculations in this regard were upset by the financial requirements arising out of the campaign in South Africa.

(3) This consisted in the year under review of War Stock and War Bonds, Exchequer Bonds, and Treasury Bills. The total charge for the service of the Debt was, in '16, £32,457,000; in '66-7, £26,074,871; '73-4, 26,706,726; '76-7, £27,992,834; '79-80, £28,762,874; '85-6, £23,449,678; '86-7, £27,958,023; '88-9, £26,224,594; '89-90, £25,226,760; '91-2, £25,200,000; '94-5 and since, £25,000,000, until the year '99-1900, when it was lowered to £23,000,000. Owing to the War the Sinking Fund was suspended in both 1900-1901 and 1901-2, reducing the annual charge for the Debt in the one year to £18,453,000, and in the other to £18,319,000; but the Fund was re-established after the conclusion of peace in 1902. Following the automatic fall in April, 1903, of interest on Consols of from  $\frac{2}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., Mr. Ritchie found himself with a lessened charge in that regard of £1,250,000 per annum. The interest on War Debt, amounting in the last financial year to close upon £4,500,000, was then without the fixed charge of £23,000,000, but he brought that interest within the fixed charge, raising this permanent charge to £27,000,000 per annum. Mr. Ritchie estimated that by the time the Transvaal Loan of £30,000,000 (not the guaranteed loan) in con-

tribution to the expenses of the war was paid, the Government would have a sinking fund of close on £9,000,000, which would be much more operative with Consols at or below par than it had been for some time past.

The National Debt may be regarded from two points of view: that of the dead-weight debt, for which there is nothing to show, and which on March 31st, 1904, amounted to £762,629,777, and that of the gross liabilities of the State, which at the same date stood at £794,498,100; and a comparison between the two sets of figures running over a series of years may be usefully made at this time. The total gross liabilities of the State is found by adding to the dead-weight debt certain other capital liabilities, the nature of which has varied from time to time, and against these were and are set certain estimated assets, and also the Exchequer balances at the Banks of England and Ireland. These assets long included outstanding local loans, until the establishment of the Local Loans Fund and the creation of Local Loans Stock in '88, when a large amount of ordinary stock was cancelled. It will be seen below that the difference between Actual Debt and Gross Liabilities was for several years comparatively small, but that in recent years considerable new capital liabilities have been incurred, which have materially changed the proportionate relations of the totals to each other. Parliament enacts that certain specified sums may be borrowed from the National Debt Commissioners in such amounts as may be required from time to time for the execution of certain works, some of which may be reproductive, the repayments of principal and interest being charged on the estimates and extended over a period of years. The system is quite outside the Debt system proper and its fixed charge. It is the capital liabilities still involved in these undertakings, which are set out in Table D, including those for naval and military works, which are gradually increasing the gross liabilities of the State. In the appended columns the figures are similar to some of those shown in Table D, only that they run back to earlier dates, column No. 1 showing the aggregate of the Funded Debt, the estimated value of the Terminable Annuities and the amount of the Unfunded Debt; No. 2 the Gross Liabilities of the State, and No. 3 the amount of the Local Loans outstanding until the separate stock was created.

Year.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
	£	£	£
1836	843,792,836	846,057,745	7,373,997
1850	827,288,478	828,909,728	14,407,726
1857	835,584,515	836,811,622	13,568,741
1860	821,670,869	822,835,579	12,764,894
1870	792,132,575	793,089,295	13,526,974
1880	769,856,044	770,604,774	29,331,669
1886	741,400,384	742,024,320	25,908,815
1887	735,549,930	736,153,067	26,349,613
1888	704,052,614	704,634,952	—
1890	688,548,306	689,089,046	—
1899	628,021,572	635,393,734	—
1900	628,930,653	638,919,931	—
1901	689,409,953	703,934,349	—
1902	745,015,650	745,015,653	—
1903	770,778,762	798,349,190	—
1904	762,629,776	794,498,099	—

## V. THE BUDGET.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain rose to unfold his first Budget, April 19th, 1904, in somewhat difficult circumstances, seeing that owing to the falling off in revenue and growth of expenditure he was known to have to face a considerable realised deficit on the financial year 1903-4, and a respectable prospective deficiency on the figures for 1904-5. In course of his statement he admitted the obligations they owed to both Sir W. Harcourt and Sir M. Hicks Beach for the huge revenue that we now raise. The financial out-turn of the year had been far less favourable than was anticipated when Mr. Ritchie introduced his budget twelve months previously. The great wave of prosperity which we had enjoyed for many years seemed at length to have spent its force, and the cycle of less prosperous years, which experience taught us to expect after every period of great expansion and prosperity, appeared at length to have overtaken us.

The official figures of revenue showed that the Exchequer receipts fell short of the estimate by no less a sum than £2,724,000. While Land Tax and House Duty exceeded the estimate, and Income Tax produced £300,000 in excess of what was anticipated, Customs, Excise, Death Duties, and stamps all did badly, and in the aggregate produced £3,140,000 less than the estimate. The non-tax revenue slightly exceeded the estimate.

The repeal of the corn duty had proved a more costly operation for the revenue than had been anticipated, while if they might judge from the course of prices since it had hardly produced that advantage to the consumer that was anticipated at the time. Tea and tobacco had both done well, the former having shown an excess of receipts over the estimate of nearly a quarter of a million. Excise showed a deficiency as compared with the estimate of the enormous sum of £1,150,000, and taking Customs and Excise together, they fell short of the estimate by nearly a million and a half sterling; the cold summer having affected the consumption of beer and the mild winter checked the consumption of spirits, while account must be taken of the fact that the people had less to spend.

Turning to expenditure, the Budget estimate was £143,954,000, but since then supplementary grants had been made to the extent of £4,488,000, bringing up the total to £148,442,000. Against this was to be set the realised savings of the previous year and the estimated savings of last year, the net result being that the Exchequer issues were £146,961,000, being an excess over the Budget estimate of £3,007,000. In addition to the £146,961,000 chargeable to the income account the Exchequer collected and paid over in relief of local rates £9,795,000, and provided for an expenditure of £7,305,000 on capital account on behalf of certain services for which the spending departments are authorised to borrow.

Exchequer expenditure having been £146,961,000, and Exchequer revenue having been £141,546,000, the year 1903-4 closed with a deficit of £5,415,000. The exact details of the proposals for providing for the deficit were as follow: To the extent of £2,880,000 it was to be permanently withdrawn from the Exchequer balance, that being the amount by which

the balance was abnormally swollen in previous years by borrowings in excess of requirements at the moment. This £2,880,000 having been raised to meet war charges, it appeared to the Government proper to employ it to meet what they regarded as the war charges of 1903-4, so that the money would thus be utilised for the purpose for which it was raised. A sum of £1,000,000 would be provided from the unclaimed dividend account, leaving the unclaimed stock alone; and the further sum of say £1,500,000 would be replaced from surplus revenue. It was with this object that it was proposed to provide for a large surplus of estimated revenue over estimated expenditure in 1904-5.

After adverting to the National Debt, which is dealt with in Part IV. (*ante*), the Chancellor touched comparatively the question of local indebtedness, remarking that if the national stocks and the stocks of local authorities were to regain their old credit, local authorities as well as the Exchequer must agree to restrict for a time their demands; stating that at the close of 1901-2 the total outstanding loans of local authorities in the United Kingdom amounted to £412,000,000, and contending that sooner or later it might be necessary to call a halt in this process of borrowing.

His estimate of Exchequer expenditure for 1904-5, including £500,000 for the operations in Somaliland, was £142,880,000, apart from an estimated sum of £9,696,000 which the State would collect and pay over in relief of local charges, and of further responsibilities on capital account. He estimated a total Exchequer revenue of £139,060,000 as against a total expenditure of £142,880,000, so that he had to make good a sum of £3,820,000 without allowing any margin for contingencies, and without making any further progress towards the restoration of the balance. He agreed that an *ltd.* income tax was too high a figure as a permanent rate for times of peace, and though he was obliged to ask the House to add an additional penny this year, in his opinion the income tax payer would have the first claim to relief, and he hoped the sacrifice he was now asked to make would not endure for long. This additional penny would yield in a full year £2,500,000, and should give him in the present year £2,000,000. The right hon. gentleman next turned to tobacco, proposing, while leaving the rate on the raw leaf at 3s., to introduce a new rate of 3s. 3d. on tobacco stripped before importation; to increase the duty on foreign cigars by 8d., and to put a similar luxury tax of 1s. per lb. on foreign cigarettes; to raise the moisture limit on tobacco to 32 per cent., and to modify the rates of drawbacks. The net result of these changes was an estimated gain in the revenue of £550,000. As he still required a sum of something like £2,000,000, he proposed to add 2d. a lb. to the tea duty, increasing it to 8d. per lb. He thus arrived at a total revenue of £143,610,000, against an expenditure of £142,880,000, or a surplus of revenue over expenditure of £730,000. This was a larger margin than it had been customary to allow in recent years, and it was from this source that he looked for the further restoration of the balance in the Exchequer beyond the amount he had already stipulated. (For discussion on Budget proposals see SESSION, sect. 41.)



## Exchequer Balances.

In illustration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget Statement the following tables are appended—

1903-4.	
Exchequer Balance on March 31st, 1903 . . . . .	£6,637,000
Augmented—	
(a) By repayment of sum voted as a Temporary Advance to the Transvaal and Orange River Colony in 1902-3 . . . . .	£ 3,000,000
(b) By excess of Repayments over Advances for purchase of Bullion . . . . .	80,000
(c) By temporary borrowing on the credit of Ways and Means . . . . .	2,000,000
	5,080,000
	11,717,000
Depleted—	
(a) By draft to meet Expenditure . . . . .	5,415,000
(b) By advances on various Capital Accounts unreplaced . . . . .	2,000,000
(c) By discount on issue of Exchequer Bonds . . . . .	38,000
	7,453,000

Exchequer Balance on March 31st, 1904 . . . . . £4,264,000

## 1899-1904.

The Balance on March 31st, 1899, was . . . . . £8,919,000

In the next five years,

## I. It was strengthened by—

(a) Borrowing . . . . .	£154,371,000
(b) Repayments in respect of Sardinian Loan . . . . .	285,000
(c) Temporary advance repaid by Transvaal . . . . .	3,000,000
	£157,656,000

## II. It was depleted by—

(a) Issue of part of old Sinking Funds of 1895-6 and 1896-7, represented by surplus revenue . . . . .	1,862,000
(b) Net advance on Bullion . . . . .	450,000
(c) Expenditure in Excess of Revenue . . . . .	157,961,000
(d) Advances on Capital Account . . . . .	2,000,000
(e) Discount on issue of Exchequer Bonds . . . . .	38,000
	162,311,000
	4,655,000

Balance on March 31st, 1904 . . . . . £4,264,004

## Budget Figures, 1903-4.

Estimated Revenue . . . . .	£ 144,270,000
„ Expenditure . . . . .	143,954,000
„ Surplus . . . . .	£316,000

## Actual Receipts and Expenditure.

Receipts . . . . .	£141,546,000
Expenditure . . . . .	146,961,000
Realised Deficit . . . . .	£5,415,000

## How the Deficit was to be Met.

Out of borrowings in excess of requirements . . . . .	2,880,000
Unclaimed Dividend Account . . . . .	1,000,000
Prospective Surplus Revenue (say) . . . . .	1,535,000
	£5,415,000

## 1904-5.

First Estimate of Revenue . . . . .	£139,060,000
„ „ Expenditure . . . . .	142,880,000
Prospective Deficit . . . . .	3,820,000
1d. on Income Tax . . . . .	£2,000,000
Tobacco Duties . . . . .	550,000
2d. per lb. on Tea . . . . .	2,000,000
	4,550,000
Margin for Contingencies . . . . .	£730,000
Final Estimate of Revenue . . . . .	£143,610,000
„ „ Expenditure . . . . .	142,880,000
Margin . . . . .	£730,000

## Indirect and Direct Taxation.

The following interesting information was officially supplied to Mr. Toulmin, M.P., showing the details of the yield of indirect and direct taxes for the years mentioned :

	Revenue from Taxes.		Proportion per cent.	
	Indirect.	Direct.	Indirect.	Direct.
	£	£	£	£
1893-4	45,790,000	36,944,000	55'3	44'7
1898-9	51,816,000	48,224,000	51'8	48'2
*1903-4	64,233,000	62,862,000	50'5	49'5

\* Based on Exchequer receipts, and excluding coal.

Fisher, Admiral Sir John A., G.C.B. Appointed Senior Naval Lord on the Board of Admiralty in Oct. 1904, was b. Jan. 25th, '41, and is the son of Capt. W. Fisher, 78th Highlanders. He entered the Navy in '54, saw service in the Chinese and Crimean wars, and distinguished himself in the Egyptian war '82. He was appointed Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes in '86, Rear-Admiral '90, Admiral Superintendent Portsmouth Dockyard '91, Controller of the Navy '92, Commander-in-Chief North America and West Indies Station '97, Naval Delegate Hague Peace Conference '99, Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean '99-1902, Portsmouth Aug. 1903, and Senior Naval Lord 1904. He was a member of the Esher War Office Committee 1903. Appointed First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to H.M. the King, Oct. 21st, 1904.

## THE FISCAL QUESTION.

### A HISTORICAL REVIEW OF THE MOVEMENT, 1903-4.

- I.—EVENTS OF 1903.
- II.—THE LIBERAL UNIONIST SPLIT.
- III.—PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS, 1904.
- IV.—THE PROPOSED COLONIAL CONFERENCE.
- V.—THE TARIFF COMMISSION.
- VI.—INDIAN AND COLONIAL OPINION.
- VII.—PUBLICATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

#### I. EVENTS OF 1903.

It appears from a speech made by Mr. Ritchie, M.P., at Thornton Heath, on Nov. 18th, 1903, that Mr. Chamberlain, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, first laid his policy of Preferential Tariffs before the Cabinet in November 1902. Mr. Ritchie stated that he, as Chancellor of the Exchequer at that time, at once opposed the policy proposed by Mr. Chamberlain, and in March 1903 informed the Prime Minister that he could not prepare a Budget till the question was decided one way or the other, and if it were decided against the views he held he should decline to be responsible for the Budget and should have to tender his resignation. Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Chamberlain discussed the question in March 1903, and Mr. Chamberlain withdrew his opposition to Mr. Ritchie's views. The "Budget Cabinet" was held on March 31st, when Mr. Ritchie as Chancellor of the Exchequer placed his proposals before the Cabinet and they were agreed upon. Those proposals involved the dropping of the duty of 1s. per quarter on imported corn and flour, and in spite of great opposition statutory effect was finally given to the Budget by the Finance Act, 1903, and the duty was abandoned.

#### *The Birmingham Speech.*

It was at Birmingham on May 15th, 1903, that Mr. Chamberlain delivered the speech in which he urged that preferential tariffs stood first amongst the means of promoting the union of the British Empire. He said that since he left South Africa a great conference had been held of all the colonies in that region—the new as well as the old, Boers and Dutch being represented as well as the British; and this conference recommended the other legislatures of the different colonies to give the mother country preference upon all dutiable goods of 25 per cent. Last year (1902), at the Conference of Premiers, the representatives of Australia and New Zealand accepted the same principle, and pledged themselves to recommend to their constituents a substantial preference in favour of goods produced in the mother country. These recommendations and pledges would bear fruit just in proportion as we showed our appreciation of them, and they would depend largely upon the experience of Canada, which had been their precursor in a similar movement. Canada in 1898 gave us a preference on all dutiable goods of 25 per cent., which she in 1900 voluntarily increased to 33½ per cent. In 1902 the Ministers of Canada said, "We have done for you as much as we can do voluntarily and freely and without return. If you are willing to reciprocate in any way, we are prepared to reconsider our

tariff with a view of seeing whether we cannot give you further reductions, especially in regard to those goods in which you come into competition with foreigners; and we will do this if you will meet us by giving us a drawback on the small tax of 1s. which you have put upon corn." This was an offer which we had to refuse. If he could treat matters of this kind solely in regard to his position as Colonial Secretary, he should have said, "That is a fair offer—that is a generous offer from your point of view—and it is an offer which we might ask our people to accept." But speaking for the Government as a whole, not in the interests of the Colonies, he was obliged to say that it was contrary to the established fiscal policy of the country, and that we held ourselves bound to keep an open market for all the world, even if they closed their markets to us, and that, therefore, so long as that was the mandate of the British public, we were not in a position to offer any preference or favour whatever, even to our own children. We could not make any difference between those who treated us well and those who treated us badly. Mr. Chamberlain went on to say that Germany had retaliated on Canada for the preference she had shown us, and that this policy of reprisal was intended to deter other colonies from giving us the same advantage, and was justified by the belief that we were so wedded to our fiscal system that we could not interfere. This was putting us in a rather humiliating position, and he did not like it at all. How in such circumstances could we approach our colonies with appeals to aid us in promoting the union of the Empire, or ask them to bear a share of the common burden, when, if they showed us kindness, and gave us preference, we, who benefited by their action, could only leave them alone to fight their own battles against those who were offended by their action? Was this free trade? No, it was absolutely a new situation. It would be presumptuous to imagine what Mr. Bright or Mr. Cobden would have said to this state of things, but if they had been present among us now, and knew what this new situation was, he could not believe that they would have hesitated to make a treaty of preference and reciprocity with our own children.

#### *In the House of Commons.*

In the course of a debate in the House of Commons on May 28th, 1903, on a motion for adjournment made by Sir Charles Dilke, in order to raise the question of fiscal policy, Mr. Chamberlain dealt still more explicitly with the question. He urged again that the existing fiscal system of the United Kingdom provided no weapon wherewith to meet fiscal attacks upon the



Colonies, or upon the mother country, which were already serious, and which might become much worse. If that system was to be adhered to so rigidly as to make counter-attacks impossible, the British colonies should be so informed; but he believed that such a decision would put an insurmountable obstacle in the way of closer fiscal relations with the Colonies; and if the hope of such a relationship were abandoned, the idea of establishing closer political relations would also have to be dismissed, and a united Empire would then be beyond the bounds of possibility. They could not make arrangements with the Colonies until the country had declared itself. If such a declaration were made he should call another Conference of the Ministers of the self-governing Colonies, and he believed that terms giving us as much as we could give the Colonies could be secured. By us the preference must be given on raw material or upon food, or upon both. "But," he said,

"so far as I can see, it will not be necessary to put any tax at all on raw material. . . . Therefore it comes to this—if you are to give a preference to the Colonies—I do not say that you are—you must put a tax on food."

Suppose we imposed a duty on corn, it might be assumed that the working classes would pay three-fourths of it: the working classes were entitled to every penny of the three-quarters, and he would give them without hesitation the other quarter. The large sum available should be devoted to social reforms; and old age pensions, or anything else that cost large sums of money which had hitherto seemed to be out of reach of immediate practical politics, would become practical if this policy were carried out. His proposed tax was not intentionally protective; but incidentally, and so far as it went, it would be protective. There was no doubt whatever that the state of agriculture had been, and was, a serious question for the country. Anything which increased our home food supply would have some advantages which might be set against any disadvantages which accompany protection upon articles of food.

Mr. Balfour spoke in the course of the same debate, and said this country was no longer in the position in which it was in 1846. There was every prospect that in future foreign countries would manipulate their tariffs more and more to our disadvantage, and that we should find it increasingly difficult to secure markets for our manufactured goods. He asked, therefore, whether the time had not come for abandoning the doctrine that revenue was never to be raised for other purposes besides expenditure. He urged also that, if foreign countries should take the view that the self-governing Colonies could be treated as separate nations, we should resist their policy by fiscal retaliation. There could, of course, be no return to the old Protectionist policy of taxing articles in the interests of trade, but he questioned whether the working classes would repudiate a policy involving the taxation of food (which was essential if the system of Preferential Trade advocated by the Colonial Premiers was to be carried out) if it was likely to lead to an improvement in the fiscal and Imperial position of the country. The question could not be dealt with that Session, or the next, or the Session after that, as it would have to be most carefully examined and exhaustively thought out.

### *Reception of the Proposals in Parliament.*

The proposals thus made by Mr. Chamberlain, and more or less endorsed by Mr. Balfour, evoked the deepest interest in the United Kingdom and throughout the Empire. The Government, it was soon made clear, were not unanimous on the matter. Mr. Ritchie, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, his predecessor, expressed strong objections to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. Mr. Ritchie said explicitly in the House of Commons, in the course of the discussion on the second reading of the Finance Bill June 9th, 1903:

"I cannot be a party to a policy which, in my opinion, would be detrimental both to the mother country and to the Colonies"; and avowed himself "a convinced Free Trader." Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said the promulgation of such a policy

"is dividing our party on this side of the House, and I venture to express my deep and conscientious conviction that if persisted in it will destroy the Unionist party as an instrument for good."

Lord Goschen declared in the House of Lords, June 15th, 1903, that the plan of Mr. Chamberlain amounted to "gambling with the food of the people." The Duke of Devonshire's view expressed on the same occasion is indicated in the following passage from his speech:—

"If these proposed changes are economically sound, then there is no question that they will be politically expedient. On the other hand, if these political advantages—I admit they are great—can only be purchased at the expense of privation, hardship and discontent on the part of our own people, then I say I can conceive no policy which would more certainly or more swiftly tend to the dissolution and disintegration of our Imperial Empire."

Many other members of the Government, however, as for instance Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Long, and many supporters of the Government, of course including Mr. Chaplin, Sir Howard Vincent, and others, welcomed the policy outlined by Mr. Chamberlain. So also did several Liberals, including the Duke of Sutherland, Mr. T. A. Brassey, and others.

The Opposition from the first condemned and resisted it. Lord Rosebery at Burnley on May 19th, 1903, indicated the nature of the objections, which he believed to be insurmountable, to such a policy. Lord Spencer, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Bryce, Sir William Harcourt, Sir Henry Fowler, all strongly criticised the proposals as detrimental to the Empire.

The line taken by the Government in view of these circumstances was that there should be an inquiry, "a most careful examination of every side of the problem," as Mr. Balfour put it in the House of Commons (June 10th, 1903). The inquiry, said the Duke of Devonshire (June 29th, 1903), was being carried on "by the members of the Government for themselves." They were endeavouring to arrange the necessary information in a manner in which they would be able to consider it for themselves, and in due time the results of their examination would be communicated to Parliament and the country.

### "Freedom of Negotiation."

Speeches were delivered on the subject by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain at the Constitutional Club (June 26th, 1903), when Mr. Chamberlain received an address and a casket in recognition of his services to the Unionist party. Mr. Balfour said: "It would be perfect folly on the part of the Conservative party or the Unionist party to make particular opinions on economic subjects a test of party loyalty." His object he stated thus: "What I desire, if it could be carried out, is freedom of negotiation for the purpose of increasing freedom of trade."

Mr. Chamberlain reiterated his view thus: "I have already indicated my opinion that a system of preferential tariffs is the only system by which this Empire can be kept together." He added that there was another branch of the subject. "I want that this Government should be placed in a position to negotiate with foreign countries and to see whether we cannot break down that wall of hostile tariffs, upon which in existing circumstances we have been unable to make the slightest impression. And I will go further, and say that if we failed in our negotiations at least we should retain for our own country a vast production—a vast opportunity for employment which is now lost, and which is driving our people into foreign lands." Other points in his speech may be noted as follows: He laid it down as "a mathematical truth" that imports of manufactured goods which we can make as well as any other nation coming into this country must displace labour. He suggested that even if bread were to be made dearer there could be a proportionate decrease in the price of some other articles, so that the cost of living should not be increased in the slightest degree. Old age pensions "had no part whatever in the question of a reform in our fiscal policy," but he had suggested that "inasmuch as any alteration of our fiscal system must necessarily largely increase the sums received in the shape of indirect taxation, a portion of those sums, at any rate, should be applied in order to provide old age pensions for the poor."

### No Debate in the House.

Various attempts were made to raise a debate on the question in the House of Commons, so as to enable it to be debated fully there, but this was not accomplished; and Lord Hugh Cecil was one of the Unionist M.P.s who spoke his mind very freely upon it. He said Mr. Balfour had sought "by every means in his power to restrict and limit within the closest dimensions the deliberative powers of the House." Sir M. Hicks-Beach asked (July 15th, 1903) if the Prime Minister would give facilities for a full discussion of the changes in fiscal policy proposed by Mr. Chamberlain, in order that the House might aid the country in the inquiry which it had been invited to engage in by the Government. Mr. Balfour said no useful purpose would be served by a discussion on a motion of a general abstract character; and, in reply to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman (who asked if the Government refused to afford an opportunity for discussion of a subject upon which Mr. Chamberlain had invited discussion, and which Mr. Balfour said had no party significance), he intimated that if Sir Henry desired to move a vote of censure no obstacle would be put in his way.

On the second reading of the Appropriation Bill, Aug. 11th, 1903, Mr. Balfour expressed

a hope that a very large instalment of figures would be issued within the next four weeks. Lord H. Cecil protested against what he described as the extraordinary use the Colonial Secretary had made of his official position, combining the prestige of a Minister of the Crown with the liberty, stretched to its utmost point, which the ordinary politician might exercise in the discussion of public matters. This was a constitutional scandal scarcely less than the attitude which his right hon. friend took up towards all proposals to discuss the policy which had been forced on the country. A similar discussion arose on third reading of the Bill, and the Session closed without any formal debate having taken place on the subject.

### The Professors of Economics.

A number of professors and teachers of economics sent to the *Times* (Aug. 15th, 1903) a letter setting forth reasons why they were opposed to any change in fiscal policy. Preferential tariffs would probably lead to the reintroduction of Protection, which would be detrimental to the country, and would engender irritating controversies between the different members of the Empire. They said:

"Our convictions on this subject are opposed to certain popular opinions, with respect to which we offer the following observations:—

"1. It is not true that an increase of imports involves the diminished employment of workmen in the importing country. The statement is universally rejected by those who have thought about the subject, and is completely refuted by experience.

"2. It is very improbable that a tax on food imported into the United Kingdom would result in an equivalent—or more than equivalent—rise in wages. The result which may be anticipated as a direct consequence of the tax is a lowering of the real remuneration of labour.

"3. The injury which the British consumer would receive from an import tax on wheat might be slightly reduced in the possible, but under existing conditions very improbable, event of a small portion of the burden being thrown permanently on the foreign producer.

"4. To the statement that a tax on food will raise the price of food, it is not a valid reply that this result may possibly in fact not follow. When we say that an import duty raises price, we mean, of course, unless its effect is overborne by other causes operating at the same time in the other direction. Or, in other words, we mean that in consequence of the import duty the price is generally higher by the amount of the duty than it would have been if other things had remained the same.

"5. It seems to us impossible to devise any tariff regulation which shall at once expand the wheat-growing areas in the Colonies, encourage agriculture in the United Kingdom, and at the same time not injure the British consumer.

"6. The suggestion that the public, though directly damaged by an impost, may yet obtain a full equivalent from its yield, is incorrect, because it leaves out of account the interference with the free circulation of goods, the detriment incident to diverting industry from the course which it would otherwise have taken, and the circumstance that, in the case of a tax on foreign wheat (English and Colonial wheat being free), while the consumer would have to pay the whole, or nearly the whole,



tax on all the wheat, the Government would get the tax only on foreign wheat.

"7. In general, those who lightly undertake to reorganise the supply of food, and otherwise divert the course of industry, do not adequately realise what a burden of proof rests on the politician who, leaving the plain rule of taxation for the sake of revenue only, seeks to attain ulterior objects by manipulating tariffs.

(Signed)

"C. F. Bastable, Professor of Political Economy, Dublin.

"A. L. Bowley, Teacher of Statistics at the London School of Economics.

"Edwin Cannan, Teacher of Economic Theory at the London School of Economics.

"Leonard Courtney, formerly Professor of Political Economy at Univ. Coll., London.

"F. Y. Edgeworth, Professor of Political Economy at Oxford.

"E. C. K. Gonner, Professor of Economic Science at Liverpool.

"Alfred Marshall, Professor of Political Economy at Cambridge.

"J. S. Nicholson, Professor of Political Economy at Edinburgh.

"L. R. Phelps, Editor *Economic Review*.

"A. Pigou, Jevons Memorial Lecturer at Univ. Coll., London.

"C. P. Sanger, Lecturer in Political Economy at Univ. Coll., London.

"W. R. Scott, Lecturer in Political Economy at St. Andrews.

"W. Smart, Professor of Political Economy at Glasgow.

"Armitage Smith, Recognised Teacher of the University of London in Economics.

### **Changes in the Cabinet, 1903.**

The Cabinet met (Sept. 14th, 1903), and considered the Fiscal Policy, and Mr. Balfour's pamphlet on the subject, "Insular Free Trade," (Longmans, 1s.), was published (16th). The resignations of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Ritchie, and Lord George Hamilton were announced (18th), and of Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Mr. Arthur Elliot (21st), while the Duke of Devonshire followed suit (Oct. 6th, 1903). It transpired subsequently that Mr. Chamberlain had written to Mr. Balfour on Sept. 9th in anticipation of the Cabinet meeting, acknowledging that a preferential agreement with the Colonies involving the taxation of some articles of food was, even if accompanied by a reduction of taxation on other articles of food, unacceptable to the majority in the constituencies; that the policy could not therefore be pressed; stating that the feeling in favour of the other branch of fiscal reform, which would give the Government fuller discretion in negotiating with foreign countries and enable them to retaliate if necessary, justified the adoption of such a policy by the Government; and saying that he (Mr. Chamberlain) would resign in order to devote himself to explaining and popularising the cause he had at heart. Some feeling was aroused and much comment was excited by the disclosure of the fact that Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton did not know when they resigned of the existence of the above letter from Mr. Chamberlain, which, though dated Sept. 9th, was not communicated to the Cabinet at its meeting on Sept. 14th. Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton wrote their letters of resignation on Sept. 15th, "in ignorance of Mr. Chamberlain's resignation and

of the consequent elimination of all that related to Preferential Tariffs from the Government programme."

### **Mr. Balfour's "Sheffield Programme."**

On Oct. 1st, 1903, Mr. Balfour spoke at Sheffield at the annual meeting of the National Union of Conservative Associations, and declared that while he was opposed to the taxation of food, it was only because it was not within the limits of practical politics, and he did not think public opinion was ripe for it. He was in favour of Retaliation, however. Tariff attacks could only be met by Tariff replies. He said: "My request therefore to you to-night—the fundamental and essential request to which everything I have to say in the remainder of my speech is subsidiary and accidental—is that the people of this country should give to the Government of this country, from whatever party that Government may be drawn, that freedom of negotiation of which we have been deprived, not by the force of circumstances, not by the action of overmastering forces, not by the pressure of foreign Powers, but by something which I can only describe as our own pedantry and our own self-conceit." He admitted that without the imposition of taxes of food Retaliation could not be complete. He said categorically that he desired "to reverse the fiscal tradition which has prevailed during the last two generations" by asking the country "to reverse, to annul and delete altogether from the maxims of public conduct the doctrine that you must never put on taxation except for revenue purposes. . . . This country should again have what every other country in the world possesses, and that of which no other country in the world would think of depriving itself, the liberty to negotiate and something to negotiate with." He said: "My object is to mitigate, as far as circumstances allow, the injury done to us by hostile tariffs." Another passage of the speech ran thus: "I have been asked to give a lead. I think that request was a reasonable one. A man who, however unworthy, is called upon to lead a party must lead it, and so long as I am in that position I mean to lead it."

After Mr. Balfour's speech the National Union of Conservative Associations carried unanimously the following resolution:—

"That this Conference, believing that the changes which have taken place during the last fifty years in the conditions under which British Trade has been carried on necessitate the reconsideration of the fiscal system which we as a nation have adopted during that period, thanks the Prime Minister for having instituted an inquiry into the whole subject, and welcomes the policy which he has foreshadowed for securing to this country fiscal freedom in our negotiations and commercial relations with foreign countries."

### **Opening of the Campaign.**

On Oct. 6th 1903, Mr. Chamberlain, freed from the responsibilities of office, opened his campaign at Glasgow with a speech which attracted deep attention throughout the Empire and all over the world. The proposals made by him at Glasgow and in subsequent speeches may be thus summarised:—

**New Duties.**

On foreign corn and flour . . . 2s. per qr.  
On foreign meat and dairy produce 5%

Maize and bacon, however, are to be excluded from taxation, as the latter forms the food of some of the poorest of the population; while maize is a raw material to the farmers, who feed their stock with it.

The Colonies are to have a preference by exemption from the above duties; and a substantial preference is also to be given to them upon Colonial wines and also perhaps upon Colonial fruits.

**Duties Removed.**

These new duties are to be accompanied by the following remissions of duty:—

Tea . . . . .	3/4 of duty*
Sugar . . . . .	1/2 " "
Coffee and Cocoa . . . . .	1/2 " "
Foreign manufactured goods	10%†

\* Then at 6d. per lb.

† To be applied to foreign nations enforcing high duties on British manufactures, and to average 10%, being arranged according to the amount of labour expended on the manufactured goods.

**II. THE LIBERAL UNIONIST SPLIT.*****The Chamberlain-Devonshire Correspondence.***

On Jan. 11th, 1904, letters which had passed between the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain appeared in the public press. The correspondence had reference to the position of the Liberal Unionist Association in regard to the Fiscal Question.

On Oct. 23rd, 1903, the Duke of Devonshire wrote to Mr. Chamberlain expressing the opinion that it was inconsistent with the neutral position, which it had been agreed the Association should endeavour to maintain, to continue to subsidise local Liberal Unionist associations which, like that at Newcastle, had taken up a very decided position on the question of Tariff Reform. He added: "It must have occurred to most of us that it is almost impossible with any advantage to maintain under present circumstances the existence of the Liberal Unionist organisation; but before taking any steps in the matter I should be very glad to know your views."

Mr. Chamberlain replied on Oct. 26th, 1903: "I should not myself be willing to break up the Association without a struggle to retain it in existence to continue the work which it has hitherto so admirably performed." He added that he was convinced that "a vast majority of the rank and file of the Liberal Unionists" were with him and against the Duke. He suggested a general meeting of delegates from the Liberal Unionist Associations throughout the country to decide the question; but did not urge this course, being content to "go on as we are, with a neutral central organisation, dispensing its funds impartially to those associations which are in need of them, and which continue to support the Government, without reference to the views they hold, whether expressed or unexpressed, on the Fiscal Question."

At the time of the Dulwich and Lewisham bye-elections, in Dec. 1903, the Duke wrote a letter as President of the Unionist Free Food League, his colleagues concurring, expressing

the opinion that "an elector who sympathises with the objects of the Unionist Free Food League would be well advised to decline to give his support at any election to a Unionist candidate who expresses his sympathy with the policy of Mr. Chamberlain and the Tariff Reform League."

Mr. Chamberlain thereupon, on Dec. 22nd, expressed his regret at seeing the Duke's letter, and said: "Unless you have taken this step with the intention of breaking off all relations with the Liberal Unionist Association, the position can only be regularised by a vote approving your action, and passed either by the Council of the Central Association or by delegates from the Liberal Unionist Associations throughout the country."

The Duke wrote, on Jan. 2nd, 1904, referring to private communications which had passed, that he had done all that was in his power to avert the violent disruption of the Association, but gathered that Mr. Chamberlain considered it inevitable, since the procedure he suggested could only result in either Mr. Chamberlain and his supporters, or the Duke and his supporters, finding it impossible to continue to be members of the Association. He continued: "Deeply as I regret, I do not question the conclusion at which I assume you have now arrived—that the continuance of the existing Liberal Unionist organisation is no longer practicable or possible."

On Jan. 4th, 1904, Mr. Chamberlain ended the correspondence by stating that he strongly deprecated the dissolution of the Association, and would on his own responsibility call a general meeting.

***Reconstitution of the Liberal Unionist Council.***

A special meeting of the Liberal Unionist Council was accordingly held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Feb. 3rd, 1904. It was convened and presided over by Mr. Chamberlain, and attended by 84 members out of a total of 120. Mr. Chamberlain moved: "That in the opinion of this meeting the existence and activity of the Central Liberal Unionist Organisation should be maintained." Sir Fortescue Flannery, M.P., seconded.

Mr. Andrew Johnston moved and Mr. H. Crawford Smith, M.P., seconded an amendment as follows: "That the revival of Protection for the benefit of certain manufactures in England would greatly strengthen the cause of Home Rule in Ireland, and that unless this Association is prepared to resist that policy the sooner it is dissolved the better." Only three voted for the amendment, and the original resolution was carried with only two dissentients.

The following resolutions were then carried:

"That the officers of this Association be instructed to assist, as heretofore, all Liberal Unionist candidates and Liberal Unionist associations that are prepared to support a Unionist Government without regard to their personal opinions upon the question of fiscal reform."

"That the Management Committee be requested to consider the present organisation of the Council and to prepare a scheme for its future management and for the fuller representation of the Liberal Unionist party, to be submitted to the annual meeting to be held in June at a convenient date to be fixed by the Committee."



The annual meeting of the Liberal Unionist Council was held May 18th, 1904, at the Westminster Palace Hotel. The Duke of Devonshire presided, and the resolutions carried on Feb. 3rd and set out above were considered, in view of the fact that the meeting on Feb. 3rd was not technically a meeting of the Council, but only of members of the Council. The Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain both spoke, and formal resolutions were carried for the reconstitution of the Council on the basis of a fuller popular representation of the party, and the adoption of new rules which, the Duke pointed out, would "create a new political organisation," not merely to oppose Home Rule, but to take such a line as it might think fit upon any political questions that may be raised." The local associations were then invited to take the necessary steps to constitute an organisation on the lines indicated; and the Duke of Devonshire, in answer to a question by Lord Lichfield whether he should assist in the election of delegates to a meeting of the new Council, and whether Liberal Unionists who held Free Trade opinions should join the Council, said he could not recommend any of his friends to take part in the nomination of representatives to the new Council, and the answer to the second point must depend upon the attitude of the organisation to the fiscal question.

#### **The new Liberal Unionist Council.**

The meeting of the new Council was held in the Imperial Theatre, Westminster, July 14th, 1904, Mr. Chamberlain being in the chair. The representatives of 278 associations were present. The objects of the Council were stated to be: (1) To maintain the Parliamentary Union between Great Britain and Ireland, and the supremacy of the Imperial Legislature; (2) to promote throughout the United Kingdom the formation of Liberal Unionist associations; (3) to publish literature, to promote meetings, and provide speakers and lecturers, to help in securing Parliamentary candidates, and otherwise to assist Liberal Unionist associations in their work; (4) to secure from time to time the authoritative expression of the opinions of the Liberal Unionist party on questions of public policy and current legislation. On the proposition of the Duke of Bedford, seconded by Sir A. Henderson, M.P., the officers were appointed thus:—

President, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

Vice-Presidents, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Selborne.

Chairman of Committees, Sir Savile Crossley, M.P.

Hon. Sec., Mr. Victor Cavendish, M.P.

#### **The new Council and the Fiscal Question.**

The resolutions carried by the meeting urged on the Government the necessity of a Redistribution Bill, heartily approved the Aliens Bill, and dealt with the Fiscal Question as follows: "That this Council, believing that the time has come for a complete reform of our fiscal system, approves of the demand made by the Prime Minister for increased powers to deal with hostile tariffs and the practice of dumping, and further expresses its earnest hope that the ties of sympathy which already unite the British Empire may be strengthened by a commercial union with the Colonies, based on preferential

arrangements between them and the mother country." "That the officers of this Association be instructed to assist as heretofore all Liberal Unionist candidates and Liberal Unionist associations that are prepared to support the Unionist Government, without regard to their opinions upon the question of fiscal reform."

The August number of the official organ of the Imperial Tariff Committee, *Monthly Notes on Tariff Reform*, edited by Mr. C. A. Vince, stated that it was no longer possible to dispute the significance of the decision of the Liberal Unionist Council. More than 2000 Liberal Unionists, elected to represent 278 local Liberal Unionist organisations, and bringing with them the mandate of their colleagues, had adopted with practical unanimity the Crewe resolution—the most emphatic and determined of the 45 resolutions in favour of tariff reform of which notice had been given. The Liberal Unionist party was irrevocably pledged to tariff reform, and to support of Mr. Chamberlain.

#### **The Unionist Free Trade Club.**

Lord James of Hereford presided over a special general meeting of the Liberal Union Club on June 29th, 1904, called to consider the advisability of electing representatives to the new Liberal Unionist Council. An amendment moved by Mr. Arthur Elliot, M.P., and seconded by the Hon. F. Lambton, M.P., expressing the views of the Free Trade members of the Club, was defeated by 108 votes to 64. The minority thereon resigned membership of the Club and formed a Unionist Free Trade Club, the objects of which were stated to be "to maintain the Parliamentary union of Great Britain and Ireland and to uphold the system of Free Trade." The inaugural meeting of the Club was held on Dec. 1st, 1904, at Devonshire House. The Duke of Devonshire took the chair, and the officers elected were as follows:—

President, The Duke of Devonshire.

Vice-Presidents, Viscount Goschen, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord James of Hereford, Lord George Hamilton.

Hon. Sec., Sir W. Cameron Gull.

### **III. PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS, 1904.**

Mr. J. Morley moved (Feb. 8th) the Opposition amendment to the Address, setting forth that effective deliberation on the financial service of the year was being rendered difficult by the conflicting declarations of Ministers; that the removal of Protective duties had for more than half a century actively conduced to the vast extension of our trade and commerce and to the welfare of the population, and that any return to Protective duties, more particularly when imposed on the food of the people, would be deeply injurious to the national strength, contentment, and well-being. Mr. G. Balfour opposed the amendment. He declared emphatically that the policy of the Government was not Protectionist. A policy of preference did not necessarily include Protection; and as to the policy of the Government, it was not incompatible with Free Trade principles. In fact, the Government were prepared to fight for those principles by negotiation. Sir H. Fowler entertained no doubt that members of the Government meant if they could to carry out the policy of Mr. Chamberlain. But at present that policy did not appear to be popular in the country, judging from the bye-elections. Lord

H. Cecil, as "a Conservative of 1895," said he could not vote against the amendment, for he agreed with every word it contained; but if he could be satisfied that the Government were going to oppose seriously the Birmingham programme, he might think it right to abstain from voting. Sir E. Grey observed that it would be impossible for the Government to limit the issue to Retaliation at the next General Election, because Mr. Chamberlain would have to be taken into account. As to the policy of Negotiation, backed by Retaliation, he questioned whether it would be useful. Mr. W. Churchill was inclined to regard the assurances of Mr. G. Balfour as inspired by tactical expediency, and for that reason he should vote for the amendment. Mr. Chaplin contended that the policy of retaliation, though better than nothing, would not do all that was required. Mr. Lyttelton said the Government would support Unionist members who supported honestly the Ministerial fiscal programme, even if their personal opinions as to what ought to be done went beyond the lines laid down. Colonial preference was at present not a part of the Ministerial programme, but he begged members not to be in a hurry to commit themselves against it. Mr. Asquith declared that retaliation was the first step, and a long step, towards Protection. Countries which used the power of retaliation, he said, had not fared better than we had; and we should be unable to retaliate against some of our chief competitors, unless food and raw material were taxed. Mr. Wyndham defined the policy which the Government would submit to the country. They would, he said, ask for power to resume that freedom to negotiate for the purpose of obtaining commercial advantages which had not been in the hands of the British Government since 1860. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman declared that the Government were cutting into the fibres of the Constitution, as they contemplated the imposition of tariffs by executive action, and the future disappearance of the control of the House over the taxation and finance of the nation. Mr. Akers-Douglas wound up the debate on behalf of the Government. He denied that the Government were in favour of Protection, which they had not defended, and did not intend to defend. In reply to the query whether they were going to fight for Free Trade, he would say that they were going to fight for even freer trade, their object being to secure reductions of hostile tariffs. The amendment was rejected (Feb. 15th) by 327 votes to 276.

#### *In the Lords.*

The Earl of Crewe asked H.M. Government (Feb. 18th) what steps they proposed to take to give effect to the policy of "Negotiation and Retaliation," and moved that no duty upon imports into the United Kingdom from foreign countries, or from British colonies and dependencies, should be imposed, modified, or removed without the formal consent of Parliament to each such proposal. Lord Balfour declared that retaliation was not a final policy, but commercial war. The Marquis of Salisbury, rising for the first time to address their lordships' House, maintained that Protection formed no part of the policy of the Government. Being anxious to safeguard the rights of Parliament, the Government would not oppose such words as would involve that proposition.

They preferred, however, to substitute their own words, and he moved by way of amendment, "This House, while affirming the constitutional doctrine that all the fiscal arrangements of this country must be subject to the full and effective control of Parliament over taxation, is not prepared to lay down rules for the guidance of future Parliaments as to the exact method in which such control should be exercised by them in cases which might arise." The Duke of Devonshire (Feb. 19th) explained that when he decided to remain in the Cabinet and exercise any influence he might possess in endeavouring to guide or restrain the action of his colleagues, he did not grasp the significance of the Prime Minister's letter accepting Mr. Chamberlain's resignation, otherwise his decision would have been different. He pressed for a clear pronouncement as to the relations of the Government and the Unionist organisation to the policy advocated by the tariff reformers. After further discussion, in which the Lord Chancellor, Lord James of Hereford, Lord Robertson, Earl Cadogan, and Earl Spencer took part, the Marquis of Lansdowne declared that the Government's ideal of Free Trade was as high and sound as that of their opponents. He pointed to the steady tendency on the part of foreign countries to raise their tariffs against us. In these circumstances the Government, instead of relying on most-favoured-nation treatment, desired to bargain for themselves. They did not want to provoke hostilities all over the world; but unless they could contemplate as a last resort the use of measures of this kind, it would be impossible for the British Government to hold their own in commercial negotiations with foreign powers. The Earl of Crewe's motion having been rejected by 98 votes to 47, the amendment of the Marquis of Salisbury was agreed to.

Earl Beauchamp called attention (March 3rd) to the references in Mr. Chamberlain's Glasgow and Birmingham speeches to the "offer of a preferential tariff" on the part of the self-governing Colonies, and moved for papers embodying such offer. The Duke of Marlborough maintained that the term used by Mr. Chamberlain was justified by the resolutions of the Prime Ministers at the Colonial Conference and the memorandum by the Canadian Ministers, which were disclosed in the Blue-book. Lord Rosebery regarded the declarations of the Colonial Ministers as nothing but a pious opinion, highly patriotic and Imperial, but not amounting to an offer which, in the words of Mr. Chamberlain, it would be "criminal and dangerous to neglect." The motion was withdrawn.

#### *Mr. Balfour on the Cabinet Changes.*

Mr. J. Ellis having inquired (March 7th) whether the Prime Minister would consent to publish the document "containing propositions embracing preferential tariffs and the taxation of food, which was brought before the Cabinet on the last day of last Session as an alternative to the document on Insular Free Trade," Mr. Balfour said the hon. member was under a misapprehension, as no alternative document was presented to the Cabinet. Of the two documents submitted, one was the pamphlet written with a view to possible publication, while the other was one of those confidential documents which a member of the Cabinet wrote for the use of his colleagues. These documents did



not contain contrary opinions. **Mr. J. Ellis** moved the adjournment of the House, to call attention to the omission of the Prime Minister to give the House a full account of the causes and circumstances of the resignations of a number of the members of his Cabinet. **Mr. Balfour** declared that up to the date of the last Cabinet, in August 1903, he had hoped to keep with him all his colleagues; but as no compromise was suggested upon the fiscal question by the members of the Government who afterwards retired, he then began to abandon any hope of the kind. The charge that he had "jockeyed" two members out of the Cabinet by keeping from them the fact that **Mr. Chamberlain** would resign, was a flimsy one; for his colleagues knew **Mr. Chamberlain's** intentions. What really drove them out of the Cabinet was their difference of opinion with the head of the Government in regard to the fiscal policy of the country. In any case, **Mr. Ritchie** and **Lord G. Hamilton** would have resigned. He had striven to preserve the unity of his party, and had never wavered from the principles which he had declared in public on this question of fiscal reform. **Lord G. Hamilton** said he left the Cabinet because he could get no guarantee from the Prime Minister that he did not regard Protection as fiscal reform. He adhered to the statement that the second pamphlet presented to the Cabinet by the Prime Minister contained propositions embracing preferential tariffs and the taxation of food. He and **Mr. Ritchie**, after the last Cabinet in the early autumn, still believed that **Mr. Chamberlain** was in the Government, and that there was to be some preferential taxation on food. The motion was negatived by 237 votes to 172.

#### *The Wharton Amendment.*

**Mr. Pirie** called attention (March 9th) to the public utterances of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and other members of the Government on the fiscal question, and moved a resolution condemning a policy of preferential and protective tariffs. **Mr. Balfour** said his expectation was, that after the General Election the Government would be able to adopt a policy dealing with what was called Retaliation and what was called dumping. It was certainly desirable that British negotiations in commercial matters should be put in a position to meet foreign negotiators on equal terms. He had plainly stated more than once that he did not think the public would accept proposals for the taxation of food or for fiscal union to the Colonies based upon such taxation. The motion was rejected by 289 votes to 243. It should be added that **Mr. Wharton** had placed on the paper an amendment to **Mr. Pirie's** motion, expressing approval of the explicit declarations of the Government that their policy of fiscal reform did not include either a general system of Protection or Protection based on the taxation of food; and it was freely stated that this alternative had been handed in with the concurrence of the Treasury Bench, and with the idea of putting the Free Traders in a difficulty; it was with equal freedom asserted that had not the hon. member, in deference to the strongly expressed opinion of a largely attended meeting of Ministerialists, hurriedly abandoned this proposal, the Government would have found themselves in a minority.

#### *Mr. Black's Motion.*

**Mr. Black** (May 18th) called attention to the declaration of certain Ministers that the Government was opposed to any tax upon food, and moved a resolution to the effect that, as protective taxation of food would be burdensome to the people and injurious to the Empire, the House welcomed the declarations of Ministers that the Government was opposed to such taxation. To this **Mr. Chamberlain** gave a hostile notice; but the amendment actually moved, by **Mr. Wyndham**, was one of which the Prime Minister had given notice, declaring that the House considered it unnecessary to discuss the question of fiscal reforms, in view of the statement that no proposals would be laid before the present Parliament, and expressing continued confidence in the Government. **Lord H. Cecil** supported the motion, as the Government seemed determined to avoid a decision on a fair and square issue. **Sir M. Hicks-Beach** accepted the Prime Minister's statement at Sheffield, that the taxation of food was not now in the region of practical politics, and did not believe that any advantage would be gained by passing the motion. **Mr. Chamberlain** supported the amendment, which proclaimed the confidence of the Ministerialists in the Government and relegated the discussion of the fiscal question to a future Parliament. **Lord G. Hamilton** appealed to the Government to state precisely what fiscal changes they would support, and what they would oppose. **Mr. Balfour** assured his noble friend that his policy was still what was known as the Sheffield policy. To that he had added nothing; nor had he detracted anything from it. He declined to deal further with the fiscal question, because discussions on that subject were purely abstract. **Mr. Asquith** urged that the amendment was a subterfuge to prevent the House from declaring itself against the protective taxation of food. It was a capitulation to the Birmingham policy, and its chief purpose was to postpone for a few weeks or months the inevitable appeal to the judgment of the nation. The motion of **Mr. Black** having been rejected, amid cheers and counter-cheers, by 306 votes to 251, the debate stood adjourned. A number of Free-fooders had decided to support **Mr. Black's** motion, and on the division 22 hon. gentlemen ordinarily classed as Ministerialists actually voted in its favour.

#### *Opposition Vote of Censure.*

**Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman** (Aug. 1st) moved a vote of censure, expressing regret at the action of Ministers who had accepted official positions in the Liberal Unionist Association, a political organisation which had formally declared its adhesion to a policy of preferential duties involving the taxation of food. The object of the motion, he said, was to ascertain how the Prime Minister reconciled his policy, as declared at Sheffield, with the conduct of the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Selborne, and **Mr. Victor Cavendish**, who by becoming office-bearers in the reconstituted Liberal Unionist Association, had given their support to the Birmingham fiscal policy. **Mr. Lyttelton** denied that there was anything ambiguous in the Prime Minister's attitude. His right hon. friend, while he had expressed sympathy with those who advocated preference,

had stated that he was not prepared to put it forward as a policy at the next General Election. Lord H. Cecil said if it should appear that the Government had decided not to go beyond the Sheffield programme, many Free Traders, including himself, would abstain from taking part in the division. Mr. Chamberlain said the object of the motion was to identify the views of the Prime Minister with his own. But he pointed out that if there had been no difference of opinion between Mr. Balfour and himself he would not have left the Cabinet. He left it because he recognised that his right hon. friend was not prepared to go as far as he was. That his policy would be accepted eventually he felt confident, and the sooner the issue was raised the better. On the question of Colonial preference he urged the Government to call a Conference to ascertain what the Colonies really desired, and what they were prepared to do. Mr. Balfour complained that his statements in regard to the fiscal question had been misunderstood, and asserted that no Prime Minister had ever made his position clearer. Mr. Asquith said the Government could not be regarded as hostile to food taxation when three Ministers had formed a Protectionist organisation from which all Free Traders were excluded. The motion was defeated by 288 votes to 210.

Mr. Balfour stated (Aug. 10th) that he did not propose at that time to call an Imperial Conference on the fiscal position of the Empire.

#### IV. THE PROPOSED COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Lord Rosebery wrote to the *Times*, Aug. 3rd, 1904, welcoming this proposal under certain limitations. He said: "If the delegates assemble in the expectation that Great Britain is prepared to tax or narrow its supplies of food, it is very likely to lead to disappointment and to reaction. Nor, indeed, can it do good unless it be desired by the outer Britains as well as by the home country. It would, indeed, be best that they should signify an anxiety for such a conference before it is summoned. Further, there should be a clear basis for the conference, drawn up in conjunction with the Colonies, a basis agreed to by both parties. And, lastly, the British representatives should be not merely partisan or official, but men of national weight. Even under these conditions, a conference, it is obvious, cannot undo the evil of the last 14 months; but with the suggested safeguards it should bring the controversy to a practical issue. Only let me repeat my firm conviction that, unless it be desired by the Colonies, and assembled on a plain basis arranged beforehand, and freed from the party taint, it may do more harm than good."

Mr. Chamberlain wrote in reply, Aug. 4th, 1904: "I observe that Lord Rosebery complains that what he calls the obvious suggestion of a conference was not made before; but he does not explain why, in view of my neglect, he did not himself supply the deficiency. I admit that it seemed to me desirable in the first place to test the opinion of the country on the offer which, in spite of Lord Rosebery's denial, I still maintain was made by the Colonies on the occasion of the Conference of Premiers at the time of the Coronation.

"This point, however, is not of importance, since I hope that we have now arrived at the same conclusion on the main proposal. But I

am afraid that Lord Rosebery is still imperfectly informed as to the real issue. I entirely agree with him that the wishes of the colonists themselves should be an essential condition, and I trust that when these wishes have been expressed, whether before or at the conference, he will be prepared to give due weight to them. In this case, however, he must not at the outset bar out of consideration what will certainly be the main object of the colonists if they accept the proposal—viz., to see whether or not, in return for the preferences they have already given and are prepared to give to us, we, on our part, are ready to make that sacrifice of our economic orthodoxy which Lord Rosebery contemplated in 1888, and to reciprocate with a preference on those products of the Colonies, including corn and meat, the sale of which they desire to extend in this country. To suggest a conference on preference, while rigidly excluding all reference to taxes on food, would be in present circumstances a childish and almost an insulting proposition."

To this Lord Rosebery rejoined, Aug. 5th, 1904, "I am glad to have elicited Mr. Chamberlain's letter; the air is clearer, though he has killed his own proposal.

"The conference would have been suggested before, it appears, had it not been desirable to test the opinion of the country on Mr. Chamberlain's policy. He has now had enough of testing, and, finding the results almost uniformly unfavourable, he harks back to a conference. Now, one point stands clear as a result of that testing—that the country will not tolerate any taxation of its food supply. Yet Mr. Chamberlain regards a conference which excludes taxation of food as a mockery. Why, then, should he desire to summon a conference? Nothing has happened since the conference of 1902, except the question put to the country whether it will tax its food and the emphatic negative of its reply. Surely, then, to summon a conference in order to discuss the taxation of food with the Colonies is, to use Mr. Chamberlain's expression, a 'childish and insulting proposition'—childish as regards practical result, insulting to the people of this country who decline to be parties to such a scheme.

"So far as regards this country; now as to the Colonies. I do not now ask what their representatives would bring with them in the shape of offers; 'the preference they . . . are prepared to give to us'—that is an important, though not the most urgent matter. But could Mr. Chamberlain's scheme be carried out? Who could appear as delegates for Great Britain to discuss the taxation of food with the Colonies? Whom would they represent? Whence would be this mandate? It is obvious that after what has passed nothing but a general election, giving an overwhelming majority to the food taxers, could confer such a mandate. Could there be a more 'childish and insulting proposition' to the Colonies than to invite their statesmen to come thousands of miles to discuss the question with delegates without authority or national credentials in the teeth of every indication of public feeling in Great Britain."

#### Mr. Balfour agrees to call a Conference.

Mr. Balfour, at Edinburgh, Oct. 3rd, 1904, referring to the Colonial aspect of the question, said it was not possible to leave it "in the doubt in which it now inevitably stands." He



continued: "In my view we have got to a point where the only possible way of moving out of the *impasse* in which we now find ourselves—an *impasse* dangerous to the Empire as a whole—is to have a free conference with those self-governing Colonies and with India which would enable us to determine, one way or the other, in the first place whether these great dependencies desire an arrangement, and, in the second place, whether an arrangement be possible or be not. . . . The representatives of the free governing Colonies, with India and ourselves in this country, should meet in order to talk out this subject in the freest possible manner, without being bound by special views or special instructions. . . . Freedom in this case, free interchange of ideas, is of the very essence of success. But I do not believe you will induce either this country, or Canada, or Australia, or New Zealand, or India, to join in such a conference unless these various self-governing communities have the right to appeal to their respective electorates as to any scheme which may be hammered out. Of course, if they claim that liberty, that liberty, that necessity, must be equally claimed by us. My view, therefore, is that the policy of this party should be, if we have the power after the next election, to ask the Colonies to join in such a conference, and plainly intimate to them that those whom they send shall come unhampered by limitations in this direction or in that direction, but that as a necessary corollary, an inevitable set-off, to the complete freedom of discussion, any plan, or at all events any large plan, of Imperial union on fiscal or other lines, ought not to be regarded as accepted by any of the parties to the contract unless their various electorates have given their adhesion to the scheme."

Speaking at Luton, Oct. 5th, 1904, Mr. Chamberlain welcomed the decision of Mr. Balfour, but objected to a second general election after such a Conference, urging that "if the representatives came to an agreement, the agreement should be at once submitted to the Parliaments and Legislatures of the separate States concerned."

#### Other Opinions on the Conference.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman at Norwich (Oct. 26th, 1904) said: "Let us have the Conference by all means. The more conferences you have with the Colonies the better. The more free communication of ideas and desires you have with them the better. But it must be on some definite subject; and it must be also of such a nature as to exclude all possibility of any one being misled by it. Any restricted preference between the Motherland and the Colonies would be a farce—a fraud upon and a befooling of the Colonies—because the slightest consideration shows us that taxes upon food are involved. Mr. Chamberlain himself has said so, and such taxes are wholly opposed at once to the sentiment and the interest of the British people."

Lord Rosebery at Trowbridge (Oct. 29th, 1904) said he had always been in favour of Colonial Conferences; but this conference was not brought about by the circumstances of the Empire, or to unite the Empire. It was brought about by the circumstances of the Tory party, and it would be summoned together to unite the Tory party. He proceeded (1) to impugn the method which Mr. Chamberlain had adopted

to bring this matter before the public; (2) to charge him with attempting roughly, rudely, and inconsiderately to change the whole basis of the Empire; (3) to charge him with having thoughtlessly sacrificed, or offered to sacrifice, the fiscal independence of the country; (4) with having offered to the Colonies a one-sided preference without authority from the country—a step which it was easy to take, but very difficult—if possible—to retrace; (5) with having set the people of the Empire by the ears. He characterised Mr. Chamberlain's policy as one based upon the conception of "a mechanical Empire, with its commercial centre in this island. You will have under this policy an Empire of jarring interests, perpetually seeking revisions of the tariff in behalf of some particular portion of the Empire, and you will have an Empire jarred by the perpetual friction which must result from such contentions."

The Duke of Devonshire at Rawtenstall (Nov. 12th, 1904) said there was no agreement between the responsible and irresponsible portion of the Unionist party on the subject of a Colonial Conference. Last year Mr. Chamberlain told them that nothing could be more impolitic than to enter into negotiations with the Colonies until they had made up their minds what they were prepared to offer, and that it would be disastrous if they should come to an agreement and then find that it was repudiated by the country. Mr. Chamberlain's proposal seemed to have been fairly businesslike, if we had been prepared to accept the taxation of food. But Mr. Balfour was not going to test the opinion of the country as to the taxation of food; and, as everybody was to enter the Conference perfectly free, without any special views, and bound by no special instructions, he did not entertain any very strong hopes of the usefulness of a procedure so vague and undefined. He doubted whether statesmen would be very anxious to enter upon a deliberation of this character; but if they chose to do so, if they came knowing that the country was not committed to the taxation of food and that a very large section of opinion was irreconcilably opposed to it, he did not think it was the business of Free Traders to oppose the summoning of a conference. They would not be any more committed to the taxation of food after the conference than they were at present.

#### National Union of Conservative Associations, 1904.

The National Union of Conservative Associations met at Southampton (Oct. 28th, 1904). The following resolution was moved by Mr. Chaplin: "That this Conference agrees with the Prime Minister that the time has come for the revision of our fiscal policy, cordially supports his claim for power to deal with the evils arising from the unfair competition caused by the practice of dumping (to which it believes that the present want of employment and distress in the country are in great measure due). It likewise welcomes the recent declaration of the Prime Minister that if he is again returned to power he will invite a conference with delegates from the Colonies and India to meet free and unfettered in order to discuss, in the first place, whether the ideal of a fiscal union is one that commends itself to them, and, in the second place, to consider how it should be carried out." To this Mr. Moore Bayley

moved as an amendment: "That this Conference cordially approves of the fiscal policy of the Prime Minister as announced in his recent speech at Edinburgh." This amendment received 13 votes only, and the original resolution was carried with only 2 dissentients.

### ***The Conference and Imperial Defence.***

Sir M. Hicks Beach, M.P., introduced a large and influential deputation organised by the Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee, and including between 40 and 50 Peers and M.P.'s, ex-Colonial Governors, and others, which waited on Mr. Balfour, Dec. 12th, 1904, to urge upon the Government "that in any future conference which, as the result of the policy of H.M. Government, may be called between the representatives of this country and the Colonies, the subject of Imperial Defence may receive the consideration which its enormous and urgent importance demands in our view, and that it may be more urgently pressed upon the Colonies in the future than it has been in the past." Sir M. Hicks Beach said: "We would respectfully submit to you that it is the primary duty of H.M. Government to put this in the forefront as the most urgent and essential matter for consideration on such an occasion. And why? Because, although other matters may naturally and properly be discussed and dealt with, yet this, at any rate, is clear—that no scheme, however good, for binding the Empire more closely together, or for improving the trade relations between its different parts, can possibly be successful or pre-eminently effective unless it is protected and maintained by adequate sea power."

In his reply Mr. Balfour said the facts as to the relatively unimportant part which the Colonies bore in regard to Imperial Defence were undeniable, and were eminently worthy the attention of the self-governing Colonies. He had no doubt that they would more and more feel that they were required by the very nature of the tie which bound them to the Mother Country to bear more and more of the common Imperial burden. He then referred to the Colonial Conference, "which, as every one here knows, I greatly desire should be called in order freely to discuss affairs common to every part of our common Empire. . . . I quite admit that, though the question of closer commercial union with the Colonies, and though the discussion of the possibility of devising an arrangement for closer commercial union with the Colonies, may be the occasion for the summoning of the conference, it is impossible, and it would be improper, that any such conference should be confined to that or be prevented from discussing anything connected with the closer union of the Empire. Such restriction would violate the fundamental condition of such a conference, which is that the conference should be perfectly unhampered and unfettered. But if the conference is to meet thus unhampered and unfettered to discuss any of the questions which have been touched upon to-day, or the other questions to which I have distantly referred, I earnestly trust that the temper in which it will meet will not be how much can each fragment of the Empire get out of the other fragments of the Empire, but rather how much can each fragment of the Empire give to the common whole.

It is not what we are to get each for himself; it is not what we are to give to this or to that self-governing entity within our borders: it is what every self-governing fragment of this great whole can itself contribute to a common object, and of those common objects defence certainly stands in the very first rank."

### ***Mr. Balfour at Edinburgh repudiates Protection.***

On Oct. 3rd, 1904, the Scottish Conservative Club, Edinburgh, gave a dinner in honour of Mr. Balfour. In his speech Mr. Balfour said he adhered to the recommendations which he had made in "The Sheffield Programme." It had been criticised as Protectionist. Dealing with that criticism, he said: "What is a Protective policy? A Protective policy, as I understand it, is a policy which aims at supporting or creating home industries by raising home prices. The raising of prices is a necessary step towards the encouragement of an industry under a Protective system. The object of Protection is to encourage home industries. The means by which it attains that object is by the manipulation of a fiscal system to raise home prices. If the home prices are not raised, the industry is not encouraged. If the industry is encouraged, it is by the raising of prices. That is, in a nutshell, Protection properly understood." He continued: "I am personally of opinion that for this country in its existing circumstances Protection in the true sense of the word—Protection as I have endeavoured to define it and describe it to-night—is not the best policy. It is not one I have ever recommended, directly or indirectly, either to my colleagues in the Cabinet, to the House of Commons, or to the country. It is a policy which I do not believe to be expedient under existing circumstances; and I should never think, any more than my friend near me, of diminishing the zeal and earnestness of my support of a Conservative and Unionist party should that party take up a Protectionist line. I do not think that I could with advantage in such circumstances be its leader. A man can only lead his party if he believes in the party's policy; and although I do believe in the general scheme of politics which we in this room represent, I think I should have to leave it to others to deal with a policy of true Protection, if the country should decide that such a policy was in its opinion expedient at the present time."

Mr. Chamberlain at Luton (Oct. 5th, 1904) said that this was "a statement of the greatest importance," which "marked a stage in this great controversy." He went on: "Mr. Balfour began by repudiating for himself the name of Protectionist with which he declares his opponents belabour him. I also repudiate the name, although I admit I do not care one of your straws what my opponents are pleased to call me."

### **V. THE TARIFF COMMISSION.**

Speaking at Leeds on Dec. 16th, 1903, Mr. Chamberlain announced that a Tariff Commission would be formed, and the Tariff Reform League announced on Dec. 18th the work, scope and composition of the Commission. It included the following gentlemen:—



Col. Charles Allen.  
Mr. F. Baynes.  
Mr. J. H. Birchenough.  
Mr. C. Booth, F.R.S.  
Mr. H. Bostock.  
Mr. S. B. Boulton.  
Mr. Richard Burbidge.  
Sir V. Caillard, K.B.  
Mr. J. J. Candlish.  
The Rt. Hon. Henry  
Chaplin, M.P.  
Sir J. A. Cockburn,  
K.C.M.G.  
Mr. J. Howard Colls.  
Mr. J. G. Colmer,  
C.M.G.  
Mr. W. Cooper.  
Mr. J. Arthur Corah.  
Mr. J. W. Dennis.  
Mr. C. Eckersley.  
Mr. F. Elgar, F.R.S.  
Sir Charles Elliott.  
Mr. L. Evans.  
Mr. G. Flett.  
Sir C. Follett.  
Mr. T. Gallagher.  
The Hon. Vicary  
Gibbs, M.P.  
Mr. A. Gilbey.  
Mr. W. J. Goulding.  
Mr. W. H. Grenfell,  
M.P.  
Mr. F. L. Harris, M.P.  
Mr. J. M. Harris.  
Mr. W. Harrison,

Sir Alex. Henderson,  
M.P.  
Sir A. Hickman, M.P.  
Sir Alfred L. Jones,  
K.C.M.G.  
Mr. Arthur Keen.  
Mr. J. J. Keswick.  
Mr. I. Levenstein.  
Sir W. T. Lewis.  
Mr. R. Littlejohn.\*  
Mr. Chas. Lyle.  
Mr. A. W. Maconochie,  
M.P.  
Mr. H. D. Marshall.  
Mr. W. H. Mitchell.  
Mr. A. Mosely, C.M.G.  
Sir A. Noble, K.C.B.  
Hon. Charles Parsons,  
F.R.S.  
Sir Walter Peace,  
K.C.M.G.  
Mr. C. A. Pearson.  
Sir Westby Perceval.  
Mr. C. J. Phillips.  
Mr. J. Rank.  
Mr. R. H. Reade.  
Sir George Ryder,  
K.C.B.  
Sir C. C. Smith.  
Sir Charles Tennant.  
Mr. F. Tonsley.  
Sir John Turney.  
Mr. S. J. Waring, Jun.  
Mr. W. Bridges Webb.

sending more than 80 per cent. of the total number of persons employed in those trades. The report contained an exhaustive account of the relative positions of the British and foreign iron and steel trades, and the conclusions arrived at were as follows:—

Our inquiry has shown:—

(1) That the iron and steel industry of this country has declined relatively to that of other countries;

(2) That our export trade to foreign countries has diminished, while that to the Colonies has increased;

(3) That, although our trade with the Colonies has increased, the colonial market is increasing much more rapidly, and that foreign countries are securing a growing proportion of this colonial trade;

(4) That the relative decline of the British iron and steel industry is not due to any natural British disadvantages or want of skill and enterprise on the part either of British manufacturers or of British workmen;

(5) That it is due to the fact that the manufacturers of the United States and Germany, having secured control of their home markets by means of high tariffs and an organised system for the regulation of their export trade, are in a position to dump their surplus products upon the British and other markets, irrespective of cost;

(6) That the practice of dumping could not be carried on by foreign countries but for the British system of free imports;

(7) That the British fiscal system should be revised in such a manner as to check this practice, to maintain, so far as possible, our export trade to foreign countries, and develop our colonial market and increase the employment of the working classes;

(8) That these objects can be obtained by means of a system of tariffs arranged as follows:

(a) A general tariff, consisting of a low scale of duties for foreign countries which admit British wares on fair terms;

(b) A preferential tariff, lower than the general tariff, for those of our Colonies which give adequate preference to British manufactures, and framed with a view to securing freer trade within the British Empire;

(c) A maximum tariff, consisting of comparatively higher duties, but subject to reduction by negotiation to the level of the general tariff.

#### **A Provisional Tariff.**

To the report was appended a provisional scale of duties for the general tariff, of which the Commissioners said:—

"The following provisional scale of duties for the general tariff, in the calculation of which due consideration has been given to the proportion of labour involved at all stages of manufacture, has been prepared as an indication of the nature of the scheme which may hereafter be recommended for the iron and steel industry, when the inquiry into other trades and interests (including agriculture) has been completed. This provisional scale is concerned only with the iron and steel industry, as defined in paragraph 8 of this report and in the appendix."

Hon. President, Mr. Chamberlain.

Chairman, Sir Robert Herbert, G.C.B.

Vice-Chairman, Mr. C. A. Pearson.

Secretary, Mr. W. A. S. Hewins.

Assist. Sec., Mr. Percy A. Hurd.

Office, 7, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

The work of the Commission was stated to be to make the preliminary investigations in order that, should the electorate endorse Mr. Chamberlain's proposals for tariff reform, the actual introduction of the tariff should take place with as little delay as possible.

The first meeting of the Commission was held on Jan. 15th, 1904, when the rules of procedure were adopted. Special committees were afterwards formed to consider the manner in which the various trades should be dealt with, forms of inquiry were drawn up and sent out to manufacturers and others, the procedure as to the examination of witnesses was settled, a special committee was formed to deal with agriculture, and other committees on the iron and steel trades, the engineering and machinery trades, the textile trades, and on foreign tariffs were appointed. The work entrusted to the Committees was to investigate the effect of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals on the conditions applicable to the various industries, and to frame, where possible, a scientific tariff.

#### **Report on the Iron and Steel Trade.**

During July 1904 a report on the Iron and Steel Trades and the results of the Commission's inquiry with reference to those trades was published. Replies had been received to the Commission's inquiry forms from firms repre-

Description.	Range of duties expressed as ad-valorem rates.
Iron Ores . . . . .	Free.
Pig Iron . . . . .	5 per cent.
Iron and Steel: Puddled Bars, Ingots, Blooms, Billets, Slabs, Sheet Bars, Tin Plate Bars, or similar partly manufactured materials	6½ per cent.
Rails, Sleepers, and Fish Plates	
Girders, Joists, and Beams . . . . .	
Bars, round, square, flat, and sections other than above enumerated . . . . .	7½ per cent.
Slit Rods . . . . .	
Wire Rods . . . . .	
Plates . . . . .	10 per cent.
Sheets . . . . .	
Nails, Screws, and Rivets . . . . .	
Bolts and Nuts . . . . .	Duties in no case to exceed 10 per cent.
Tires and Axles . . . . .	
Railway Wheels and Axles . . . . .	
Crucible steel . . . . .	
and manufactures of Iron and Steel unenumerated . . . . .	

The engineering, machinery, shipbuilding, and the hardware, hollow-ware, and cutlery trades are to be the subjects of subsequent reports.

## VI. INDIAN AND COLONIAL OPINION.

### *The Indian Government's Views.*

In February 1904 a Blue Book (Cd. 1931) was issued giving the views of the Government of India on the question of Preferential Tariffs, dated Oct. 22nd, 1903. Assuming, as the only practical assumption, that India would, under a system of preferential tariffs within the Empire, maintain her import duties on British and Colonial goods at the existing rate, as required for revenue purposes, and would impose a higher rate on foreign imports, so as to give to British and Colonial imports a preference of about 25 per cent., the Government came to the conclusion that the results of such a system might benefit British and Colonial manufacturers a little. They pointed out that British imports into India to the amount of about £23,000,000 sterling per annum were practically secure from foreign competition under existing conditions, but there were imports of the value of about £10,000,000 in regard to which effective competition prevailed. In respect of these a substantial preference as against the foreigner would be of material benefit to the British manufacturer. The preferential advantage which India might hope to receive was neither large nor assured. If duties were not to be imposed on raw materials imported into the United Kingdom, India could receive no advantage in the home market on these. The duty on tea could be reduced; but there was very little room for preferential treatment in the case of tea. As to wheat, the supply from India, though increasing, was still uncertain: any advantage given would have to be shared with Canada, Australasia, and growers in the United Kingdom, and the duty would inevitably be small, and the preference, therefore,

also relatively of small amount. In the case of rice, India already supplied two-thirds of the demand in the home market. There only remained coffee, tobacco, and indigo, which would benefit by discrimination against the artificial product. The conclusion arrived at was: "We are of opinion that a preference of one-fourth, calculated on a very low rate of duty, would be of little material advantage to British manufacturers exporting their wares to India. A larger proportionate preference, or the same proportion calculated on a relatively high rate of duty, would be likely seriously to affect the trade of foreign countries in manufactured goods, and in proportion as it benefited the British manufacturer would tend to embroil us with the foreigner and provoke the latter to measures of retaliation."

After discussing the latter point the document proceeded:

"Our conclusions are as follows:—

"1. That without any such system of preferential tariffs within the Empire, India already enjoys a large, probably an exceptionally large, measure of the advantages of the free exchange of imports and exports.

"2. That if the matter is regarded exclusively from an economic standpoint, India has something, but not perhaps very much, to offer to the Empire; that she has very little to gain in return; and that she has a great deal to lose or to risk.

"3. That in a financial aspect, the danger to India of reprisals by foreign nations, even if eventually unsuccessful, is so serious, and their results would be so disastrous, that we should not be justified in embarking on any new policy of the kind unless assured of benefits greater and more certain than any which have, so far, presented themselves to our mind."

The possibility of India being fiscally attacked, even without hostile action on her part, was admitted, and it was shown that the possession of an import tariff had enabled India to negotiate with France in 1900, and with Russia in regard to her threat to increase the duty on Indian tea. The despatch concluded: "We would avoid all tariff wars, and we recognise that it would be a calamity should we become involved in such struggles with the important purchasers of our exported produce. In no circumstances whatever should we allow a policy of retaliation to develop into one of aggression. All that we seek is that we shall not be pledged in advance to accord equal treatment to the imports of all countries alike, irrespective of whether they penalise our exports or not. And we are hopeful that the mere announcement that our hands are free will of itself suffice to maintain us in the enjoyment of that considerable measure of free exchange which we already possess, and from time to time even to extend it."

### *In Canada.*

In Canada the proposals were favourably received, but with the reservation expressed by Mr. Crathern, ex-President of the Board of Trade, who said that Canada was not in a position to enter into a Free Trade agreement with England, as the millions of capital invested in Canada must have a certain amount of protection even in connection with Canadian trade with England. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking at the banquet given in honour of



the delegates to the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire on Aug. 21st, 1903, said: "So far as Canada is concerned, I may say to our friends from the motherland that we are intensely desirous of having a preferential market for our food products in Great Britain, but we think the first step would come better from Great Britain than from ourselves, and we do not want to force our views on our brothers. If such an arrangement would not be satisfactory to them, for my part I do not want to have such an arrangement. If we are to have preference, it must be with the firm conviction that such an arrangement would be mutually proper. But if we are to expect the people of Great Britain to make concessions to us we must be prepared to make concessions to them."

Mr. Drummond, President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which represents 1500 manufacturers, said, Nov. 20th, 1903, "We favour a policy of reciprocal trade with the Empire by means of preference against foreign States. To make the present Canadian preference in favour of Great Britain of real value, the basis of Canada's general tariff must be raised. Then orders for many lines of goods now going to the United States and Germany might be transferred to Great Britain. Canada must, however, necessarily provide under all conditions that the *minimum* tariff shall afford fair protection to Canadian producers, so that the high standard of wages and living may be retained on a parity with the wages paid in the United States."

Speaking at the annual meeting of the British Empire League at Ottawa (March 16th, 1904) the Postmaster-General of Canada, Sir W. Mulock, said he believed there were few Canadians who were not favourable to the Imperial Preferential Trade movement: but he considered it a mistake for the people of Canada to press their views on the subject unduly. The Finance Minister, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, announced a duty to prevent dumping in his Budget statement, June 7th, 1904. See CANADA, p. 80.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking at the Canadian Manufacturers' Association banquet at Montreal, Sept. 22nd, 1904, said: "It has been suggested that a bond of union would be found in a uniform tariff for the British Empire. The differences of civilisation, of climate, and of production make it impossible for us to have for Canada the same tariff as for India or Australia or South Africa. But what is possible is to have between the Motherland and the Colonies treaties of commerce. By mutual concessions, by granting and giving, we could develop the trade of Great Britain and her Colonies to the mutual advantages of all. I am well aware that the task is not without difficulty. We have some views in Canada and we have some in Great Britain. We cannot have the same tariff in Canada as in Great Britain; but when the Motherland has chosen its policy, and we have chosen ours, it should always be possible to come to some conclusion which will strengthen still more the friendly relations existing between us."

Opening his election campaign at Sorel, in Quebec, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the Government's policy on the question of Preferential Trade was still what he had stated at the Colonial Conference in 1902. The Government had given a preference to the United Kingdom

because they wished to develop commerce with England. He amplified this declaration at Guelph, Oct. 12th, 1904: "We have a place in our hearts for British preference, but the feeling is not mutual yet. It is true that preference would be a benefit, but would it not be more beneficial if the preference came from Great Britain? Undoubtedly it would. I tell you, fellow-countrymen, that the Government of Canada, as constituted to-day, are ready to go on and make a treaty of commerce with Great Britain to the extent of preference as soon as the British people are ready to give corresponding preference. The answer is no longer in our hands, but in those of the English people."

### In Australasia.

In Australia there was considerable diversity of opinion. The warmth of the Protectionist welcome to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals was tempered by the feeling to which the Melbourne *Age* gave expression, that Australia could not, even for the all-important claims of Imperial unity, consent to a policy that might endanger the industrial position; and that therefore preference could only be given by raising the Australian tariff against foreign countries "to the verge of prohibition," not by lowering it in favour of Great Britain. Mr. G. H. Reid, the leader of the Free Trade party, on the contrary, denounced this policy, and suggested that the tariff should be unconditionally reduced by 50 per cent. in favour of British goods, Great Britain not being asked to make any return.

The *Times* correspondent at Melbourne pointed out (*Times*, Oct. 7th, 1903) "that a very large proportion of the commodities Australia imports from foreign countries is not, and cannot be, produced in Great Britain. To tax these commodities to the 'verge of prohibition,' therefore, would merely injure ourselves without benefiting the British manufacturer in the slightest degree. The reciprocity offered will be quite valueless for one of the purposes Mr. Chamberlain has in view—that is, the opening to British manufacturers of an enlarged market for their goods in Australia."

Mr. Deakin, the Federal Premier, speaking at Ballarat (Oct. 29th, 1903), said: "The Colonial Conference of 1902 recognised that Imperial Free Trade was impracticable, and that each colony must look to its own self-development. We are pursuing the lines of that resolution when seeking to make Australia part of an Empire whose trade is worth having. A Protectionist tariff is essential for Australia, but nothing in that fact is antagonistic to closer trade relations. Mr. Chamberlain, with characteristic courage and resource, offers a preference. We are prepared to reciprocate. When his definite proposals are made they will receive cordial and generous consideration. The difficulty is that, while we are willing to make a reduction, our tariff scarcely admits of such a reduction. We will, however, gladly reduce where reduction is possible, and where we cannot reduce we will increase against the foreigner." The elections in December resulted in the return of a Protectionist majority.

Mr. Deakin, in the name of his colleagues and of the people of Australia, invited Mr. Chamberlain to go to Australia and expound his proposals there (Dec. 30th, 1903); but Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept the invitation.

When **Mr. Watson**, leader of the Labour party, became Prime Minister, he said (Aug. 4th, 1904), with reference to the proposed Colonial Conference: "As regards Australia, I think a conference is not needed till Great Britain decides to adopt the principle of preference. The last Federal elections made it clear that Australia favours the principle. When Great Britain agrees I hope for valuable results from a conference laying down the general lines of mutual preferential tariffs before the separate Legislatures discuss details. For the present Australia awaits the mother country's decision."

After he had ceased to be Prime Minister he said (Oct. 9th, 1904): "We in Australia fully recognise that the decision with respect to preferential trade rests primarily with the people of Great Britain. We neither suggest nor desire that they should take any steps in that direction involving any sacrifice of their own material interests. At the same time, it is necessary to be under no misapprehension as to the attitude of the Commonwealth. My belief is that an overwhelming majority of Australians favour preference on grounds of mutual trade advantages."

**Mr. Reid**, who in his turn became Prime Minister, in a statement to the House of Representatives outlining the policy of the Commonwealth Government, said (Sept. 7th, 1904): "With regard to the preferential system, the Government proposed to follow the attitude of the Deakin and Watson Ministries which had been approved by the electors, namely, to wait until some definite proposal was submitted by the Imperial Government, and receive it in a fair and honest spirit. The British Government, however, had officially declared that it would not accept any system of preference that would entail taxing the food of the British people, and he believed that from the British point of view this was a just and statesmanlike attitude."

**Mr. Coghlan**, Government statistician for New South Wales, issued in October 1904 a report on the trade of the Commonwealth. Commenting on this report, the *Times* correspondent at Sydney said (under date Oct. 18th, 1904, the article appearing in the *Times* "Financial Supplement" of Nov. 28th): "What may be regarded as the most regrettable feature of **Mr. Coghlan's** figures is the material curtailment of imports from the United Kingdom. This, of course, has been the direct result of the present tariff. In the year 1900 the United Kingdom supplied £25,363,000 worth of goods to the Commonwealth, whereas last year (1903) the mother country only provided these States with commodities valued at £19,855,000, a reduction of no less than £5,508,000. Although the figures show that a large proportion of this diminished import from the old country has occurred in departments which represent re-exports of foreign goods from Great Britain, such as brandy and dried fruits, in consequence of increased local production, the fact remains that the general manufactures of England have come forward in much smaller quantities. For instance, in the important item of soft goods alone there has been a shrinkage of £2,400,000; while iron manufactures, machinery, boots and shoes, furniture, hats, fancy goods, spirits, manufactured tobacco, paints, and numerous other articles suggest a wholesale reduction of imports. The tariff, therefore, has primarily

affected the trade of the United Kingdom, and this in a manner which does not appear with regard to products of other countries. For instance, last year's (1903) imports from the United States showed a marked increase, which was largely due to heavy importations of breadstuffs and produce which followed the failure of the previous harvest. Then again, imports from France and Germany over the same period have diminished only in a smaller degree, while there are many branches of foreign trade in which our imports have expanded. The opening up of inter-State trade by the removal of provincial tariffs has promoted increased freedom of interchange of goods manufactured in the various States. The cost of both locally manufactured and imported goods, however, has been greatly increased by the incidence of a uniformly prohibitive tariff."

**Mr. Deakin** brought forward a motion in the House of Representatives (Dec. 8th, 1904) approving the encouragement of industry and commerce within the Empire, requesting the Prime Minister (**Mr. Reid**) to consider the existing openings for preferential trade between Australia and other Colonies, to obtain data for the preparation of a measure granting preference to British imports into Australia which compete solely with foreign imports, and authorising him "to offer to the United Kingdom preference on exports to Australia in return for preference on our exports to Great Britain and Ireland, such preference to be reciprocally adjusted according to schedules sanctioned by Parliament." **Mr. Reid** said the Government were unable to speak on the motion with a united voice, and he did not intend to do more than express his own views. He foresaw the difficulty of extending their exchanges with the motherland and at the same time protecting their own productions. The motion authorised the Government to offer preference for preference. This was impossible in the present state of politics in Great Britain. He thoroughly favoured **Mr. Balfour's** idea of a conference. If the British were in favour of preference his objection would go. If a preferential tariff were to be avoided, he was in favour of making the Australian tariff as nearly as possible a revenue tariff as against the Motherland. **Mr. Watson** said he believed Australia strongly favoured **Mr. Chamberlain's** policy, and the British Labour party was likely to alter its opinion with further knowledge. He was not inclined to reduce duties in favour of Great Britain. The motion ultimately lapsed through lack of time at the close of the session.

In New Zealand not only were the proposals welcomed, but legislation was carried providing for additional duties on foreign goods, amounting to 100 per cent. on cement, and from 50 to 20 per cent. on 38 other articles, the abolition of the duty on British tea, and the imposition of a 20-per-cent. duty on foreign teas.

### In Other Colonies.

In South Africa the proposals were welcomed, with Bond reservations, as tending to unify the Empire. The South African Customs Convention (see p. 66) was carried during the year, giving practical effect to the proposal of preferential trade.

In the West Indies also the idea of reciprocity within the Empire was warmly welcomed.

At the opening of the British Guiana Legislature the Governor, Sir J. A. Swettenham,



announced that the import duties would be lowered by way of preference to the British Empire in favour of such places as had claims on the consideration of the Colony—for instance, the United Kingdom and Canada (Feb. 17th, 1904).

Dr. Jameson, Premier of Cape Colony, speaking at Grahamstown in Dec. 1904, declared his entire adhesion to Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy, and hoped to see an Anglo-Colonial Conference called.

## VII. PUBLICATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

### *The Board of Trade Blue Books.*

The first result of the Government's "Inquiry" appeared on Sept. 16th, 1903, in the shape of a big Blue Book entitled "British and Foreign Trade and Industry: Memoranda, Statistical Tables and Charts prepared in the Board of Trade" [Cd. 1761, price 3s. 6d.].

A Second Series of Memoranda, Statistical Tables, and Charts, dealing with British and Foreign Trade and Industrial Conditions, was issued on Dec. 21st, 1904 [Cd. 2337]. The volume makes 600 pages, and consists of 17 memoranda with 2 appendices. The memoranda are divided into 5 groups, dealing with—

1. The condition of the working classes—cost of living in the United Kingdom, fluctuations in employment, statistics of pauperism, emigration, and savings banks deposits in the United Kingdom and certain foreign countries.
2. Statistics as to wholesale prices of cereals and flour, and ocean freights in the United Kingdom and certain foreign countries.
3. Changes in Customs Duties on grain, flour, and meat in principal importing countries; the relative incidence of foreign and colonial import tariffs on exports of British manufactures; tariff treatment of British and Colonial products by foreign countries.
4. British and Foreign Trade Statistics—British imports and exports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods; sources of imports for first half of 1904; export trade of chief commercial countries with protected and other markets; the German Commission on Kartells, etc.
5. Statistics of distribution of population engaged in principal industries in United Kingdom and chief foreign countries.

The Appendices supplement and correct the information given in the first series published in 1903.

### *Publications on both sides.*

The following list of publications may be useful to those who wish to study the question for themselves in detail:

#### *Government Publications.*

The Board of Trade Blue Book—British and Foreign Trade and Industry, Memoranda, Statistical Tables and Charts (3s. 6d.).

Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom, giving information as to Imports and Exports, Average Prices, Customs Tariffs, Receipts, etc. (1s. 3d.).

Annual Statement of Trade, 1903, Vols. I. (7s. 1d.) and II. (5s.).

Annual Abstract of Labour Statistics, 9th No. (1s.).

Statistical Abstract for the Colonies and India (1s. 9d.).

Colonial Import Duties Return (2s. 1d.). Foreign (1s. 11d.).

Statistical Abstract of the Principal Foreign Countries (1s. 6d.).

Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics (1s. 4½d.). Memorandum on the Comparative Statistics of Population, Industry, and Commerce in the United Kingdom and some leading Foreign Countries (5½d.).

Reports on Tariff Wars between certain European States (France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany and Russia) (8½d.).

Bounties in Foreign Countries (6d.).

Statistical Charts for St. Louis Exhibition, illustrating Statistics of Trade, Employment and Conditions of Labour in the United Kingdom, 4s. 9d.

### *In support of Mr. Chamberlain.*

"Imperial Union and Tariff Reform" (Grant Richards, 1s.), an official reprint of Mr. Chamberlain's speeches, May 15th to Nov. 4th, 1903, with an introduction.

"A Speaker's Handbook" (Tariff Reform League, 1s.).

"Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals: What they mean and what we shall gain by them" (Grant Richards, 1s. By C. A. Vince, M.A., with a preface by Mr. Chamberlain,

"Economic Notes on Insular Free Trade," by Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P. (Longmans, 1s.).

"Imperial Reciprocity" (Birmingham Tariff Committee, 6d.).

"Reciprocity in Trade," by Professor Knight (Simpkin, Marshall, 1s.).

"Imperial Fiscal Reform," by Sir V. H. P. Caillard (E. Arnold, 3s. 6d.).

"The Tariff Problem," by W. J. Ashley (P. S. King, 3s. 6d.).

"Return to Sanity" (Patriotic Press, 1s.).

"Free Trade Creed Examined and Exposed," by J. W. Martin (Simpkin & Marshall, 1s.).

"Twentieth-Century Free Trade," by E. H. Skrine (Simpkin & Marshall, 6d.).

"Sophisms of Free Trade," by J. B. Byles (Lane, 3s. 6d.).

"Free Trade a Failure from the First," by T. P. Gaskell (Macmillan, 2s.).

"Rise and Decline of the Free Trade Movement," by W. Cunningham, D.D. (Camb. Univ. Press, 2s. 6d. net).

"The Dynamics of the Fiscal Problem, by V. St. Clair Mackenzie (Wilson, 4s. net).

Tariff Commission Report: I. Iron and Steel Trades (King, 2s. 6d.).

### *Against Mr. Chamberlain.*

"Elements of the Fiscal Problem," by L. G. Chiozza-Money (King & Son).

"Free Trade and other Fundamental Doctrines of the Manchester School," edited by F. W. Hirst (Harper Brothers, 6s.).

"International Trade, an Application of Economic Theory," by J. A. Hobson (Methuen, 2s. 6d. net).

"Protection or Free Trade," by Henry George (English League for the Taxation of Land Values, 376-77, Strand, W.C., 6d.).

"Free Trade and Protection," a reprint of parts of "The Wealth of Nations," with introduction and statistical appendix by T. A. Ingram, B.A., LL.D. (Routledge, 1s.).

"Trade and the Empire," Mr. Asquith's speeches (Methuen, 6d.).

"Free Trade Movement," by J. Armitage Smith (Blackie, 2s. 6d.).

"Facts v. Fiction," Cobden Club's reply to Mr. Chamberlain (Cassell, 1s.).

"Reply to Mr. Balfour's 'Economic Notes,'" by H. Cox (Routledge, 1s.).

"Fiscal Reform Examined," by Bryce (1s.).

"Handbook for Speakers" (Free Trade Union, 6d.).

"Free Trade," by Mongrédien (Cassell, 1s.).

"Riddle of the Tariff," by A. C. Pigou (Johnson, 1s.).

"Labour and Protection," edited by H. W. Massingham (Unwin, 6s.).

"British Industries under Free Trade," edited by H. Cox (Unwin, 6s.).

"Free Trade," by Lord Avebury (Macmillan, 5s. net).

"Theory," by J. A. Hobson (Methuen, 2s. 6d.).

"The Hungry Forties: Life under the Bread Tax" (Unwin, 6s.).

#### Other Publications,

"Free Trade, Protection, Dumping Bounties, etc.," by H. A. Agacy (Longmans, 2s. 6d.).

"Fiscal Dispute made Easy," by W. H. Mallock (Nash, 1s.).

"Commerce and the Empire," by W. Pulsford (Cassell, 3s. 6d.).

"Shipping Trade and the Fiscal Policy," by N. Hill (Spottiswoode, 6d.).

"Protection in Germany," by W. H. Dawson (King, 3s. 6d.).

"Protection in the United States," by M. Low (King, 3s. 6d.).

"Protection in Canada and Australasia," by C. H. Chomley (King, 3s. 6d.).

"Protection in France," by H. O. Meredith (King, 3s. 6d.).

"Modern Tariff History," by P. Ashley (Murray, 10s. 6d.).

"Fifty Years of Progress," by Lord Brassey (Longmans, 2s.).

"Statistical Studies relating to National Progress in Wealth and Trade since 1882" (King, 2s.).

"Work and Wages: I. Foreign Competition," by S. G. Chapman (Longmans, 7s. 6d.).

"Canada and the Empire: an Examination of Trade Preferences," by E. S. Montagu and B. Herbert, preface by Lord Rosebery (King, 3s. 6d. net).

"Growth of English Industry and Commerce in Modern Times," by W. Cunningham, D.D. (Camb. Univ. Press, 25s. net).

"The Return to Protection," by William Smart, Adam Smith Professor of Political Economy, Glasgow University (Macmillan, 5s. net).

#### Fiscal Associations and Organisations.

A number of associations were formed during the year, both for promoting and for opposing Mr. Chamberlain's policy. The following is a list of the more important of them.

#### For Mr. Chamberlain.

**Imperial Tariff Committee, Birmingham.**—*President*, Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; *Treasurer*, Edward Nettlefold, M.A., J.P.; *Hon. Sec.*, W. Byng Kenrich; *General Sec.*, C. A. Vince, M.A.; *Organising Sec.*, W. Jenkins; *Assistant Sec.*, A. E. Hunt, B.A.; *Office*, 39, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

**Tariff Reform League**, inaugurated July 21st, 1903 (Mr. Chamberlain later on became a vice-president).—*President*, Duke of Sutherland, K.G.; *Chairman of Council*, Duke of Westminster; *Chairman of Executive Committee*, Mr. C. Arthur Pearson; *Sec.*, Mr. J. Ratcliff Cousins; *Office*, 7, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

**Birmingham and Midlands Women's Imperial Tariff Reform League.**—*Sec.*, Mrs. W. Furrow.

#### Against Mr. Chamberlain.

**Unionist Free Food League.**—*President*, the Duke of Devonshire; *Vice-Presidents*, Viscount Goschen, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, M.P., and Mr. C. T. Ritchie, M.P.; *Hon. Treasurer*, Lord James of Hereford; *Sec.*, Mr. F. H. A. Manners-Sutton; *Offices*, 36, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

**Unionist Free Trade Club.** See p. 201.

**Free Trade Union.**—*Chairman of the Executive Committee*, Mr. Arnold Morley; *Hon. Secs.*, R. McKenna, M.P., and L. T. Hobhouse; *Office*, 8, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

**Women's Free Trade Union.**—*Chairman of Committee*, Mrs. Herbert Gladstone; *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. Bamford Slack.

**Cobden Club.**—*Chairman of Committee*, Lord Welby; *Sec.*, Mr. G. H. Ferris; *Office*, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

**People's League against Protection.**—*Sec.*, C. Sheridan Jones, 30 and 31, Temple House, Tallis Street, E.C.

**Food Supply in Time of War.** A Royal Commission was appointed in April 1903 "to inquire into the conditions affecting the importation of food and raw material into the United Kingdom in time of war, and into the amount of the reserves of such supplies existing in the country at any given period, and to advise whether it is desirable to adopt any measures, in addition to the maintenance of a strong fleet, by which such supplies can be better secured, and violent fluctuations avoided." The Commissioners are: H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Lord Balfour of Burleigh (Chairman), the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Burghclere, Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, M.P., Rt. Hon. J. L. Wharton, M.P., Vice-Admiral D. H. Bosanquet, Sir J. Colomb, M.P., Sir Alfred Bateman, Sir H. Seton-Karr, M.P., Mr. Henry H. Cunynghame, C.B., Mr. E. Robertson, M.P., Mr. A. Emmott, M.P., Mr. John Wilson, M.P. (Mid Durham), Prof. Erskine Holland, D.C.L., Mr. A. S. Harvey (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.), Mr. J. E. Street (Chairman of Lloyds), Lieut.-Col. R. Montgomery, V.D. (President of the Liverpool Corn Trade Association). The Secretary is Mr. W. H. Clark, Board of Trade. *Office*, 8, Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W.



**Foreign Moneys, and Approximate Value in English** (at date of going to press). Revised by Thos. Cook & Son, Bankers, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.

Country.	Chief Coin.	Engl. Value.
Argentine . . .	Peso (gold) . . .	s. d. 4 0
" . . .	" (paper) . . .	1 9
Austria-Hungary . . .	Florin (silver) . . .	1 8
" . . .	New currency Krone . . .	0 10
Belgium . . .	Franc (100 centimes) . . .	0 9½
Brazil . . .	Milreis (paper) . . .	1 0
Bulgaria . . .	Leva (100 stotinkis) . . .	0 9½
Canada and United States . . .	Dollar (gold) . . .	4 1
Ceylon . . .	Rupee . . .	1 4
Chili . . .	Peso (gold), new . . .	1 6
China . . .	Paper 100 Candareens = 10 mace = tael of silver (a weight)	1 4½ 2 5
" . . .	Mexican Dollar (silver) . . .	1 8½
Cuba . . .	Dollar (gold) . . .	4 1
Egypt . . .	Piastre . . .	0 2½
" . . .	50 Piastre (gold piece) . . .	10 3
" . . .	Egyptian £ (100 piastres) . . .	20 6
Finland . . .	Markka (100 penni) . . .	0 9½
France . . .	Franc (100 centimes) . . .	0 9½
Germany . . .	Mark (100 pfennig) 20 Mark (gold) . . .	0 11½ 19 6
Greece . . .	Drachmè (100 leptá) (paper) . . .	0 6
Holland and Java . . .	1 Gulden of 100 cents . . .	1 8½
Hong Kong . . .	British Dollar (silver) Rupee (silver) . . .	1 8½ 1 43½
India . . .	Liè (100 centesimi) . . .	0 9½
Italy . . .	100 Sen = 1 Yen . . .	2 0
Japan . . .	Dollar (silver) . . .	1 8½
Mexico . . .	" (gold) . . .	4 0
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark . . .	Kroner (100 ore) Sol (silver) . . .	1 1½ 1 8½
Peru . . .	Milreis (paper) . . .	3 6½
Portugal . . .	Ley (100 banis) . . .	0 9½
Roumania . . .	Rouble (100 kopeks) . . .	2 1½
Russia . . .	Dinar (100 paras) Peseta (100 centesimas) . . .	0 9½ 0 7
Servia . . .	British Dollar (silver) Franc (100 cents) . . .	1 9 0 9½
Spain . . .	Piastre . . .	0 2½
" . . .	Turkish £ (100 piastres) . . .	18 0
Uruguay . . .	Peso (gold) . . .	4 2

Exchange varies considerably in countries where silver and paper circulate.

## FOREIGN OFFICE.

This is the department of Government which conducts official intercourse with other States. By constitutional law the authority of the Sovereign is supreme; but by constitutional custom he may only act by the advice and on the responsibility of a Minister—the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. From early times the Sovereign had regarded the control of Foreign Affairs as the chief of the Royal prerogatives; and for long the Secretary of State (whose most important duties were in this department) merely carried out his directions. By a gradual process of development the power of the **Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs** increased by slow but certain steps, until he became a responsible Minister; while the direct authority of the Crown, in fact, it not in legal theory, steadily decreased. Even in modern times, however, constitutional practice requires the sanction of the Sovereign to matters of foreign policy; and in this connection Lord Palmerston (when Foreign Secretary) was reprimanded by Queen Victoria, in a special memorandum pointing out that she expected to be kept informed of what passed in interviews between him and Foreign Ambassadors or Ministers on important matters, and to have drafts of despatches submitted for her approval before signature. Lord John Russell, as Prime Minister, was an assenting party to the Queen's view. The Foreign Secretary conducts general negotiations, prepares or supervises despatches, and periodically gives receptions to the representatives of Foreign Powers. But questions of importance come before the Prime Minister or are discussed by the whole Cabinet under his presidency. The requisite continuity of general policy, amidst shifting political parties, is maintained by means of the permanent Staff of the Department. **Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs**, the Marquess of Lansdowne.

**Permanent Under-Secretary**, Sir T. H. Sander-son, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.

**Assistant Under-Secretaries**, Hon. Francis H. Villiers, C.B.; Francis A. Campbell, C.B.; Sir Eldon Gorst, K.C.B.

**Parliamentary Under-Secretary**, Earl Percy, M.P.

The representatives of the Crown abroad are members either of the Diplomatic Service or of the Consular Service, the duties of the former body being, generally speaking, political and ceremonial, of the latter, commercial and legal; though in the less important posts diplomatists undertake consular work, and occasionally consuls act in a diplomatic capacity.

### The Diplomatic Service.

The Diplomatic Service consists of (a) Ambassadors, (b) Ministers Plenipotentiary and Ministers Resident, (c) *Chargés d'Affaires*.

The **Ambassador**, according to historical theory, represents the very person of his Sovereign, and so can claim direct access to the Sovereign to whom he is accredited—a privilege of little practical importance in these days of constitutional rule. Further, he takes first rank in order of precedence.

The **Minister** is regarded as a mere agent of the Sovereign, and therefore holds an inferior position, though otherwise he has powers and duties similar to those of an Ambassador.

The **Chargé d'Affaires**, unlike the two former, is accredited not to the Sovereign, but to the

Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State in which he resides. Usually he is appointed to act temporarily, in the absence of the Ambassador or Minister.

These diplomatic Agents have to observe the political tendencies of the foreign Government, and report regularly thereon to their own Government; to carry on negotiations under instructions from the Foreign Secretary; to watch over the interests of British subjects abroad; and also to keep up social intercourse and develop friendly relations in the capital where they reside. Secretaries are attached to the Legations, and often Military and Naval Attachés. The appointment, in recent years, of commercial attachés in the Diplomatic Service is a symptom that the sphere of the diplomatist is extending, even though his duties have become less conspicuous owing to the development of the telegraph and of special correspondents.

### **The Consular Service.**

The Consular Service consists of (a) Consuls-general, (b) Consuls, (c) Vice-Consuls, and (d) Consular Agents. The Consul's duties, though less exalted than those of the Diplomatist, are considerably more various. In addition to giving general assistance to British subjects abroad, he has in particular to deal with numerous matters connected with shipping; to issue periodical reports on the trade of the place where he resides; to celebrate or register marriages where one of the parties is British; to register the births of British subjects; to take oaths and declarations, and perform other notarial functions. Besides this, in some countries, such as Turkey and China, he administers justice, where a British subject is concerned, either in his own court, or in conjunction with the native tribunal.

A Committee appointed by Lord Lansdowne to inquire into the constitution of the Consular Service reported in July 1903 that the existing system of nomination and age limits for the General Consular service should be abolished; that admission should be by limited competition; that the age should be from 22 to 27; that power should be reserved to the Secretary of State to appoint any person, regardless of age limit, to one of the higher posts for which special qualifications might be required. The Committee's recommendations were subsequently considered by an Inter-departmental Committee, and generally accepted, though some slight modifications were introduced in the grading, as well as in the salaries assigned to Vice-Consuls. The amendments are as follows: 1st grade, Consuls-General, salary £1000 to £1200; 2nd grade, Consuls-General (2nd class) and Consuls (1st class), salary £800; and 3rd grade, Consuls (2nd class), salary £600. Vice-Consuls, £350, rising by £15 to £450.

The names of the British Diplomatic and chief Consular representatives abroad are given in the articles on the countries to which they are accredited, or where they are stationed.

### **Passports.**

Foreign Office Passports are granted only to (1) natural-born British subjects, (2) the wives and widows of such persons, and (3) persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, the Colonies, or in India. Passports are granted to such persons as are known to the Secretary of State, or are recommended to him by some person who is known to him; or, in the case

of natural-born British subjects and persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, who produce a Declaration in a form obtainable at the Foreign Office, verified by some banking firm, mayor, magistrate, minister, physician, or other responsible person resident in the United Kingdom. In the case of children under 14 a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian is required. In the case of persons naturalised in the Colonies a Letter of Recommendation from the Colonial Office, or in the case of natives from British India a similar letter from the India Office, is required. In all cases of naturalised British subjects the Certificate of Naturalisation must accompany the Declaration or Letters of Recommendation.

All applications for Foreign Office Passports must be made on a printed form obtainable from the Passport Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W. The charge for a Passport is 2s., and a further 2s. if the applicant does not reside in London and the Passport has to be sent by post. Persons abroad must apply to the nearest British Mission or Consulate. The bearer of every Passport must sign it as soon as he receives it, or its validity may be questioned and the *visa* refused.

Travellers intending to visit Russia, Turkey, Roumania, Persia, Venezuela, Hayti, or Eritrea must get their Passports *visés* at the Consulates-General in London or one of the other Consulates in the United Kingdom of the countries named. In the case of other countries this formality is not necessary except as an additional precaution, which is recommended in the case of Passports of old date. The Foreign Office, however, advise British subjects travelling abroad to furnish themselves with Passports, for even in those countries where they are no longer obligatory, they are useful as affording a ready means of identification in case of need. British subjects intending to reside in Germany or in Switzerland (where a Permit must be obtained from the authorities) should provide themselves with Passports.

### **FORESTRY.**

In Great Britain there are about 3,000,000 acres of woodlands, or less than 4 per cent. of the total area. The national woodlands include about 115,293 acres, but only about 57,304 are under timber crops in the New Forest, the Forest of Dean, and other smaller tracts. The imports of foreign forest produce in Great Britain amounted in 1903 to over £27,000,000.

In Feb. 1902 a Departmental Committee (Mr. R. C. Munro Ferguson, chairman; Mr. R. H. Hooker, of the Board of Agriculture, secretary) was appointed to inquire into and report as to the present position and future prospects of forestry, and the planting and management of woodlands in Great Britain, and to consider whether any measures might with advantage be taken, either by the provision of further educational facilities or otherwise, for their promotion and encouragement. The Committee reported in November, and the report was published in Jan. 1903 [Cd. 1319, 2d.]. They said that the area of waste, heather, and rough pasture or land out of cultivation in the United Kingdom on which afforestation could be profitably undertaken is 21,000,000 acres, and that afforestation would furnish remunerative labour to an increased rural population, land under forests requiring more labour than the same area under sheep.



The world is approaching a dearth in its supply of coniferous timber, which constitutes between 80 and 90 per cent. of the total British timber imports, and which can be grown in these islands, and the question is therefore a matter of grave national concern. Yet the Committee did not recommend a general scheme of State Forests. They recommended that the Alice Holt woods in Hampshire and an estate in Scotland should be acquired and used as demonstration areas by arrangement between the Commissioners of Woods and Forests and the Board of Agriculture. They further recommended the appointment of a lecturer on forestry at the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, and that example plots be provided in connection with each of these centres and with Edinburgh; that a good grounding in forestry form an integral part of the curriculum of the agricultural colleges in Great Britain; that provision be made for the education of foresters and woodmen by employing students to work in the demonstration forests, by county council lectures and by scholarships; that the inquiry conducted in '05, concerning the area of woodlands, be repeated by the Board of Agriculture; and that the attention of corporations and municipalities be drawn to the desirability of planting with trees the catchment areas of their water supply.

A Conference of Welsh County Councillors resolved in Nov. 1903 to establish a School of Forestry for Wales and Monmouthshire. Mr. E. Robinson, of Boncath, who took the initiative, estimated the waste land in Wales on which timber could be grown at 1,000,000 acres.

Early in 1904 the Commissioners of Woods and Forests established a School of Forestry in the Forest of Dean, at Coleford, with Mr. C. D. Hanson, of the Indian Forest Department, as Instructor, primarily for the education of woodmen, and to fit students to become foremen on large estates.

The Scottish Office of Woods and Forests have entered into communication with certain Scotch landowners to secure suitable areas for planting.

The Board of Agriculture have taken steps to secure the establishment of at least two lecture-ships in forestry in England, and some of the leading universities and agricultural colleges have been giving attention to proposals under this head. The agricultural departments of the University College of North Wales, Bangor, and of the Durham College of Science, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, offer special advantages as centres of instruction in forestry, and grants in aid of the establishment of schemes of education in the subject are to be made by the Board to those institutions.

## FRANCE.

France, since the overthrow of Napoleon III. in 1870, has been a Republic governed by a President and two Chambers under the constitution of '71, revised in '75, '84, '85, and '89.

The legislature consists of the Assembly, sitting in two houses: viz., the Senate of 300 members, of whom 225 are indirectly elected for 9 years (one-third retiring every 3 years) by delegates chosen by the Municipal Councils and the Senators, Deputies, Councillors-General, and District Councillors of the Departments, there being also 75 Senators originally elected for life by the two

Chambers (though as these die the vacancies are filled up by the election of Senators for a period of 9 years only), and the Chamber of Deputies of 594 members, elected for 4 years by universal suffrage. The method of election is by *scrutin d'arrondissement*. Each Department is divided into *arrondissements* returning one Deputy, though where the population of the *arrondissement* exceeds 100,000, it is divided into two or more constituencies. Each elector votes for one Deputy only. Candidates are compelled to declare for which constituency they will stand. Voters are required to be over 21 and to have a 6-months' residential qualification. Both Houses can initiate and frame laws, except in the case of financial laws, which must first be presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies. Deputies and Senators are both paid at the rate of 9000 fr. a year.

The executive power is confided to the President, who is elected for seven years by the two Houses united in National Assembly, and receives 600,000 fr. a year, and a further allowance of 600,000 fr. for expenses. He appoints the Ministers and makes all civil and military appointments. War can be declared by the President only with consent of the two Houses, and his every act must be countersigned by a Minister. The *Conseil d'Etat* is a special body, composed of Councillors, *Maitres de Requêtes* and Auditors, all appointed by the President, and presided over by the Minister of Justice. Its function is to give advice upon administrative points submitted to it by the Government. The colonies are looked upon as being politically part of France, and are represented in the Senate by 4 Senators and in the Chamber by 10 Deputies.

## The Army.

The French army is administered by the War Department, or Ministry of War, with M. Bertheux at its head, assisted by a Military Cabinet and the chiefs of various bureaux. The chief of the general staff of the army is responsible to the Minister, and controls the directorates of infantry, cavalry, engineers, artillery, finance, etc. M. Bertheux took office upon the resignation, in Nov. 1904, of General André, whose position had become untenable owing to the system of espionage he had encouraged in order to republicanise the army.

In 1904 the effectives with the colours was estimated as follows: 29,000 officers, 520,831 men, and 142,474 horses; the gendarmerie, 683 officers and 24,034 men, being additional. The establishment was 515,600 men. The Active Army is constituted as follows: 560 battalions of infantry, 30 battalions of Chasseurs, 12 Foreign, 20 Zouaves, 24 Algerian Tirailleurs, 1 Saharan Tirailleurs, and 5 African Light Infantry: total, 651 battalions. The Cavalry form 31 regiments of Dragoons, 21 of Chasseurs, 14 of Hussars, 13 of Cuirassiers, 6 of Chasseurs d'Afrique, and 4 of Spahis (all of 5 squadrons). The organisation of the Artillery is as follows: Field batteries, 442; Horse batteries, 52; Mountain batteries, 22; Foot (or Fortress) batteries, 112; in all, 628. The Engineers (including Railway troops) number 7 regiments, 26 battalions and 3 Railway companies) with telegraphists, ballooning troops, etc.; and the Military Train has 20 squadrons (comprising 72 companies). The following is the peace strength by arms:—

## France. Algiers and Tunis.

Infantry .. ..	368,954	43,200
Cavalry .. ..	16,764	8,450
Artillery .. ..	74,936	3,875
Engineers .. ..	12,250	1,118
Train .. ..	8,560	1,850

In addition are 2500 non-commissioned officers and 13,000 men in the administrative troops, 4000 officers unattached, 420 officers and 3220 men in the military schools, and 2400 officers and 480 men supernumerary.

The forces are organised in 20 army corps, exclusive of the Paris garrison and Tunis; their headquarters being at Lille, Amiens, Rouen, Le Mans, Orleans, Châlons-sur-Marne, Besançon, Bourges, Tours, Rennes, Nantes, Limoges, Clermont-Ferrand, Lyons, Marseilles, Montpellier, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Algiers, Nancy.

Under the existing rules every Frenchman should serve three years in the Active Army, ten years in the Reserve of the Active Army, six years in the Territorial Army and six years in the Reserve of the Territorial Army. For administration, training and mobilisation, the units of the Territorial Army, as well as the Active Reserve, are attached to the corresponding units of the Active Army. A system of two years' service with the colours is about to be introduced, applying to the whole population, without exceptions, save for physical incapacity. M. Berteaux, now Minister of War, has been prominently associated with this scheme, which meets with general approval as passed by the Senate, but not as modified by the Chamber for political purposes. Under the existing rules there have been many exemptions, and members of the liberal professions have escaped with one year's service. The plan is now to make the service equal for all.

The Reserve Troops are: 145 Infantry regiments, 30 Chasseur battalions, 40 Cavalry regiments formed with the Line and Light Cavalry regiments of the Corps Cavalry brigades, 41 other squadrons formed with the Divisional Cavalry regiments, and 216 batteries of Field Artillery, 12 to each Artillery brigade. The Territorial Forces are 145 battalions of Infantry, 7 of Rifles, 10 of Zouaves, 40 battery groups of Field Artillery and 16 of Foot Artillery, 21 battalions of Engineers, and 19 squadrons of Train. There are special dispositions in regard to some army corps, and a large number of battalions and independent companies are employed in the Customs and Forest service. In regard to the localisation of the troops, it should be noted that a large force is quartered on the German frontier, where the 6th corps has been divided into two, and a new corps thus created. The Reserve of the Active Army includes about 1,320,000 men, and the Territorial Army and its Reserve about 2,270,000.

It has been estimated that the French Army, with its various Reserve and Territorial forces, includes 3,500,000 trained men on a war footing, and that 4,000,000 untrained might be embodied.

The French Colonial Army has been brought under the authority of the Ministry of War, and comprises 6 brigades of infantry, 12 battalions of field artillery, 6 mountain batteries, and 12 garrison batteries, with a strength of 1570 officers and 26,400 men stationed in France.

In Madagascar and Indo-China are 10 battalions of French and 18 battalions of native infantry, and 4 field, 6 mountain, and 5 garrison

batteries; in West Africa, 2 French and 8 native battalions, 2 mountain and 3 garrison batteries; in Martinique, 7 French and 10 native battalions, and 2 field, 3 mountain and 3 garrison batteries; and in various other stations some 6 French and 3 native battalions, with 1 mountain and 5 garrison batteries. For some time past France has been strengthening her military forces in French Indo-China, where there are now at disposal 3 brigades of troops in actual existence, with a reserve brigade. The approximate strength of the native forces in the colony is as follows:—

French infantry, 3 regiments .. ..	3,000 men
Foreign Legion, 4 battalions .. ..	3,000 "
Native infantry, 6 regiments .. ..	18,000 "
"Milice indigène" (native constabulary) .. ..	10,000 "
Total of infantry .. ..	34,000 "

**The Navy.**

The French Navy has for its head a Minister of Marine, who is almost always selected from the list of flag officers or from the members of Parliament. He has absolute freedom in the choice of his subordinates, and is only responsible to the Chambers. Subordinate to the Minister are the Chief of the Staff, a naval officer, and the Heads or Directors of the four main branches of business—Personnel, Matériel, Ordnance, and Account. There are also a number of more or less permanent boards and committees, which sit at the Ministry of Marine, and of which the Conseil Supérieur is the most important. This is presided over by the Minister himself, and includes all the flag officers holding important commands on shore or afloat in home waters, and able to attend the meetings of the board. This Council seldom meets more than once a year, when it is convened by the Minister of Marine and is consulted on such subjects as new construction, questions of defence and changes in naval matériel. There are also Boards concerned with the works (Conseil des travaux), with promotion, and with inspection. The Estimates before submission to Parliament are reported upon by a Budget Committee, generally in the spring preceding the year to which they relate; this Committee frequently modifies the estimates for the Navy and propositions of the Ministry of Marine. The estimates are as a rule voted in December.

Chief of the General Staff, Rear-Admiral P. A. Campion.

Comptroller, L. Chatelain.

Director of Construction, J. Thibauldier.

Director of Ordnance, General J. Puel.

Accountant-General, J. Guimbelot.

Director of Works, L. Renaud.

Director Medical Department, L. Devincq.

Hydrographer, Vice-Admiral E. M. Richard.

The French Navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. The Inscription Maritime, dating back to 1683, contains the names of all male individuals devoted to a seafaring life from the 18th to the 50th year of age. Young men liable to service in the Army may, however, volunteer for service in the Navy. For administrative purposes France is divided into five divisions maritimes, and subdivided into twelve arrondissements maritimes.

The French Naval Estimates proposed for the year 1905 a total of £12,722,752 (318,068,813 fr.),



of which it is proposed to devote £3,593,880 (89,847,000 fr.) to new construction. The Estimates for 1904 were £12,517,273 (312,931,832 fr.), and the amount devoted to new construction £4,548,485 (113,712,127 fr.).

The number of officers and men on the active list of the French Navy in 1904 was 52,476, and the number in Reserve 49,340. The number of men effective in 1904 was less by 771 than the number available during the preceding year.

The executive officers of the French Navy are divided as follows:—15 vice-admirals, 30 rear-admirals, 125 captains, 215 commanders, 754 lieutenants, 420 sub-lieutenants, 170 midshipmen, and 67 cadets.

The number of ships built, building, and projected for the French Navy on Nov. 30th was:—

#### Built.

Battleships, 1st class . . . . .	20
do. 2nd class . . . . .	9
do. 3rd class . . . . .	1
Coast defence vessels . . . . .	14
Armoured cruisers . . . . .	18
Protected cruisers, 1st class . . . . .	7
do. do. 2nd class . . . . .	16
do. do. 3rd class . . . . .	17
Unprotected cruisers . . . . .	1
Torpedo vessels . . . . .	15
Torpedo-boat destroyers . . . . .	31
Torpedo boats . . . . .	233
Submarines . . . . .	26

#### Building.

Battleships, 1st class . . . . .	6
Armoured cruisers . . . . .	5
Torpedo-boat destroyers . . . . .	2
Torpedo boats . . . . .	20
Submarines . . . . .	14

#### Projected.

Armoured cruiser . . . . .	1
Scouts . . . . .	3
Torpedo-boat destroyers . . . . .	6
Torpedo boats . . . . .	74
Submarines . . . . .	34

NOTE.—The projected armoured cruiser is the *Edgard Quinet*, of 14,300 tons, which will be built at Brest. The scouts will be of 1600 tons displacement, and 18 knots speed.

The Government dockyards in France are situated as follows:—

**Cherbourg.**—One dock, takes battleships 14,000 tons; seven smaller.

**Brest.**—One dock takes battleships; others very small.

**Lorient.**—One dock takes battleships 14,000 tons; one takes small cruisers.

**Rochefort.**—Three docks, take small vessels only.

**Toulon.**—Three docks take battleships 14,000 tons; six others take cruisers.

Two battleships were launched for the French Navy during 1904: the *Democratie* at Brest on May 1st, and *Justice* at La Seyne on October 27th. The armoured cruiser *Victor Hugo* also took the water on March 30th at Lorient.

The following were the principal occurrences during 1904:—New regulations for the steam trials of vessels built for the French Navy came into operation in June. There are to be four trials in all: a coal-consumption trial, to last six hours; one trial at full speed for ten hours; one for three hours at the highest speed obtainable with three-quarters of the boilers; and a run of twenty-four hours at economical cruising

speed. Not more than three days are to elapse between any two of these trials, except under special circumstances.

A new *Defense Mobile*, to be called the Algerian Division, was formed in August, the first officer appointed to the new command being Rear-Admiral J. J. G. de Percin.

A Permanent Submarine Commission was inaugurated, the members being Rear-Admiral Phillibert (President), M. Ansoher (Chief Engineer), Commander Serres, Lieutenants Voisin and Care, and Engineers Bourdelle and Chapuis.

Vice-Admiral Bienaimé and Rear-Admiral Ravel were relieved of their posts as Commander-in-Chief and Chief of the Staff respectively at Toulon under circumstances which aroused considerable indignation among all ranks of the Navy.

Two serious accidents occurred: the *Leon Gambetta* ran on a rock while undergoing trials and sustained considerable damage, and a cartridge explosion took place on board the *Forbin*, five men being injured, but none, fortunately, killed. No regular manoeuvres were held, but several series of exercises by the northern squadron, representing an attack on various parts of the coast, were carried out, in which submarines played a large part. Disturbances and strikes prevailed in all the French dockyards during the year.

#### Local Government, Education, etc.

As to local government, the unit is the commune, governed by a municipal council and a mayor. The communes are combined into cantons, containing on an average 12 communes, and the cantons into arrondissements, governed by elective arrondissement councils and sub-prefects, these arrondissements again forming the Departments, of which there are 86, each with a Departmental Council, besides the territory of Belfort. Prefects, with large powers, represent the Executive, and control the Departments, and Sub-Prefects the Arrondissements. All religions are on a legal equality, every sect being entitled to a grant from the State if its numbers exceed 100,000. But the Roman Catholics form the large majority of the population. The Religious Associations Law of 1901 required all religious establishments to be registered and authorised by the State. Primary education, which was reorganised in '78 and '86, is free and obligatory for children from 6 to 13 years of age, and admirably organised. All teachers are laymen, and are paid by the State, except in the towns which number more than 150,000 inhabitants. Secondary education is given in the State lycées and communal colleges, in private establishments, and in ecclesiastical seminaries; there are also facilities, including lycées, colleges, and courses of secondary instruction, for over 19,000 girls. Numerous technical and special schools, besides 15 universities, complete the educational system. The legal system comprises for civil cases the Justices of the Peace, and above them the 26 Appeal Courts and the Courts of Cassation. Criminal cases, except petty offences which are dealt with at the Police Courts, come before the Police Correctional Courts, consisting of three judges, but no jury. An examining magistrate, the *juge d'instruction*, makes a preliminary inquiry, and may dismiss the case or send it for trial. Above these courts are the Assize Courts,

assisted by twelve jurors, the Courts of Appeal and the Criminal Court of Cassation. Tribunals of commerce and councils of experts deal with commercial cases.

### Newspapers.

France has over 300 daily papers, but many of them are simply political tracts without the slightest pretence to supply the features associated with either a British or American daily. Amongst the principal Parisian papers are the following:—

*Figaro*. Edited by M. Gaston Calmette.  
*Journal des Débats*. London correspondent, M. Paul Villars. M. de Nalèche is the editor.

The *Matin* ( $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) The editor is M. Stéphane Lauzanne; London correspondent M. J. Hedeman. It is the only French daily to possess a private wire from London, and by arrangement uses the *Times* English service of news.

*Le Petit Journal*. Founded in 1863, and had an average sale per day of 1,500,000 copies, but this number is now reduced.

*Le Petit Parisien* is a competitor to *Le Petit Journal*, and now claims to out rival the latter's circulation. The chief editor is M. Touchard, and its London correspondent M. George Dussol, 176, Fleet Street. Chief proprietor, M. Dupuy, formerly French Minister of Agriculture.

The *Siècle* is one of the best papers. The editor is M. Yves Guyot (q.v.), the eminent French economist.

The *Temps* is practically the organ of the Ministerial party, but is not in any way subsidised. Owned by a company, of which M. Hebrard is managing director. London correspondent, M. C. Schindler.

Amongst other dailies deserving a brief reference are the *Univers*, an extreme Catholic journal, the *Petit Bleu*, the *Soir*, an evening paper, the *Intransigeant*, Henri Rochefort's organ, the *République Française*, founded by Gambetta, Eugène Spuller, and M. Allain Targe; the *Aurore*; and the *Gaulois* with M. Arthur Meyer as director, and the *Soleil*, founded in 1873, claiming that "il est le journal de tous ceux qui sont restés fidèles à la monarchie constitutionnelle." The three principal illustrated papers are *L'Illustration*, *Mode Illustrée*, and *Vie Illustrée*.

### Industries and Statistics.

At the end of 1902 there were 24,298 miles of first-class railways being worked, and 3345 miles of local lines. Large advances, accounting for a considerable proportion of the public debt, have been made by the country to the railways, which will ultimately revert to the State. There were 3012 miles of canals used for internal navigation, and 4665 miles of rivers similarly used. The chief exports are textiles, wine, raw silk, wool, etc., leather, skins and furs, and small ware. Manufactures accounted for £96,540,000 of the exports in 1903, raw materials for £47,028,000, and food products for £26,524,000. The chief imports are wool, silk, coal, cotton, oil seeds, timber, hides, cereals, textiles, machinery, wine, food products. Raw materials accounted for £120,840,000 of the imports in 1903, food products for £38,440,000, and manufactures for £32,760,000. Agricultural operations engage nearly half the population, and include not only the growing of cereals, wheat principally, but roots, cattle, sugar, silk, wine, vegetables, and poultry and eggs. Coal and iron mines

exist, and there is a considerable fishing industry, besides the ordinary manufacturing pursuits. See TEXTILE INDUSTRIES as to cotton manufactures.

See AFRICA for details as to the trade or France with the African Continent.

Corsica, an island in the Mediterranean, separated from Sardinia by the Strait of Bonifacio, is a French Department. Area, 3376 sq. m.; pop. 276,829. Chief town, Ajaccio. There is a French torpedo-station there. British Consul, W. J. Holmes.

Area, 207,218 sq. m.; pop., 1901, 38,961,945. The birth rate is very low, and consequently the rate of increase is very slow. The population of Paris is 2,714,068. Other principal towns are Marseilles (pop. 491,161), Lyons (pop. 459,099), Bordeaux (pop. 257,471), and Lille (pop. 210,666). Estimated revenue, 1903-4, £150,116,906; 1904-5, £144,147,179; expenditure, 1903-4, £150,112,124; 1904-5, £144,141,666; public debt, 1903, £1,169,003,985; imports, 1902, ("special") £175,761,000; 1903, 192,040,000; exports, 1902 ("special"), £170,088,000; 1903, £170,092,000. Imports from the United Kingdom, 1902, £22,672,000; 1903, £22,276,000; Exports to the United Kingdom, 1902, £51,204,000; 1903, £47,680,000.

Ministry: Premier and Minister of the Interior and Public Worship, M. Combes.—Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé.—War, M. Bertheux.—Marine, M. Pelletan.—Finance, M. Rouvier.—Public Instruction, M. Chaumié.—Justice, M. Vallé.—Commerce, M. Trouillot.—Colonies, M. Doumergue.—Agriculture, M. Mougeot.—Public Works, M. Maréjols.

Ambassador in London, M. Paul Cambon, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W.—Secretary, M. Geoffroy, Minister Plenipotentiary.—Consul-General, M. Auzépy.—Consul-Suppléant, M. Périer, 4, Christopher Street, Finsbury Square, E.C.

British Ambassador at Paris, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Leveson Bertie, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B. Secretary, of Embassy, Maurice de Bunsen, C.B., C.V.O.; Commercial Attaché, Sir H. Austin Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Military Attaché, Major W. F. Bonham, D.S.O.

British Consuls-General: At Paris, A. Percy Inglis, Esq., 7, Rue d'Aguesseau; at Havre, W. R. Hearn; at Marseilles, M. C. Gurney. Consuls: Bordeaux, R. D. G. Macdonald; Brest, Captain H. Gye, R.N.; Calais, C. A. Payton; Cherbourg, M. E. Loftus; Dunkirk, E. Taylor; Lyons, L. C. Liddell; Nantes, R. S. Warburton; Nice, A. McMillan.

### President.

The President of France is M. Loubet, who was born at Marsanne, in the department of the Drôme, on Dec. 31st, 1838. His father was a farmer there. He became a barrister, practising at Montélimar, and soon took a prominent part in public life. Indeed, he has risen step by step from the Municipal Council of Montélimar to the Presidency of the Republic, passing through the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate en route, and having held the offices of Mayor of Montélimar ('70), President of the Consul-General of the Drôme ('83), Minister for Public Works ('87), Prime Minister (Feb. to Dec. '92) and President of the Senate '92. It was the Panama affair which caused the fall of his Ministry, but he was in no way implicated. As President of the Senate he was kept more or less outside



of parties, though he was known to be a Moderate with Radical tendencies. On the sudden death of President Faure, in Feb. '99, he was elected (18th) by a large majority to succeed him, and at once announced his firm resolve to uphold and defend the Republic. His uprightness, patriotism, and simplicity of demeanour have already made him the most popular President France has ever had. He has since his election been visited at Paris by the King of Sweden, the Queen-Dowager and Queen of Holland, the King of Belgium, the King of Greece, the Czar and Czarina, the King of Portugal, the King and Queen of Italy, and King Edward VII.; and has himself paid visits to the Czar at St. Petersburg, to King Edward VII. at Windsor, and to the King of Italy at Rome. He married in '69, his wife being the daughter of an ironmonger of Montélimar. There are three children, and his eldest son acts as his private secretary. His mother has reached the age of 90, and still resides on the farm at Marsanne.

### Political Parties.

A few years ago the two main groups in politics might have been roughly, but accurately, defined as Republicans and Reactionaries, the latter including the Royalists—followers of the Duc d'Orléans (*q.v.*), and Imperialists—(followers of Prince Napoleon Victor) (*q.v.*). Now, however, the only division is between the Government Republicans and the Opposition, an Opposition embracing the most diverse elements. In '95 a Radical administration was formed under M. Bourgeois, but the influence of the Socialists, upon whom M. Bourgeois had to depend for a majority in the Chamber, brought about its downfall; and a strong Moderate Republican administration under M. Méline succeeded in April '96, and held office till June '98, when it was replaced by a Radical Ministry with M. Brisson as President. The General Election in May '98 showed a notable increase in the numbers of the Radicals and Socialists elected. M. Brisson in turn succumbed in October '98, and was succeeded by a Ministry of "Republican Concentration" under M. Dupuy. To M. Dupuy in June '99 there succeeded a Cabinet of "Republican defence" under M. Waldeck-Rousseau, including representatives of almost all parties. Its chief enemies were the more regular Opposition headed by M. Méline, and the party of all the discontented and revolutionary, which sprang into prominence in 1900, called the Nationalists, including men like General Mercier, the supporters of M. Déroulède, the adherents of the *Patrie Française* League, Royalists and others. Their strength lay mainly in Paris. The general election on April 27th, 1902, resulted in the return of 360 Ministerialists of all shades, against 281 other candidates returned. The strength of the various groups was as follows: 111 Government Republicans, 99 Progressist Republicans (Mélinites), 129 Radical Republicans, 90 Socialist Radicals, 59 Nationalists, 50 Conservatives (anti-Republicans), 43 Socialists, and 6 Guesdist Socialists. The Progressists lost heavily in the election, and the Nationalists gained ground only in Paris. After the election a new Cabinet under M. Combes succeeded M. Waldeck-Rousseau's Administration in June 1902, the latter considering his mission ended. In 1904 a split took place amongst the Radical Socialists, a

large number of the group forming a new party called the Radical Socialist Left. The Municipal elections in May showed that the Ministry was very strong in the country, and that the Nationalist party was practically a spent force.

### History, 1904.

The Chambers reassembled (Jan. 12th). M. Brisson was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Fallières of the Senate. A new treaty with Siam was signed at Paris (Feb. 13th): for details see article on SIAM. The treaty was afterwards voted by the Senate on Dec. 7th. The Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation, after an inquiry of some duration, acquitted (March 5th) in the application for revision of the Dreyfus case, and decided to order a supplementary inquiry into the fresh facts which had been adduced. In the course of the lengthy debates on the Government Bill for suppressing teaching by religious bodies in conventual and monastic schools within the next five years, the Government were defeated on a motion to make the period ten years, on account of financial considerations (15th). They offered no opposition to an amendment excluding from the operation of the Bill the institutions from which French missionaries are recruited, and the amendment was carried (21st). The Bill was finally passed (28th) by 316 votes to 269. Strong representations were made by M. Delcassé with regard to the criticisms of the Association's Law and the administrative action of the Government against the Bishops, which were uttered by the Pope in an address to the College of Cardinals. The fact that M. Loubet had not included a visit to the Vatican in the programme of his approaching journey to Rome, also led to strained relations.

An Arbitration Treaty with the Netherlands was signed (April 6th), and similar treaties were concluded with Spain (Feb. 27th), Netherlands (April 6th), Sweden and Norway (July 9th), and the United States (Nov. 1st), following on the lines of the treaties previously concluded, referring differences not affecting the vital interests, territorial integrity, or honour of either State, to The Hague Court.

A most important Agreement with Great Britain was signed (April 8th), consisting of (1) a Convention with regard to Newfoundland and West Africa; (2) a Declaration dealing with Egypt and Morocco; and (3) another Declaration relating to Siam, Madagascar, and the New Hebrides. The formal *pourparlers* in regard to this diplomatic recognition of the *entente cordiale* were begun when M. Loubet and M. Delcassé visited England in July 1903, and proceeded smoothly and amicably to a conclusion which gave the greatest satisfaction in both countries. The Convention provided for the abandonment of the French rights of landing on the Newfoundland Treaty Shore, the compensation for this abandonment taking a pecuniary form as to the individual fishermen involved, and the form of concessions of territory in the Gambia Colony, Sierra Leone, and Nigeria (see pp. 75, 77, 78, 83, for details). The Declaration as to Egypt and Morocco embodied the recognition by France of Great Britain's predominant position in Egypt, while the British Government recognised that it belonged to France to maintain order in Morocco and to assist the Moorish Government in improving the administrative, economic, financial, and

military condition of that country (see EGYPT and Morocco for full particulars). The second Declaration placed it on record that neither France nor Great Britain desired to annex any portion of Siamese territory; further regularised the position of Great Britain in Zanzibar and of France in Madagascar; and provided for putting an end to difficulties which had arisen in the New Hebrides as to land titles, etc. See SIAM, NEW HEBRIDES, and Madagascar (below). An additional clause was signed (20th) providing for the issue of postal orders available in either country.

The Anglo-French Agreement came before the Chamber (Nov. 3rd); and some criticisms of the arrangements relating to Newfoundland and of the concession with regard to Egypt were made, though other speakers, like M. de Pressense, M. Denys Cochin, and M. Jaurès, approved the agreements made with England. In replying, M. Delcassé said that in general what France had given up was particularly desired by England, and what England had conceded was specially precious to France. By 436 to 94 votes the Chamber approved the action of the Government, by 457 votes to 5 it confirmed the Convention concerning Newfoundland and West Africa, and by 443 votes to 105 it authorised the ratification of the entire Convention. The Senate approved the Agreement (Dec. 7th) by 215 votes to 37.

In October a treaty between France and Spain was signed dealing with the situation in Morocco. No official details were published, but it was stated that Spain was granted the right of developing her influence on the Rif littoral, including Tetuan and Tangier, subject to the maintenance in Morocco of the *status quo*. Spain agreed not to extend her fortifications on the North Atlantic, nor to cede her Moorish territory to any other Power than France.

President Loubet, accompanied by M. Delcassé, went to Rome (April 24th), to return the visit of the King and Queen of Italy to Paris in October 1903. They received a splendid popular welcome, and were entertained by the King in the Quirinal, where a State dinner took place (25th). The speeches of the King and of M. Loubet bore eloquent testimony to the cordial relations between the two countries. After seeing a military review (26th), and giving a banquet at the French Embassy (27th), the President, accompanied by the King, went to Naples (28th), where a naval review was held. The President then sailed for France. A formal protest was made by the Pope against the action of the President, as head of a Catholic State, in thus recognising the Power that deprived him of his dominions. In consequence of this incident, the French Ambassador to the Vatican, was recalled (23rd), the French Government repudiating the Note in which the Vatican protest was made, and further regarding as an offence the tone of remonstrance which found expression in a circular sent by the Vatican in regard to the incident to certain foreign Powers. The Chamber approved the Government's action by a large majority (27th).

A number of British working men visited Paris at the end of June, and M. Loubet received a deputation from them at the Elysée (July 4th), declaring that the more the friendly relations of the two countries increased the greater would his satisfaction be.

The Military Service Bill, providing for two

instead of three years' service, was adopted by the Chamber by 577 votes to 43, and, since amendments had been made in it, was sent up to the Senate (5th). On the same date the Senate, by a majority of 59, voted finally the Bill suppressing teaching by Religious Orders, and empowering the Government to close immediately all the schools dependent upon those Orders, though a period of ten years was allowed in the Bill for the work of transformation from such schools to State schools.

During July further friction arose between the Government and the Vatican. Monsignor Geay, Bishop of Laval, was requested by Cardinal Vannutelli to resign, whereupon the French Government asked for an explanation, since by the Concordat such an intimation should have passed through the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The reply was that Cardinal Vannutelli only intended to give spiritual advice. Monsignor Le Nordez, Bishop of Dijon, was also requested, through the Nuncio, to abstain from carrying out certain of his duties, and the Government pointed out that this also was an infringement of the Concordat. A second communication, this time from Cardinal Merry del Val, was sent to the Bishop of Laval, ordering him to Rome on pain of deprivation of his episcopal powers. Hereupon the Prime Minister proposed, and the Cabinet sanctioned, the sending of an ultimatum requesting the Vatican to withdraw the letters in question, failing which an immediate rupture of diplomatic relations would follow. The Vatican replied to the effect that the Concordat nowhere stipulated that the Pope was not at liberty, without the previous consent of the French Government, to suspend a bishop from his functions, or to summon him to Rome for explanations. There had, therefore, been no violation of the Concordat. Diplomatic negotiations were at once broken off (July 30th). Meanwhile Monsignor Le Nordez had gone to Rome, in obedience to the Pope's summons, and, in consequence, the Premier notified him that his stipend had been stopped from the day he quitted his diocese without the Government's permission. The Bishop, however, resigned his office. The Bishop of Laval also went to Rome afterwards, and resigned his office. The action of the Vatican in this matter undoubtedly alienated many people of moderate views, while it exasperated the supporters of the Government. Speaking at Auxerre (Sept. 4th), the Premier said frankly that he was in favour of a policy of separation of the Churches and the State. He announced that next year 500 religious establishments out of the 3000 remaining to be dealt with would be closed.

The ex-Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, died at Corbeil (Aug. 10th), and when the Chambers reassembled (Oct. 18th) a warm eulogy upon him was pronounced by the President of the Senate. In the Chamber several interpellations were addressed to the Government on the rupture with the Vatican, and the Premier, in a powerful speech, reviewed the history of the relations between the Vatican and the Government of the Republic since 1870, and declared that there had been deliberate disregard and violation on the part of the Vatican both of the Concordat and of the Organic Articles. Under the existing régime the bishops and priests seemed to have come to an understanding to try the patience of the Republic. Clericalism



had always opposed the Republic as an implacable foe. He warned the Chamber against attempting further negotiations with the Holy See; for, even if some *modus vivendi* were arranged, they would only become dupes and accomplices—dupes of those stipulations destined to safeguard the sovereign rights of the Republic which the Catholic doctrine rejected, and accomplices of the unavowed equivocations of the Vatican. In the result the Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 548 to 88 votes (Oct. 22nd).

An extraordinary debate took place in the Chamber (Oct. 28th) on the methods alleged to have been employed by the Minister of War, General André, or his staff, to rid the Army of Anti-Republican and Clerical partisans, and to promote and otherwise favour Republican officers. The General declared that he was ignorant of the existence of many of the letters which were adduced by M. Guyot de Villeneuve during the debate. In the result the Chamber censured the methods employed, but by 278 to 274 votes expressed confidence in the Minister. General André declared (Nov. 4th) that in his view the end justified the means when the Republic was in danger, but in some of the instances brought forward by the Opposition his subordinates had acted without authority; and the discussion ended with an overwhelming majority for the Government (343 to 236) on a resolution expressing the Chamber's confidence in the Government to ensure in the Army the necessary devotion to the Republic. A Nationalist Deputy, M. Syveton, made a violent physical assault upon General André, who some days later, on Nov. 14th, resigned office, and was succeeded by M. Bertheaux.

M. Combes introduced a bill for the separation of Church and State (Nov. 10th). It was referred to a Committee, and by it rejected on a "snap" division, whereupon the Deville Bill, a measure identical with the Government's, was adopted by the Committee (Dec. 2nd).

### French Colonies.

The total area of the colonies and dependencies of France is about 3,982,000 sq. m., with a population of about 52,000,000. The Minister of the Colonies controls their administration, and those which are not directly represented in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, by the 4 Senators and 10 Deputies sent from the colonies, are for the most part represented on the Conseil Supérieur des Colonies, which consists of colonial senators and deputies, delegates, and other officials appointed to it. Most of the colonies show a deficit. The 1903 Budget showed a colonial revenue of £655,690 and expenditure of £1,455,000, exclusive of large expenditure on Algeria and heavy expenditure not included in the Colonial Budget. In 1904 the revenue was estimated at £663,465, and the expenditure at £4,414,324. The imports from the Colonies (including Algeria and Tunis) were in 1901 £18,084,000, and in 1902 £17,790,000. In 1901 foreign countries sent £8,359,000, and in 1902 £8,324,000. The exports from the Colonies were in 1901 £14,580,000, and in 1902 £15,848,000. In 1901 £7,162,000 went to foreign countries, and in 1902 £8,860,000.

### Colonies in North Africa.

**Algeria.** One of the Barbary States of North Africa, now a French province, administered

by a Governor-General assisted by a consultative Council. **Area**, 184,474 sq. m.; **pop.** (1901), 4,790,000. The area of the Algerian Sahara is estimated at 123,500 sq. m., and the population at about 50,000. Inhabitants of Algeria proper include, besides the natives, about 765,000 French and European settlers, and about 57,000 Jews. The population of Algiers is about 123,000. The country is divided into the three departments of Oran, Constantine, and Algiers, capital cities of same names, each sending one senator and two deputies to the National Assembly; also the Saharan borders, or "Territories of the South," which constitute a separate administration, with a separate Budget. During '99 and 1900 the whole series of oases commonly known as *Twat* were brought under French control, and the boundary was settled in October 1902. There are 2375 miles of railway. The products of the country include esparto and halfa grass, barley, wine, oil, tobacco, wool, iron and zinc ores, etc. Workable beds of phosphates have lately been discovered in the region between Oran and Tunis. The French forces maintained in Algeria consist of an army corps numbering 60,000 men. **Revenue**, 1902, £2,212,604; **expenditure**, £2,209,504. **Exports**, 1902, £11,886,880, of which £10,035,320 went to France; 1903, £11,800,000; **imports**, 1902, £13,027,440, of which £10,885,720 were received from France; 1903, £15,228,000.

Governor-General, M. Jonnart.

British Consul-General, F. Hay Newton.—*British Vice-Consul*, F. E. Drummond-Hay.

**Tunis.** One of the Barbary States of Northern Africa, lying east of Algeria, and bounded on the north and east by the Mediterranean, and on the south by the Sahara. The French troops invaded the country in '81, and established a protectorate '82. There is a French Resident-General responsible to the French Foreign Office, who controls the administration, and the military maintained in the country number 19,500 men. The Bey is Mohamed, born in '55, who succeeded June 11th, 1902, on the death of his father Ali Bey. Chief products are wheat, barley, wine, olive oil, zinc ore, phosphate of lime, dates, and esparto grass. There are about 588 miles of railway. **Area**, 51,000 sq. miles; **pop.** 1,906,000, including 60,000 Jews and 96,060 Europeans. **Capital**, **Tunis**, **pop.** 170,000. Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles form the majority of the population, the French numbering about 38,000 and the Italians about 67,000. **Revenue**, 1902, £1,191,474; 1903, £1,448,580; **expenditure**, 1902, £1,069,134; 1903, £1,111,501; **public debt**, £8,447,500. **Imports**, 1902, £2,918,887, of which £1,705,000 were received from France; 1903, £3,344,515 (£1,845,086 from France); **exports**, 1902, £2,027,205, of which £1,067,000 went to France; 1903, £2,855,946 (£1,652,772 to France).

Bey, H. H. Mohamed el Hadi Pasha Bey.

Prime Minister, Mohamed el Aziz Bou Attour.

French Resident-General, S. Pichon.—*Assistant Resident-General*, Baron d'Anthouard de Wasservas.—*Secretary-General*, M. Roy.—*Finance*, M. Ducroquet.—*Public Works*, M. Pavillier.

British Consul-General at Tunis, Mr. E. J. L. Berkeley, C.B.—*Vice-Consul*, Mr. H. B. Johnstone.

**French Somaliland** is a wedge of territory on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, which includes the two ports of Obok and Jibuti, and the

town of Tajura on the bay of the same name. The colony lies between the British Somali Coast Protectorate on the east and the Italian colony of Erythrea on the north-west. From Jibuti a railway has been built to Adis and Harar, in order to open up trade with Abyssinia. (For details see ABYSSINIA.) Coffee, gold, ivory, musk, and skins are the chief exports. The country is administered by a Governor, and the capital is Jibuti (pop. 15,000). The area is about 46,000 sq. m., and population about 250,000. Imports, 1903, £301,208; exports, £418,036.

#### Island Colonies.

**Comoro Islands, The.** A group of volcanic islands in the Mozambique Channel, between the east coast of Africa and the north-west coast of Madagascar. Area, 620 sq. m.; pop. 71,000. The group consists of four small elevated islands—Great Comoro (pop. 50,000), Mohilla, or Little Comoro (pop. 9000), Anjuan, erroneously called Johanna (pop. 12,000), and others. Mayotte (area 143 sq. m., pop. 11,640) has been a French possession since '43, and the other islands became French protectorates in '86. They are all under the Governor of Réunion, who appoints an Administrator for Mayotte and Residents for Great Comoro and for Mohilla and Anjuan. Sugar and vanilla are cultivated. Commercially the most important is Mohilla, which carries on a brisk trade with Madagascar, Zanzibar, Mozambique, and the rest of the mainland. The people are Mohammedans, speak Arabic, and are akin to the mixed races of Zanzibar.

**Madagascar.** A large island separated by the Mozambique Channel from south-eastern Africa. Prior to '95 the Government was an absolute monarchy under Queen Ranavalona III., a French Resident having since '85 controlled its foreign relations. In '95, however, France decided to make her protectorate effective. An expedition was sent out, and the island made a French colony, with General Gallieni as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief (Sept. '96). There are about 7,800 French troops in the island, besides as many more native troops. An Administrative Council has been established at Tananarivo. Administrators have been appointed in all the provinces, courts of law have been formed, and education has been made obligatory on all children from 8 to 14. The Hovas, of Malay origin, are the predominant tribe, and long held the other tribes, of negro blood, in a condition of practical slavery. A great deal of missionary work has been done in the island, principally by the London Missionary Society, and a large majority of the natives were adherents of the Society till '95. Since then, however, it is alleged that the whole weight of French influence has been thrown on the side of the Catholic missions. The island has rich deposits of gold, copper, iron and lead, and magnificent forests of valuable timber. Coal is found in the north-west; rice, attle, hides, gum, india-rubber, wax, cotton, sugar, vanilla, lard, and coffee are exported to Mauritius, Réunion, and Europe. British trade with the island has been greatly diminished by the operation of the tariff instituted in '97. Under the Anglo-French Agreement of April 8th, 1904, the British Government withdrew the protest which they had raised against the introduction of the Customs Tariff established at Madagascar after the annexation of that island to France.

The total imports, 1902, were £1,691,561; 1903, £1,324,287; exports, 1902, £525,777; 1903, £658,845. Climate very hurtful to Europeans, especially on the east coast, though inland it is far more healthy. Cattle herding and agriculture are the principal occupations. Area 228,500 sq. m., pop. 2,505,237, including 15,524 Europeans. Capital, Tananarivo, a striking and well-built town (pop. 55,000, or with district, 260,000) upon a lofty hill about two hundred miles inland. Ports are Tamatave, pop. 11,000, on E.; Majunga, on N.W., pop. 6000. A railway is being built by the French authorities between Aniverano, which is accessible to boats of not more than 3 ft. 4 in. draught, and Tananarivo, a distance of 180 miles. Nossi Bé, a small island on the N.W. coast, held by France since 1843, and a flourishing trade-port, is a dependency of Madagascar. St. Marie, a small island on the north coast, taken by France in 1643, and Diego-Suarez, a French colony since '85, are also dependencies.

Governor, General Gallieni.

British Consuls: At Tamatave, A. Sauzier; at Antananarivo, T. P. Porter.

**Réunion.** A French colony consisting of an island 420 miles east of Madagascar, occupied by the French since 1638. It is administered by a Governor and a Council-General, elected by the inhabitants, and is represented at Paris by a Senator and 2 Deputies. It is divided into 2 arrondissements and 9 cantons. The capital and chief centre is St. Denis (pop. 32,850). Sugar is the staple product, but vanilla, rum, perfumes, and tapioca are also exported. Imports, 1903, £860,343; exports, £767,676. The bulk of the trade is with France. A railway connects the chief port, Pointe-des-Galets, with St. Benoît and St. Pierre. Area, 970 sq. m.; pop., 173,315.

British Consul: E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.

#### Colonies in French Central Africa.

**French Congo** is situated in Western and Central Africa, and bounded on the north-west by the Cameroons, on the north by Wadai, one of the Central Soudan States, recognised in '99 as being in the French sphere, on the east by the Bahr-el-Ghazal, on the south-east by the Congo Free State, and on the west by the Atlantic. France has possessed the Gaboon estuary and district since 1843, and in '94 she extended her rule over the inland part of the colony by an agreement made with Germany in March '94 settling the boundary between the French and German spheres from the southern boundary of the Cameroons to Lake Chad. The area of the colony is about 550,000 sq. m., and the population is variously estimated at from 8,000,000 to 15,000,000. It is under the control of a Commissioner-General, with an Administrative Council, and is divided into four districts for administrative purposes, subject to the Commissioner-General. Libreville (pop. 3000), on the northern shore of the Gaboon, is the capital, and the most important port in the interior is Brazzaville. The colony is one of the least developed of the French West African colonies, and entails a heavy burden on the French Colonial Budget. A railway between Libreville and the Congo is projected. The exports (ivory, ebony and other woods, rubber, and palm nuts and oil) were £365,980 in 1903, and the imports £248,950.



**British Consuls:** *At Boma*, R. Casement; *at St. Paul de Loanda*, A. Nightingale.

**French Central Africa** includes the states of Bagirmi, Wadai, and Kanem, recognised as French by the Anglo-French agreement of March 21st, '99, and great part of the Sahara. Wadai, which extends from Darfur to Kanem, and from French Congo to the Sahara, is the strongest native state in the Soudan. It has an estimated area of about 150,000 sq. miles, and a population of about 2,000,000. The Mabas, a Mahometan negro race, are the ruling tribe; but there are many Arabs also, and these carry on a wide commerce. The population profess adherence to the Mahdi-es-Senussi, the head of a sect which is by far the most powerful in Africa, and has its headquarters at the oasis of Kufrah, on the caravan route between Wadai and Benghazi. Kanem is a vassal state lying north-west of Wadai and north of Lake Chad, with an area of about 30,000 sq. m. and a pop. of about 100,000. Bagirmi, which lies south-west of Wadai, and to the south-east of Lake Chad, has an area of about 65,000 sq. m., and a pop. of about 1,000,000 Mahometan negroes. At the capital, Massenia, a French Resident is stationed. The French territory round Lake Chad was under a Government Commissioner till July 1902, but was then made subordinate to the Governor of French Congo.

#### Colonies in French West Africa.

French West Africa includes Senegal, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, and the Senegambia and Niger Territories, of which accounts are given separately. French territory stretches inland from the coast to the Upper and Middle Niger, thence eastwards to Barraua, on Lake Chad, and north to Tunis and Algeria. The Anglo-French Convention of June 14th, '98, settled the respective spheres of influence of the two countries east and west of the Niger, but an alteration of the boundary to the east of the Niger was made by the 1904 Convention. The French Sahara territory embraces about 2,000,000 sq. miles, and the boundary between it on the west and the Spanish Coast territory of Rio de Oro and Adrar was determined by the Convention of June 17th, 1900. The supreme local power with regard to all French West African colonies is placed in the hands of a Governor-General, resident at Dakar, having as his auxiliary a Commandant-General of all the military forces in French West Africa, a Secretary, and a Council. There are three Military Territories, under the direct administration of the Governor-General. Two of them consist of the northern and north-eastern districts of what was formerly known as the French Soudan, and the other was formed as the result of the occupation of Say, Sinder and other towns in 1900. Timbuctoo (pop. 12,000) is the centre and chief town of one Territory. Mossi and Gurunsi are the chief towns in another, which includes the head waters of the Niger. Sinder is the headquarters of the third, in which posts have also been formed at Say, Koni and Maradi, and which serves to connect the Niger with the Chad region. There are about 8500 troops in the territories, which entail considerable expense upon the Home Government. Medina is the great centre of the gum trade. Rubber is exported, ostrich farms are being established and gold is found in some districts.

**Governor-General**, M. Roume, at Dakar.

**British Consul at Dakar:** Captain C. F. Cromie.

**Dahomey** lies between Lagos and Northern Nigeria on the east and Togoland on the west, and extends inland to the Military Territories. It was taken by the French in '92, the then sovereign, Behanzin, being defeated and dethroned. The colony is administered by a Lieut.-Governor with an Administrative Council. It is self-supporting, and receives no subsidy from the Home Government. Imports, 1902, £629,170, 1903, £450,570; exports, 1902, £541,955, 1903, £381,603. The bulk of the trade is with France, Germany, and the United Kingdom, the latter having much the largest share. The area of the country is about 60,000 sq. m., and the population about 1,000,000. The capital is Porto Novo (pop. 50,000). The old capital was Abomey, 70 miles north of Whydah. The chief products of the country are palm oil and palm kernels, while various manufactures are also springing up. The chief port is Kotonou, and a railway is being built thence inland.

**French Guinea.** This colony was detached from that of Senegal in 1890, and organised as a separate colony in '93. Portuguese Guinea forms the boundary on the north, and Sierra Leone on the south, whilst towards the interior the colony includes the rich protectorate of Futa Jalon. By the Anglo-French Agreement, signed April 8th, 1904, the Los Islands were transferred from Sierra Leone and made part of French Guinea. The islands have a population of 1422. The colony is administered by a Lieut.-Governor. Area about 95,000 sq. m.; pop. estimated at about 2,000,000. The capital and only important centre is Konakry, which is said to be supplanting Sierra Leone in the West Coast trade. A road is being built from Konakry to the Niger, and a railway from Konakry to Kouroussa on the Upper Niger has been definitely taken in hand. The first section of 94 miles, to Kindria, was opened for traffic in 1904. The colony is practically self-supporting. The chief products of the whole region are indiarubber, palm oil, sesame, and gum, but there has been a great decrease in the exports of rubber. In 1902 the imports were £419,788, exports £332,218. Great Britain takes most of the exports and sends the largest proportion of imports. The coast is generally low and sandy, and the climate is unhealthy.

**Ivory Coast.** The, was organised as a separate colony in 1893, having previously been under the Governor of Senegal. It lies between Liberia and the Gold Coast, and towards the interior includes the Kong territory as a protectorate, with other districts formerly forming part of the French Soudan, with which it is connected. It is administered by a Lieut.-Governor. Binger-ville is the capital, and Grand Bassam and Assinie are the other chief towns. Bonduku is becoming a centre of trade between the French Soudan and the coast. The area of the colony is estimated at 120,000 sq. m., and the pop. at 2,000,000. A railway to Kong has been surveyed and is to be built. The chief exports are rubber, palm oil, gold dust, and mahogany. The colony is self-supporting. Imports, 1901, £291,439; exports, £553,147.

**Senegal.** The colony is represented at Paris by a deputy, but is administered by a Lieut.-Governor. It originally consisted

of various settlements on the river Senegal, but now extends into the interior to the Niger and Senegambia Territories. The total area is about 806,000 sq. m., and the pop. about 4,523,000. Capital, **Dakar** (pop. 12,000). A great part of the country is fertile and rich in produce. Chief exports (£1,625,200 in 1903, mainly to France) are gum, indiarubber, nuts, and skins; imports, 1903, £2,066,520. The Senegal is navigable 750 miles up. There is a railway 163 miles long connecting Dakar, on the coast, just south of Cape Verd, St. Louis, at the mouth of the Senegal river, and Rufisque; another, from Kayes to Bafulabeh, 82 miles, is being extended to Bamoko on the Niger.

**Senegambia and Niger Territories.** These territories were separated as a consequence of the reorganisation brought about by a decree in Oct. 1902, and consist of the district formerly dependent on Senegal and the territories of the Upper Senegal and the Middle Niger. They include the districts of Kayes, Bafulabeh, Kita, Satadugu, Bamoko, Segu, Djenneh, Nioro, Gumba, Sokoto, and Buguni on the Upper Senegal, and the country included in the bend of the Niger. The Governor-General of West Africa is represented by a Delegate resident at Kayes. Population estimated at over 3,000,000. By the Anglo-French Agreement, signed April 8th, 1904, the frontier with British Gambia was modified in such a way as to assure Yarbatanda (which lies at the head of the navigable Gambia, 300 miles from the sea) and the landing-places belonging to that locality to Senegambia. Access to the navigable portion of the Gambia river and transit for sea-going merchantmen up the river were granted to France under arrangements subsequently made. The area transferred did not exceed 50 sq. miles, and its chief importance lay in the fact that it gave access by the river to the Senegambia hinterland.

#### Colonies in America and West Indies.

**French Guiana** is in South America, on the Atlantic coast, and is bounded by Dutch Guiana on the west and by Brazil on the south. A boundary dispute with Brazil, referred to the Swiss Government for arbitration, was settled Dec. 1st, 1900. The area is about 30,500 sq. m., and the population 32,908. The capital is Cayenne (pop. 12,612). The colony is used as a penal settlement, the penal population in 1902 being about 10,000; and is under a Governor with a Council-General of 16 members. It is represented at Paris by a deputy. Off the coast of the colony lies the Ile du Diable, where Captain Dreyfus was imprisoned. The climate is unhealthy. Gold is found, and forms practically the sole export, though there are valuable forests in the interior. Imports, 1901, £488,972; exports, £351,024.

British Consul, J. R. W. Pigott, at Paramaribo, Surinam.

**Guadeloupe** is one of the principal French possessions in the West Indies, and consists of two islands, Basse-terre and Grande-terre, separated by a narrow salt-water river, with five smaller dependent islands. It is situated in the Leeward group of the Lesser Antilles. Capital, **Basse-Terre** (pop. 7838); chief town, Pointe-à-Pitre (pop. 18,942). Products: sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, cacao, bananas, etc. The colony is represented at Paris by a senator

and two deputies, and has an area of about 680 sq. m., and a total population of 182,112. It is administered by a Governor with an elected Council.

**Martinique** is a West Indian island of the Windward group. It is administered by a Governor with a General Council. It is represented at Paris by a senator and two deputies. Area, 390 sq. m.; pop. (1901) 203,781. **Fort Royal**, or **Fort de France** (pop. 22,164), is the seat of government, and St. Pierre was the chief town till the volcanic eruptions from Mont Pelée in 1902, by which the town was completely destroyed, and a great part of the island was overwhelmed. The chief products are sugar, logwood, and cocoa. Imports, 1903, £815,582; exports, £604,163.

British Consul, H. J. Meagher.

**St. Pierre and Miquelon** are the chief islands of two groups near the south coast of Newfoundland, acquired by France in 1635. They are administered by a Governor with a Council-General and municipal councils. Capital, **St. Pierre**. The chief industry is codfishing. Area of groups, 93 sq. m.; pop. 6184 in Nov. 1902. Imports, 1903, £332,245; exports, £382,110.

#### Colonies in Asia.

**French India** consists of Pondicherry and other towns, in a district the area of which is about 196 sq. miles, and the population 273,185. Population of Pondicherry (1902) 47,154. The colony is divided into ten communes, with municipal government. A Governor, who is assisted by an elective general council, resides at Pondicherry, and a senator and a deputy represent the colony in Paris. The chief exports are oil seeds. Imports, 1901, £152,000; exports, £890,000.

British Consul, Lieut.-Col. A. de C. Rennick.

**Indo-China** is the name given to the French possessions in the Annamese peninsula. They include Cochin China, Annam, Cambodia, and Tonquin. In 1900 the Kwang-Chau-Wan territory, and the islands ceded with it to France by China in '99, were placed under the Government of Indo-China. M. Beau is the Governor-General of Indo-China, and the seat of government is at Hanoi, in Tonquin. There is a Superior Council, consisting of the administrative heads of the various colonies making up Indo-China, with the military and naval commanders-in-chief and representatives of commerce and agriculture, etc., which controls financial affairs, both general and local, and advises as to all local legislation. The possessions are all united in one Customs Union. The colony is one of the most prosperous of French colonies. The army consists of about 11,000 French and 15,000 native soldiers. Agriculture is the chief industry. The chief products exported are rice, pepper, cotton, coals, tea, sugar, silk, salt, copra, hides, etc. Several important railway projects are in course of execution, or completed. One line runs from Haiphong to Viétri (98 miles), and the Government is extending it to Laokai on the frontier (140 miles), while a company will further extend it from Laokai to Yunnansen (285 miles), and work the whole line, when completed, with a capital of 101,000,000 fr., including a subvention of 12,500,000 fr. from the Indo-China Government, which also guarantees the interest for 75 years on 76,000,000 fr. debentures. See **CHINA** (Railways). Another line runs from Hanoi to



Ninh-Binh (73 miles), and on to Vinh in Annam (133 miles), and to Hué and Saigon, thus connecting Annam with Tonquin and Cochinchina. A line is being built from Saigon to Tanlinh (82 miles), and another from Hué to Turane (65 miles), beyond which a continuation to Kwang-tsi (43 miles) has been surveyed. Area about 256,500 sq. m.; population, 18,500,000, mostly Annamese. Revenue, 1900, £1,080,300; expenditure, £2,079,600. Imports, 1902, £8,606,520; exports, £7,410,660. Imports of French origin amounted to £4,328,900, and exports to France and French colonies £1,612,080.

British Consul, T. F. Carlisle, at Hanoi.

Annam became a French protectorate in '84. Area, 52,000 sq. m.; pop. 6,400,000. Capital, Hué (pop. 50,000), near the coast, garrisoned by French troops. Annam proper stretches northward along the coast from French Cochinchina to Tonquin. Coal and iron have been discovered in abundance, and there are coal mines at Turane. There is a King named Thanh-Tai, but the government is in French hands. The various peoples belong to the Indo-Chinese race, a link between Chinese and Malays. Religion chiefly Buddhism. Polygamy prevails generally.

Cambodia has been a French protectorate since '63. Capital, Phnompenh (pop. 50,000), on the Mekong. The reigning sovereign is King Norodom, but there is a French Resident at Phnompenh (pop. 50,000), and each of the subordinate provinces is under the political and administrative control of a French Resident. The cotton industry is growing steadily. Area, 37,500 sq. m.; pop. about 1,100,000, of which 200,000 are foreign Asiatics.

Cochin-China consists of a portion of the old Annamese province of Champa, and comprises the whole of the Mekong delta, but comprehends little or none of Cochinchina proper. Area, 22,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,968,529. Capital, Saigon (pop. 47,577). The country is divided into 21 districts, each administered separately by a French officer, and is represented by one deputy at Paris. The French population numbers 4323, and there is an army of occupation of 2536 French troops, besides 2667 Annamese soldiers. Successful attempts have been made to develop the colony. The chief export is rice.

Tonquin was formerly a province of Annam, but was made a French colony in '84. The name is also spelled Tonkin. It is situated to the north of Annam, and lies to the east of the Shan States of Burmah, and to the south of the Chinese province of Yunnan. Area, including the Laos territory taken from Siam in '93, 145,000 sq. m.; pop. 8,000,000. The cost of administering the Laos territory (capital Luang Prabang, with a pop. of 40,000) is shared between all the colonies making up French Indo-China. Capital, Hanoi, on the Hanoi or Song-koi river, pop. 150,000. Principal port and chief seat of trade, Hai-phong. The chief export is rice. At Hongay, near Hai-phong, and at Kebao, there are coal mines worked by French companies. Copper and iron are also mined. The country is ruled by a Resident under the French Council of Indo-China.

#### Colonies in Oceania.

New Caledonia is an island in the South Pacific, lying to the south-west of the New Hebrides. Area, 7650 sq. m.; pop. about

51,000. It is a French penal colony, and the Loyalty Islands (area 800 sq. m., pop. 14,800) to the east of it are grouped with it as a dependency. Other dependencies are the Isle of Pines (area 58 sq. m., pop. 600), the Huon Islands, the Chesterfield Islands, and the Wallis Archipelago (area 40 sq. m., pop. 4500), north-east of Fiji. New Caledonia is governed by a Governor with an elective Council-General. The penal population is about 9750. The capital is Noumea (pop. 7000). Ores and minerals (nickel, chrome and cobalt) are worked and exported. Agriculture and cattle-breeding are also carried on successfully, and coffee is an increasing export. Imports, 1902, £538,000; 1903, £544,000. Exports, 1902, £491,000; 1903, £358,000.

British Consul at Noumea, A. G. Brophy.

Other Islands in Oceania belonging to France are the Society Islands, including Tahiti (area 600 sq. m., pop. 11,000, chief town, Papeete, imports, 1903, £155,975; exports, £183,656, consisting chiefly of copra, mother-of-pearl shell, and vanilla); and Moorea (area 50 sq. m., pop. 1600); the Leeward Islands, the Tabuai, and Raiavoe Islands (area 100 sq. m. pop. 1700); the Tuamotu Islands (pop. 5000); the Gambier (area 65 sq. m., pop. 600) and Marquesas (area 480 sq. m., pop. 4280) Islands. They are all administered by a Governor and an elective Council-General of 11 members. Total area about 1500 sq. m.; pop. about 30,000. See also NEW HEBRIDES.

British Consul at Tahiti, R. T. Simons.

Francis Ferdinand of Austria, Archduke, son of the late Archduke Charles Louis, by his second marriage with the Princess Maria Annunciata, daughter of Ferdinand II., King of the two Sicilies, was b. at Gratz, Dec. 18th, 1863, and is a lieutenant-general in the Austrian army. A few years ago he inherited the large fortune of his relative, the Grand Duke of Modena, and in so doing took the name of Este. On Feb. 1st, '89, he renounced the fortune and name in favour of his brother, Archduke Otho. The Archduke has never made any great figure in Austrian society, and, of course, holds aloof from politics because of his position. By the death of the Crown Prince Rudolph and the abdication of his father, who died in '96, he became the heir apparent to the Austrian throne. On July 1st, 1900, he contracted a morganatic marriage with Countess Sophia Chotek, a member of one of the noblest Austrian families, and formally declared that neither his wife nor any children of the marriage could have the rights of equal birth or any claim to succeed to the throne. Before the ceremony the Emperor made the bride Princess von Hohenberg. There are two children of the marriage, the second, born Sept. 29th, 1902, being a boy. In Feb. 1901 H.R.H. represented the Emperor of Austria at the funeral of H.M. Queen Victoria, and in June 1902 he came to attend the Coronation of Edward VII. He was appointed a Royal K.G. in July 1902, and in June 1904 he visited England to present to King Edward VII. the insignia of a Field-marshal of the Austro-Hungarian Army.

Free Church Boys' Camps (intended for boys at the great public schools and grammar schools, and conducted by University men). Secretary, Mr. C. B. Young, Mansfield College, Oxford.

## FREEMASONRY.

The Masonry of the present day—especially British Masonry—is famous for its charity. A committee of charity was formed in connection with the Grand Lodge in 1725. This committee is now called **The Board of Benevolence**, its province being to administer the **Fund of Benevolence**. To this Fund every one initiated in a lodge under the English constitution contributes; as long as he is a subscriber to a lodge in London 4s. a year is paid by his lodge for him to this fund, and 2s. if he subscribe to a country lodge, another 2s. going to the fund of his province (though this sum varies in different provinces). In 1788 Chevalier Ruspini, surgeon-dentist to George III., established the **Freemasons' Girls' School**, now known as **The Royal Masonic Institution for Girls**, and ten years later the **Royal Masonic Institution for Boys** was started. The **Institution for the Aged** is the youngest of the three, the Institution for the Men not having been established till 1842, and for the Widows not till '49. The **Girls' School** boards, clothes and educates 278 girls, and the **Boys' School** 340 boys; while the **Benevolent Institution** grants annuities to 528 persons—£40 a year to men and £32 a year to widows; there being now 236 men and 292 widows on the funds. It is also paying about £660 a year to widows of deceased annuitants. The total receipts of these three institutions in 1903 were: Benevolent Institution, £35,421; Boys' School, £40,776; Girls' School, £35,966 11s. The roll of the Grand Lodge to Sept. 1902 showed a total of 2405 warrants for lodges under the English constitution; but this does not represent the actual number of lodges now subject to Grand Lodge, as out of this total some 446 lodges have ceased to exist since '63, while some have merged in other lodges or gone under the jurisdiction of Colonial Grand Lodges.

The United Grand Lodge of England acknowledges only two species of Freemasonry—the **Graft** and the **Royal Arch**, both of which are exceedingly powerful. Scotch, Irish, American and Continental jurisdictions acknowledge other degrees; but these, with the exception of the **Mark Degree**, are not universal—that is, they are Christian degrees, and the Jew, the Turk, the Mohammedan and the Parsee will not join them. Strong endeavours were made forty years since to induce the Grand Lodge to recognise the Mark Degree, but the attempts were unsuccessful, and the Mark Masons established a Grand Lodge of their own in 1856. It has already 562 lodges in England and Wales and the colonies, with 45,140 registered Mark Masons subject to its authority; has a large Benevolent Fund, an Educational Fund, and out of the interest of its annuity funds grants £26 a year to each of seven decayed Mark Masons and £21 a year to each of eight widows. The charitable work of English Freemasonry does not end here, because there are several provincial organisations which grant annuities to local brethren and widows, and pay the expense of educating Masons' children.

The Duke of Connaught was elected on March 6th, 1901, as **Grand Master** (in succession to King Edward VII., who resigned the office on his accession, after holding it for twenty-six years), and his installation took place on July 17th. The Grand Lodge possesses many archæological curiosities in its library and

museum, to which valuable additions are constantly being presented. Consult Mackay's "Lexicon of Freemasonry"; Kenning's "Cyclopædia of Freemasonry"; Gould's "History of Freemasonry" (6 vols.). English Freemasonry has two London weekly newspapers devoted to its interests—the *Freemason* and the *Freemasons' Chronicle*—and one monthly, the *Masonic Illustrated*. The first-named has been established 33 years, and the second 27. In America Masonic papers are numerous, and they are also known in India, Australia, New Zealand, and other colonies.

**Fremantle, Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund R., G.C.B., C.M.G.**, was appointed Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom and of the Admiralty thereof on July 25th, 1901. He was b. June 15th, 1836, and is a son of the 1st Baron Cottesloe. Ed. at Cheam School, he entered the Navy in '49, and has seen active service in the Burmese War '52, New Zealand '64-6, Ashanti '73-4, and East Africa '88-9. He attained the rank of Captain '67, Rear-Admiral '85, Vice-Admiral '90, and Admiral '96, and has commanded on the East Indies and China stations, and at Plymouth. He won the Royal United Service Institution's Gold Medal for the best Essay on Naval Tactics in '80, and has written lives of Hawke and Boscawen. 44, Lower Sloane Street. United Service Club.

**Fremantle, The Hon. and Very Rev. W. H., D.D.**, Dean of Ripon, was b. in 1831, and is the second son of the first Baron Cottesloe. He was ed. at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, taking a first class in classics and holding a Fellowship of All Souls '54-64. Ordained in '55, he became curate at Middle Claydon, vicar of Lewknor, resident chaplain to Bishop of London (Tait) '61-6, rector of St. Mary's, Bryanston Square '65, Fellow and Tutor of Balliol, '82-96, and Canon Residentiary of Canterbury Cathedral '82. In April '95 he was appointed to the Deanery of Ripon. He was Select Preacher at Oxford '78-80, and Bampton Lecturer for '83, and has written several theological works.

**French, Lieut.-General Sir John D.P., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.**, is the son of a naval officer, and himself entered the Navy at the age of 14, joining the *Britannia* in 1868. But, on reaching the age of 20, he left the Navy and entered the Army, obtaining a commission in the 8th Hussars. Fifteen years later he had risen to be Colonel of the 19th (Prince of Wales's Own) Hussars. He served with the regiment in the Egyptian campaign, '84-5, at Abu Klea and at Metemmeh, gaining a medal, two clasps, and a star. On his return to England he became Staff Colonel at the Cavalry Depot, Canterbury. Next he commanded the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot, and only relinquished this position to command the Cavalry Division of the South African Field Force. He then received the local rank of Lieutenant-General. He is not only a dashing cavalry man, but a good soldier. He did good service as soon as he arrived in South Africa. The day after he reached Ladysmith he reconnoitred in force to Modder Spruit, and successfully engaged the Boers at Elandslaagte. After leaving Ladysmith he commanded the force in the Colesberg district till he was withdrawn to lead the mounted force which so brilliantly and successfully relieved Kimberley. His work during the rest of the campaign was no less arduous and useful. During 1901 he rendered



splendid service in the operations against Botha, and later on was given charge of the forces in Cape Colony. In Oct. 1901 he was appointed to succeed Sir Redvers Buller in the command of the First Army Corps; and in 1902, after the cessation of the war, he returned to England to take up his duties. He received the Cross of the Red Eagle of Prussia, 1902, the insignia of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour from President Loubet in 1903, and the Cross of the Iron Crown of Austria, 1904. Hon. LL.D. Cambridge, 1903; hon. D.C.L. Oxford, June 1904. See ARMY, BRITISH.

### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The Friendly Societies Act, '96, and the Collecting Societies and Industrial Assurance Companies Act, '96, consolidate all the law upon the subject. An annual report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies is published. The societies include Friendly Societies proper, with their branches, Benevolent Societies, Cattle Insurance Societies, Working Men's Clubs, and specially authorised societies for various purposes, and in addition to these the Registrar has to deal with Workmen's Compensation schemes, Industrial and Provident (co-operative) Societies, Building Societies, Trade Unions, certified Loan Societies, Trustee Savings Banks, Railway Savings Banks, and certain Scientific and Literary Societies certified for exemption from

rates. The Registrar has exclusive jurisdiction in the settlement of disputes with the Post Office Savings Bank and Trustee Savings Banks. The figures (see table below) give an interesting summary of the latest information available as to the various classes of societies making returns to the Registrars of Friendly Societies in the United Kingdom, and as to Savings Banks.

**Central Office**, 28, Abingdon Street, S.W.  
**Chief Registrar**, Jas. Duncan Stuart Sim (salary £1200); **Assistant Registrar**, T. Hall Hall (£700); **Chief Clerk**, G. Brown (£500).

### The Chief Friendly Benefit Societies.

These societies are mainly products of the last century, during which their spread among the working classes was remarkable. The old local clubs are being fast absorbed into one or other of these, mismanagement having led to the dissolution of many of them, and their old and infirm members being left utterly destitute after contributing for years. **Slate clubs**, however, are still very popular. They give benefits for comparatively limited periods, require but small subscriptions, and share out at the end of each year among the members whatever surplus there may be after retaining a certain agreed reserve. The great friendly benefit societies may be divided into two classes—those whose branches are affiliated to the "order" or "unity," but separately registered; and those

	No. of Returns.		No. of Members.		Funds.	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
<b>Building Societies :—</b>					£	£
Incorporated Societies . . . .	2,167	2,125	537,064	539,672	47,845,915	49,155,929
Unincorporated Societies . . . .	66	65	54,219	55,779	14,231,927	14,751,158
<b>Friendly Societies :—</b>	2,233	2,190	591,283	595,451	62,077,842	63,907,087
Ordinary Friendly Societies . . . .	7,085	6,897	2,943,213	2,994,480	15,045,476	15,371,573
Societies having Branches . . . .	19,920	20,555	2,536,669	2,614,322	20,527,264	21,074,981
Collecting Friendly Societies . . . .	46	45	6,678,005	7,007,397	5,973,104	6,551,287
Benevolent Societies . . . . .	74	74	22,797	24,871	309,621	314,792
Working Men's Clubs . . . . .	724	848	191,428	212,786	257,535	286,000
Specially Authorised Societies . . . .	104	113	43,077	76,071	424,262	550,779
Specially Authorised Loan Societies . .	421	464	85,334	92,794	628,416	628,093
Medical Societies . . . . .	89	89	303,270	318,228	60,209	63,385
Cattle Insurance Societies . . . . .	57	56	3,585	3,545	6,613	7,685
<b>Co-operative Societies—</b>	28,520	29,141	12,807,378	13,344,494	43,232,500	44,848,575
Industries and Trades . . . . .	1,861	2,017	1,865,858	1,983,519	39,095,688	41,454,407
Businesses . . . . .	181	218	47,387	55,126	684,212	704,164
Land Societies . . . . .	133	128	16,383	16,190	1,044,760	1,109,507
	2,175	2,363	1,929,628	2,054,835	40,824,660	43,328,078
<b>Trade Unions . . . . .</b>	676	665	1,598,809	1,604,812	4,635,292	5,016,408
<b>Workmen's Compensation Schemes . .</b>	51	53	133,604	122,441	123,016	172,408
<b>Friends of Labour Loan Societies . .</b>	271	254	33,965	32,684	267,880	254,426
<b>Total Registered Provident Soc. . .</b>	33,926	34,666	17,094,667	17,754,717	251,161,190	157,526,982
	Banks.	Banks.	Depositors.	Depositors.	Deposits.	Deposits.
<b>Railway Savings Banks . . . . .</b>	17	17	51,041	53,631	4,547,020	4,776,644
<b>Trustee Savings Bank (including Investments in Stock, and Special Investment Accounts) . . . . .</b>	230	229	1,647,202	1,670,394	58,238,392	59,010,592
<b>Post Office Savings Bank (including Investments in Stock) . . . . .</b>	13,672	14,048	8,787,675	9,133,161	153,259,678	158,890,705
<b>Total Certified and Post Office Savings Banks . . . . .</b>	13,919	14,294	10,485,918	10,857,186	216,045,090	222,677,941
<b>Grand Total . . . . .</b>	47,845	48,960	27,580,585	28,611,903	367,206,280	380,204,923

that are centralised, under one board of management, and having one common fund. In the former class (of which the Oddfellows, Foresters, and Shepherds are examples) the branches are independent as regards control of their own funds and their investments, but are under the supervision of the directorate of the order, who, upon the advice of their actuaries, require them to take any needful steps to maintain solvency, or, in cases of non-compliance, after due notice, expel them. They also assist such branches as appeal to them under exceptional strain. In the centralised societies, such as the Hearts of Oak, Rational and Church Temperance, no branch can be richer or poorer than another, and all members have equal rights, privileges, and advantages in proportion to their payments, which are usually on what is known as the sliding scale, insuring from 2s. 6d. to 20s. or 30s. weekly in sickness, and £2 10s. to £20 or £30 at death. To this the Hearts of Oak is the leading exception, all adults paying the same contribution and receiving the same benefit (18s. weekly and £20 at death). All these societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act are required to be valued quinquennially, when their future as well as present liabilities and assets are worked out, and any deficiency has to be provided against. Most of the friendly societies have their own ritual and regalia, and encourage by medals or otherwise the introduction of fresh members. There are many societies of the kind attached to the different trades and professions; some of the insurance companies transact this class of business (see INSURANCE), and there are innumerable shop clubs and sick funds, some compulsory, some voluntary.

#### Church of England Temperance Benefit Society.

—Founded 1878 by the late Canon Ellison, it has since accumulated funds exceeding £48,000, and has paid claims for sickness, accident, and death of over £60,000. Membership 10,000, in over 180 lodges. Abstainers and non-abstainers in separate sections. Females and juveniles admitted, and insurance business taken. During 1903 the contributions from members amounted to £10,016 and their claims to £5738 for sickness and £561 for death; management expenses, £1622; interest on investments, £1307. Under the control of an honorary executive council, but a meeting of delegates is held annually. That for 1905 will be held at Church House.

**President**, the Lord Bishop of London; **Chief Treasurer**, Mr. B. Hobbis, Mayor of Maidenhead; **Chief Secretary**, Mr. F. A. Hazzledine; **Registered Office**, Church House, Westminster. Bankers, London and Westminster.

**Druids, Order of.**—Established 1858. Invested funds amount to £163,457; members number 82,170 (including 13,396 juveniles). During 1903 the members contributed £71,000 to the sick and funeral funds, £11,417 to the management fund, £4000 for medical aid, hon. members and widows and orphans £2613; while they received £52,079 in sick benefits, £12,023 for deaths, medical aid cost £4645, and management £12,427, and £2082 was granted to widows and orphans and benevolent fund, and £2894 paid for district levies. **Grand Master**, Bro. R. W. Mason (Oswestry); **Grand Secretary**, Bro. John Westall, Great John Street, Lower Byrom Street, Manchester.—**The United Ancient Order of Druids** has a membership of 120,009, and a capital of £674,519. Its receipts for sickness and death amounted to £219,900, and its pay-

ments to £138,735. **General Secretary**, George E. Ricketts.

**Foresters, Ancient Order of.**—The earliest notice of Forestry may be said to be a list of members made in "Court No. 1" of the "Ancient Royal Order of Foresters" in the parish of Leeds, date 1790. General laws for the rule of Forestry were sanctioned on June 3rd, 1816; but the life of this "Royal Order" was practically cut short in '34, when, as the result of a momentous meeting at Rochdale, no less than 294 courts of the latter were incorporated in the Ancient Order of Foresters. Mr. G. F. Mandley became its first **High Chief Ranger**. Salford was the meeting-place of the first **High Court** ('35), when it was notified that 16,510 members had received certificates. In '32 Forestry was introduced into the United States, and there, as well as in Canada and Australasia, it has thriven. In '40 the first **Juvenile Foresters' Society** was formed, in Hull. It provided for funeral benefits only. An Order insurance fund was floated in 1902. At the end of 1903 the total membership was 929,720 (a net decrease of 3107 during the year), comprising 745,242 male adult benefit members, 9147 female members, 24,352 contributing widows, 22,241 honorary members, and 128,738 juvenile members. During that year, in the United Kingdom only, the Order paid for 9,028,919 days' sickness, or an average of 13'40 days per member, being an increase of '21 day on the 1902 average, while 103,608 members received one or more payments of sick allowance. The amount received in contributions, etc., and interest was £1,236,603, and that spent in sick, death, and other benefits, £841,186. No returns were furnished by 22 Courts (2534 members). There were 2039 members subscribing for old age pensions. The funds of the Order amount to £7,766,586, the net gain in funds in 1903 being £329,142. It has opened 185 Female Courts. The valuation recently completed shows an increase of liabilities in the last five years of 7 per cent., but a growth in assets of 12 per cent. The official magazine is *The Foresters' Miscellany*, published monthly. Reports are published quarterly by the Executive Council, and an annual report is issued called *The Foresters' Directory*, containing about 750 pages. The High Court will meet in 1905 at Newcastle-on-Tyne. **High Chief Ranger**, Bro. Wm. Simm; **Secretary of the Order**, J. Lister Stead, F.C.I.S., P.C.R.; **Central Office**, Oxford Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**The Independent Order of Foresters** is a fraternal assurance society, providing life policies, old-age and disability benefits for its members. It is over 30 years old, and is worked on the lodge system. Its headquarters are at Toronto, Canada, but it is spreading in Great Britain and British Colonies, having now over 250,000 members. Its insurance benefit fund amounts to £1,448,005, and its sick and funeral fund to £20,793. **Gen. Manager and Supreme Chief Ranger**, Dr. Oronhyatekha; **Supreme Secretary**, J. A. McGillivray, K.C. **Head Office for Europe**, 24, Charing Cross, S.W.

**Free Gardeners, National United Order of.**—Established 1823, at Oldham, Lancs. Membership: adults, 62,788; juveniles, 9890; in 100 districts and 632 lodges. Total capital, £239,567. Contributions: sick and funeral fund, £75,138; management, £19,560. Paid for sick and death claims, £67,439; for benevolent, medical, and management funds, £8,140;



surplus, £8248. Its strength lies mainly in the North and Midlands, and it provided Redcar with a lifeboat. **Grand Master**, M. A. Drewry (42, Franklin Street, Hull); **General Sec.**, H. T. Finch. **Registered Office**, Grange House, Grange Road West, Middlesbrough.—There is also the **British Order of Ancient Free Gardeners**, with 56,500 members and £235,000 capital (office at Glasgow), and the **St. Andrew Order**, with 23,700 members and £44,000 capital.

**Hearts of Oak**.—Instituted June 1842. Limited to persons (not being miners) under 30 years of age when joining and (unless juveniles) earning not less than 24s. weekly. Number of members 277,500. The gross receipts in 1903 amounted to £623,320, of which £176,500 was added to the reserve fund, making a total of £2,850,000. The payments for sick allowance were £304,600, and death £53,230. The cost of management was 4·68 per cent. of the gross income. Over half of the investments are in ground rents. The Society sent 1898 members to convalescent homes, and relieved 1595 cases of special distress. It also maintains a lifeboat. Since its commencement it has paid claims to the amount of £7,135,151. The **Juvenile Society** was founded in 1887, and has 10,000 members. Its receipts for 1903 were £10,716, and disbursements £3927 for sickness and death. Total expenditure £19,105. Reserve fund £25,555. The **Executive Council** consists of 20 members, elected biennially. **President**, Mr. G. Unwin (London); **Secretary**, Mr. C. W. Burnes; **Offices**, 17, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, W.

**National Deposit**.—Founded 1868, became "National" '72. Admits males between 7 and 55 and females between 7 and 50 in classes. The society differs from other societies in that members who receive no sick benefit receive back a certain proportion of their contributions. The sick benefit receivable is calculated on a member's deposit and class. The average annual sickness is less than three days per member. Number of members, 103,735; invested capital, £450,000. In 1903, £115,947 was received in contributions, and £44,959 in deposits (£22,898 withdrawn); while £32,954 was paid for sickness, £13,066 for medical aid, £1528 as old-age pay, and £937 towards funerals. Members' balances amounted to £335,149. **President**, The Duke of Northumberland, K.G.; **General Secretary**, Mr. C. Tuckfield. **Head Office**, 37, Queen Square, Holborn, W.C.

**Oddfellows, Independent Order of** (Manchester Unity).—One of the oldest of the friendly organisations. During the past quarter of a century this Society has received in contributions from its members £19,047,747 4s. 1d., and paid them for sick and funeral claims £18,413,380 6s. 11d., while the capital funds have earned over £6,000,000. At the end of 1903 the total adult membership (male and female) was 869,680, an increase of 7007 during the year. The Unity comprises 4920 lodges, divided into 458 districts. It has also 117,897 juvenile members. **Total capital** of the Order, belonging to Society, Districts and Lodges, amounts to £12,098,473 6s. 11½d. **Receipts** (1903)—contributions to sick and funeral fund, £985,204 2s. 4d.; interest, £380,748 14s. 6d.; admissions, £1434. **Expenditure**—sickness benefits, £767,289 0s. 11d.; funerals, £141,746 10s. 6d. Excess of receipts over expenditure was therefore £458,352 2s. The official publication is the *Oddfellows' Magazine*. The "A.M.C." will meet at Plymouth in 1905. **Grand Master**, E. F. Hind, Oxford House,

West Park, Chesterfield; **Secretary**, Thomas Collins; **Assistant Secretary**, Walter Collins, 97, Grosvenor Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester.—There are also the **National Independent Order of Oddfellows**, with an adult membership of 63,727, a juvenile membership of 10,766, and a total capital of £335,058; the **Nottingham Ancient Imperial United Order**, comprising 41,293 adults and 5828 juvenile members, with a capital of £220,029. **Secretary**, W. A. Staton. The **Grand United Order**, with a total membership of 335,530, and funds amounting to £1,260,000. **Chief Secretary**, George Wilde, 24, Devonshire Street, All Saints, Manchester. The **Ancient Noble Order of United Oddfellows** (Bolton Unity), with 23,000 adult and 4000 juvenile members, and a capital of £97,500. **Secretary**, William Metcalfe, 96, Lancaster Avenue, Fennel Street, Manchester. The **British United Order**, with a membership of 17,530, and a capital of £54,200; and the **Improved Independent Order** (London Unity), with 7793 members, and £38,621 capital.

**Rational Association**.—Founded in Manchester in 1837 by Robert Owen, the "father" of the co-operative movement, and had at the close of 1903 a capital of £484,700, and a membership of 115,494, divided into 860 branches. "Governed by working men for working men," through delegate meetings, and has one common fund, which provides for sickness, deaths of members and their wives, relief of their widows and orphans, and payment of their contributions while sick. During 1903 the members contributed £113,080, and £70,244 was paid for sickness, £12,466 for deaths, £2908 for sick members' contributions, and £350 granted to widows and orphans. The management cost £4324, but the interest accruing from investments was £12,061, and there was a balance of over £28,000 in favour of the sick and funeral fund. **General Treasurer**, Councillor W. H. Beastow; **General Secretary**, Mr. J. Duncan; **Assistant Secretary**, Mr. J. W. Wootton. **Registered Offices**, Rational Buildings, Bridge Street, Manchester.

**Rechabites, Independent Order of**.—This is a total abstinence friendly society formed in 1835, and now possessing a membership of 200,000 adults (13,500 female) and 140,000 juveniles (36,000 female), including 35,000 in the Colonies; arranged in 5000 "tents" or branches. During 1903, 197 were opened and over 22,000 members added. The capital amounts to £1,500,000. The year's income from all sources was £367,000, and the payments for sickness, £146,000; for funerals, £20,000, for medical aid, £34,500; for other benefits, £6200; and management £50,000; altogether, £257,000. **High Chief Ruler**, Duncan Kirkwood (Belfast); **High Secretary**, Richardson Campbell; **Head Office**, 26, Bury New Road, Manchester.

**Royal Standard**.—This society, established in 1828, has a membership of 8361, and invested capital to the amount of £137,300; while it has paid £895,000 for sickness, death, and other claims. During 1903 the contributions from members reached £19,373 and the disbursements for sickness and death, etc., to £23,383; but £4934 accrued from interest and ground-rents, nearly £500 from fines, and the management cost £1615. **President**, Mr. A. Robinson; **Secretary**, Mr. W. Osborne Croft; **Offices**, 40, Great Ormond Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

**Scottish Mechanics, Independent United Order of**, consists of 33 adult and 13 juvenile lodges.

The sixteenth annual report shows that the number of members was 7000, total sick funds £26,177 (an increase of £215); sick expenditure for 1903 £5804, funerals £907. **Grand Master**, George Smith; **Grand Secretary**, Thomas Gillies, 130, Causewayside, Edinburgh.

**Shepherds, Loyal Order of Ancient** (Ashton Unity).—Took its name from the fact of its founders having held their first meeting on Christmas Day (1826), at Ashton-under-Lyne. The ordinary membership is 126,769. There are also 33,738 juveniles, and 63,500 wives and widows. The total funds to the society's credit amount to £823,963 18s. 7d. During 1903 the receipts for sick and funeral, distress, medical aid, widow and orphan, management, juvenile, and extra funds amounted to £200,937; and the payments for sickness (£85,306), death (£19,196), and the other objects to £143,494, showing a gain on the year (including £19,640 interest from investments) of £57,443 4s. 5d. The annual meeting of 1904 was held at Hanley in Whit Week. **Chief Shepherd**, Bro. George Rose (Stoke-on-Trent); **General Treasurer**, George Cromar (Wrexham); **General Sec.**, John McNicol; **General Offices**, 274, Oxford Road, Manchester.—**The Ancient Order of Shepherds**, with 16,348 members and a capital of £99,977, received in contributions £12,887, and paid for sickness and death £10,824.

**Sons of Temperance** (National Division).—Established about 1854. Adult membership, 64,729 (in 751 divisions, forming 35 grand divisions), an increase on 1902 of 5331. There are also 39,330 cadets, who increased by 7764. The grand divisions, at the close of 1903, had in

hand benefit funds amounting to £262,554, the subordinate divisions benevolent funds stood at £4972, and the management funds at £6159—a gross total of £273,685. Sickness during 1903 cost the Society £37,353; accidents, £4703; deaths, £5327; doctors' fees, £4941. The cadet benefit funds amounted to £16,952. The mortality was under 6 per 1000. Managed by an executive council of twelve. Annual session of 1904 held at Oxford on Whit Monday. **Patriarch**, Wm. Scott (Winlaton); **Treasurer**, Councillor M. Gill (Penistone); **Patron** of Cadets, William Mees; **Scribe**, William Wightman, 26, Canterbury Road, Brixton, S.W.

**Teachers' Provident Society**. Has a membership of 8624, and a capital of £113,000. Received in contributions £36,871, and paid for sickness and death £4516.

**United Patriots' National**.—This society has now some 400 registered branches, divided into 16 districts, and numbers 28,082 members. It was enrolled Feb. 1843, since which time it has expended £723,000 for sickness and death, and has accumulated a capital of £160,000. During 1903 its total receipts from its branches amounted to £39,200 and its payments for ordinary and permanent sickness, funeral allowances, losses by fire, and relief of distress, £33,851. Its management expenses were more than balanced by the interest on its investments. The **General Committee** consists of one member from each district. A conference of delegates held quinquennially. **General Secretary**, Mr. Harry Wheeler; **Chief Office**, 64, Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C.

## G

**Game Laws**. Animals *feræ naturæ* (wild animals) are not in English law subjects of property, and therefore are not protected by the law of larceny. Special statutes, accordingly, have been enacted for the preservation of game, and these are known as the game laws. Game, as a legal term, comprises hares, pheasants, partridges, grouse, heath or moor game, black game and bustards (1 and 2 Will. IV., c. 32, s. 2). By the Ground Game Act, '80, it is provided that the occupier of land (the tenancy of which has been created since Sept. 7th, '80) shall have the right to kill ground game (hares and rabbits) thereon equally with the landlord, and shall be unable to alienate this right; but he may authorise certain others to kill his game.

### GARDEN CITIES.

Garden cities are settlements designed to enable workmen and others to live in healthy, uncrowded homes close to their work. The idea is one which has long possessed the minds of philanthropists and thinkers. One of the earliest attempts to put it into practice was the foundation, some few years ago, by Messrs. Lever Brothers, of the model village of Port Sunlight, on the Mersey. The plan was advanced a step further by Mr. George Cadbury, who placed in the hands of trustees an estate at Bournville, near Birmingham, for the benefit of the future residents, and expressed willingness to advance money to his own employees

and others for the erection of suitable dwellings on Building Society principles, with the addition of restrictions, whereby a certain amount of land shall always be kept clear round each dwelling, the power ever to erect other buildings upon the land being withheld.

The scheme for the founding of garden cities was first introduced by Mr. Ebenezer Howard, in his book "To-Morrow," published in '98. The "Garden City Association" was founded in '99, and during 1902 a limited liability company (the Garden City Pioneer Co., Ltd.) was formed—Mr. Cadbury, Mr. Alfred Harmsworth and Mr. W. H. Lever being amongst the subscribers—with a nominal capital of £20,000. This company was promoted to take initial steps, including the formation of a larger company, with a view to carrying out Mr. Howard's programme. **Organising Sec.**, G. J. H. Northcroft. **Office**, 347-51, Birkbeck Bank Chambers, London.

In September 1903 the present Garden City Company was formed, with a capital of £300,000, of which over one-third has been subscribed, and an estate of 3818 acres was purchased, near Hitchin, at a cost of about £40 per acre. There are two villages on the estate and a large number of buildings, the insurance value of which has been estimated at over £80,000. The estate, which is in a ring fence, may therefore be regarded as having been purchased at a reasonable figure. After the com-



pletion of the purchase the directors of the Company prepared a scheme for the development of the new town, and have already carried out a large part of the work of development, with the aid of expert engineering, architectural, and other advice. The whole of the estate was contoured, and the town laid out in relation to the existing features. After the completion of the plan, in the early spring of 1904, the directors began to construct roads, waterworks, and sewerage works, and to let plots of land for factories, residences, etc. The water and sewerage works are completed, and from two to three miles of roads are already laid out. Gasworks are in course of construction, and a temporary railway station has been made at the centre of the property, including a good siding. The Company expended over £20,000 during the winter of 1904-5 in development, and arrangements have been made to introduce banking, postal, and other facilities, so that the benefits of a town population can be secured along with the advantages of country life.

Sites for over 200 houses have been let, and arrangements have been made to erect workmen's cottages as required by manufacturers moving their works to the city. Of the latter six have definitely selected sites, including Messrs. G. Ewart & Co., Geyser Manufacturers; Messrs. Idris & Co., Ltd., Mineral Water Manufacturers; Messrs. The Garden City Press, Ltd., Printers; Messrs. Vickers & Field, Asphalt Manufacturers; Messrs. The Garden City Laundry Co., Ltd.; and Mr. A. Wilme Collier, Stationery Manufacturer; while a large number of firms, some of which employ hundreds of workmen, are considering the question of removal. A number of houses have been built, all of which are let, and a large number of plans are prepared for the erection of residences and cottages. The Company has not considered it desirable to push forward building operations until the necessary facilities were established; and now that these are well advanced it is probable that building operations will proceed very rapidly, and that a large population will be established in the Garden City within the next two or three years. A large number of those who are interested in social reform are taking up land in the new town, either for erecting country cottages with a large garden attached, or for small holdings. The experiment has now reached a stage when it is practically certain of success.

An Association des Cités-Jardins de France has been formed for the purpose of founding *villes industrielles* in France.

#### GAS UNDERTAKINGS.

The latest returns issued by the Board of Trade relate to the year ended Dec. 31st, 1902, for Companies' authorised undertakings, and to the year ended March 25th, 1903, for undertakings of Local Authorities. The main figures are as set out below:—

	Companies.	Local Authorities.
Number of undertakings . . . .	454	256
Capital Authorised . . . .	£91,594,055	£41,980,280
" Paid up and		
Borrowed . . . .	£77,129,037	£35,738,023

	Companies.	Local Authorities.
Receipts . . . .	£17,205,092	£9,554,984
Expenditure . . . .	£13,167,186	£7,215,502
Coal, Carbonised (tons) . . . .	8,520,004	5,589,215
Gas made (1000 c. ft.) . . . .	99,676,048	60,902,739
" (sold) . . . .	91,956,323	55,776,260
Gas Mains (miles) . . . .	17,512	11,632
No. of Consumers . . . .	2,197,987	1,970,738
" Public Lamps Lighted . . . .	333,308	294,828

In the "Gas Directory" published in 1904 (Messrs. Hazell, Watson, & Viney, Ltd.) particulars are given of the following gas undertakings:—

	Local Authorities.	Private Capital.
England . . . .	190	960
Wales . . . .	19	69
Scotland . . . .	52	208
Ireland . . . .	22	89
Foreign Companies with London Offices . . . .	..	24
Colonial ditto with London Offices . . . .	3	35
Total . . . .	286	1385

According to the *Gas World Year Book* there are 1232 gas undertakings in England, 257 in Scotland, 109 in Ireland, 135 in Australasia, 49 in Canada, 15 in other British possessions, and 21 British companies owning gas works abroad. The London Postal District is supplied with gas by 11 companies, which provide annually nearly 42,000,000 of cubic feet to over 800,000 customers. Slot meters and gas-cooking stoves are growing in public favour. Water-gas plant has been erected at 101 places, and is equal to manufacturing over 151,000,000 of cubic feet of gas every 24 hours.

**Geikie, Sir Archibald, F.R.S., hon. D.Sc.** (Camb. and Dublin), LL.D. (Edin., Glasgow, and St. Andrews), D.C.L. (Oxon), was b. at Edinburgh, 1835. Ed. at the High School and the University. Appointed to the Geological Survey in '55. On the extension of the Survey in '67 he was appointed director of the Survey of Scotland, and in Dec. '70 was nominated by Sir Roderick Murchison as first occupant of the chair of Mineralogy and Geology, founded in the University of Edinburgh by Sir Roderick and the Crown. From '81 till 1901 he was Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, and Director of the Museum of Practical Geology, London. Sir Archibald has been Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society, President of the Geological Society, and President of the British Association. In 1903 he was elected General Secretary of the Royal Society. He has written numerous works on geology, literary essays, and a volume of "Scottish Reminiscences." He is a Governor of Harrow School, Honorary Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, a Correspondent of the Institute of France, Foreign Member of the Academy of the Lincei at Rome and of the Royal Academies of Berlin, Vienna, Stockholm, Christiania, Brussels, Göttingen, Munich,

the National Academy, Washington, etc. Town address: 10, Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W., and Athenæum Club.

**Gentlemen-at-Arms.** A bodyguard to the sovereign instituted in 1509 by Henry VIII., and the oldest corps in H.M. service except the Yeomen of the Guard. Its members were "chosen of Gentlemen that be comen and extracte of Noble Blood." Towards the close of last century it fell into great degeneration, and the posts were systematically bought and sold. But the corps is now of a far higher social standard. It contains over forty members, all of them ex-commissioned officers of distinction. It is only mustered for duty on such occasions as drawing-rooms, levées, and great state ceremonies. The captain of the corps changes with the Ministry.

**Geological Survey.** This organisation was founded by Sir H. T. De la Beche, who commenced work single-handed in the south-west of England about 1830. The Geological Survey was officially recognised as a branch of the Ordnance Survey in '34. In '45 it was placed under the Office of Woods and Forests, and in '54 under the Department of Science and Art, now the Board of Education. A detailed summary of the progress of the survey is issued annually. The entire geological survey of England on the old series one-inch ordnance maps (scale 1 : 63,360) has been completed, with the exception of the drifts; the six-inch (scale 1 : 10,560) has been used for coal-fields and other important districts. The Geological Survey of the South Wales, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire coal-fields on the six-inch scale is in progress, and the re-survey of Cornwall has been well advanced. The drifts were formerly neglected; but for many years past these have been mapped, and hence many sheets are issued in two editions—one showing the solid geology, while the other, or drift-map, shows the superficial deposits. The work is now published on the new series one-inch ordnance maps. An index map (scale 4 miles to 1 inch) has been issued, and is now printed in chromolithography, all the maps of the Survey issued up to '96 having been hand-coloured. The large survey maps are illustrated by horizontal and vertical sections, and by explanatory memoirs. The geological survey of Scotland was commenced in '54, and that of Ireland in '45. The geological map of Ireland on the one-inch scale has been completed, with the exception of the detailed mapping of the drifts; but a small staff is retained at the Dublin office and a detailed survey of the drifts has been commenced. The areas around Dublin, Belfast, and Cork have been surveyed, and that around Limerick is in hand. The Scotch survey is engaged partly on complicated work in the Highlands, and partly in the re-survey of the Scottish coal-fields. The maps of the Geological Survey can be obtained from the agents who sell the maps of the Ordnance Survey (*q.v.*). The survey of each country was formerly placed under a director, and all united under a director-general. The successive director-generals have been Sir H. T. De la Beche ('45-55), Sir Roderick I. Murchison ('55-72), Sir A. C. Ramsay ('72-81), and Sir A. Geikie ('81-1901). The title of director-general was abolished in 1901; and the Survey, with the associated Museum of Practical Geology, is now placed under a director. The present director is Dr. J. J. H. Teall. Office: 28, Jermyn Street, S.W.

## GERMANY.

The German Empire is a confederation of German states under the presidency of the Emperor William II., of Hohenzollern, King of Prussia. According to the constitution of April 16th, 1871, all the states of Germany form an eternal union; the direction of political and military affairs is vested in the Emperor, who may declare war, but if it is not defensive, the consent of the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, is required. The Imperial Army is under the supreme generalship of the Emperor, and there is a Minister of War for each of the four kingdoms, the Prussian War Minister being also Minister for the smaller states. The legislative functions of the empire are vested jointly in the Reichstag and the Bundesrath, and the Emperor has no veto on laws passed by these bodies. The latter, which represents the individual states of the empire, as the Reichstag represents the German nation, consists of 58 delegates, appointed by the governments of the individual states for each session. Of these, 17 sit for Prussia, 6 for Bavaria, 4 each for Würtemberg and Saxony, 3 each for Baden and Hesse, 1 each for Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick, and 1 each for the remaining states, including Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen. Alsace-Lorraine is represented by four Commissioners, who, however, may not vote. Of its functions, it may be said that the Bundesrath is mainly a confirming body, although it has the privilege of rejecting measures passed by the Reichstag. It has also a limited initiatory power, which it occasionally exercises. Members of the Bundesrath have the right of appearing in the Reichstag, and of speaking on any question in which the state they represent is directly interested. Members of the one chamber, however, are not eligible for election to the other, although they may sit in their respective provincial diets. The Reichstag is composed of 397 members, elected by universal suffrage and ballot for the term of five years. Of these 236 constitute the elected of Prussia, 48 represent Bavaria, 23 Saxony, and the remainder the other states in due proportion, ranging from 1 to 17.

### The Army.

The administration and command of the army are exercised through the great general staff, a most powerful and efficient organisation, by which the work of the army is prepared for in peace and moulded in war. It is at once a close and yet flexible organisation, which permeates the whole structure of the army, consisting for Prussia of about 200 officers. Nearly 100 of these are detached on service with the staffs of corps or divisions, while the remainder constitute the great general staff in Berlin. There is constant interchange between regimental work and staff work, and between the latter locally and with the headquarters' staff in Berlin. Scarcely any regimental officer rises high in his corps without having been called to staff service; so that the ideas of the staff are based upon practical experience, and react upon the whole army, to which they come as a kind of tradition of duty and policy, sharpening and directing the life and work of the army. Recently the inspection of the cavalry and artillery has been improved.

The forces are organised in 20 army corps (including the Guard Corps, and there are in



addition three Bavarian corps), and comprise 625 battalions of infantry, 482 squadrons of cavalry, 574 batteries of artillery, 38 battalions of foot artillery, 26 battalions of pioneers, 23 battalions of train, with a peace strength of 84,366 officers, 82,073 non-commissioned officers, 2,000 one-year volunteers, and 495,500 men. The estimates of 1905 provide for a progressive increase, whereby in the year 1910 the peace footing will be 505,839 privates and corporals, being an increase of 8 infantry battalions, 9 cavalry regiments, 2 battalions of foot artillery, 3 pioneer battalions, and 1 battalion of telegraph troops. The contingent annually embodied approaches 275,000 men. The service in the standing army is of six years, two of these with the colours in the infantry and three in the cavalry and horse artillery, and the rest in the reserve. A Bill has been brought in by the Federal Government to make the short service applicable to all arms. After quitting the reserve of the Active Army the soldier passes five years in the Landwehr and seven in its reserve.

The *North German Gazette* published (Nov. 28th, 1904) the text of a Bill, to be introduced during the 1905 Session, for increasing the annual strength of the German Army on a peace footing until it reaches the number of 505,839 men during the financial year 1909, at which figure it is to be maintained up to March 31st, 1910. According to the Bill, the several German States will by the year 1909 be contributing to the proposed strength of the peace footing of the German Army in the following proportions: Prussia, 392,979 men; Bavaria, 55,424 men; Saxony, 37,711 men; and Wurtemberg, 19,725 men. By this increase in the strength of the peace footing, it is calculated that at the end of the financial year 1909 the number of battalions of infantry will have been raised to 633, the number of squadrons of cavalry to 510, the number of batteries of field artillery to 574, the number of battalions of garrison artillery to 40, of pioneers to 29, of transport troops to 12, and of the army service (train) to 23.

The recruiting service of the Guard, consisting of the tallest and finest-looking men, is carried out by a committee consisting of officers specially nominated for the purpose. Under the system of recruiting there are always more men than are necessary to keep up the army strength, the surplus constituting the *Ersatz Reserve*.

The strength upon mobilisation has been estimated at 2,310,000 infantry, 151,000 cavalry, 329,000 artillery, 78,000 technical troops, 168,000 other formations, making a total of 3,036,000, trained men, but this number has now been further increased to 3,224,000.

### **The Navy.**

The Navy of the German Empire is under the supreme command of the Emperor, who takes a personal interest and direction in all matters pertaining to the Fleet. Questions concerning organisation, shipbuilding, changes in armament, and progress generally, are brought before his Majesty as the Chief of the Navy for decision. The Emperor is supplied, as a medium for executing his commands, with a Naval Cabinet, with a flag officer at its head. All matters concerning the promotions, appointment of officers, etc., are dealt with by this Cabinet. There are two other central

authorities, one of which has as its President the Secretary of State for the Navy, who represents the Navy in Parliament, and in whose office matters of organisation and administration are dealt with, and the other is the Admiral Commanding in Chief, under whose direction are the movements of vessels and squadrons. Orders and regulations concerning the Navy are issued by the Emperor himself, and they may be countersigned either by the Imperial Chancellor or the Naval Secretary of State. The department of the Naval Secretary of State consists of several branches, not unlike those in the British Admiralty, such as the Constructive Department, the Ordnance Department, and the Hydrographical Department. In the same division is the Department of Intelligence. In the office of the Admiral Commanding in Chief the business is that of war, and its preparation; a Chief of the Staff is at the head of various sections, engaged in drafting reports or making recommendations and suggestions upon such matters as training and education, plans of operations, studies of foreign navies, mobilisation, the political work of the Navy, and so on. Each section has at its head a naval officer, who is on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

Comptroller, Vice-Admiral Diederichsen.  
Director of Works, Rear-Admiral von Ahlefeld.  
Director of Construction, Rear-Admiral von Eickstedt.

Director of Ordnance, Captain Goetz.  
Accountant-General, Captain Capelle.  
Chief of the General Staff, Vice-Admiral Buchsel.

Chief of the Naval Cabinet, Admiral Baron von Senden-Bibran.

The men for the Navy are obtained by general conscription and voluntary enlistment. If the conscripts among the maritime population should not suffice for the wants of the Navy, resource is had to conscripts living on the islands and coasts of the Baltic and North Sea, or those connected with river and canal shipping. In addition to the recruits levied by conscription boys are entered voluntarily and engaged for nine years' term of service. The petty officers of the Navy are as a rule drawn from the ranks of those who enter as boys. The Naval Estimates are prepared every year by the Naval Secretary of State, and after being examined by the Imperial Exchequer are submitted to the Federal Council, and as passed by the Council are submitted to the Reichstag in the name of the Emperor. The principal discussion of the estimates takes place as a rule in the month of January, the financial year commencing on April 1st and ending on March 31st of the next year.

The total of the German Naval Estimates as proposed for 1905 is £10,216,900 (204,338,000 marks), the sum voted for the previous year having been £10,477,556 (209,551,124 marks). The sum to be devoted to shipbuilding in 1905 is £3,503,500 (70,070,000 marks).

The number of officers and men on the active list in 1904 was 35,352. Provision is made in 1905 for 38,025. The total number of able-bodied men liable for service in the Reserve is about 70,000.

The executive officers of the German Navy are divided as follows:—5 admirals, 7 vice-admirals, 17 rear-admirals, 63 captains, 137 commanders, 277 lieutenant-commanders, 772 lieutenants, 368 midshipmen, and 150 cadets.

The strength of the German Navy in ships built and building on Nov. 30th was:—

**Built.**

Battleships, 1st class . . . . .	16
do. 2nd class . . . . .	4
do. 3rd class . . . . .	12
Coast defence ships . . . . .	11
Armoured cruisers . . . . .	4
Protected cruisers, 1st class . . . . .	1
do. do. 2nd class . . . . .	8
do. do. 3rd class . . . . .	14
Unprotected cruisers . . . . .	20
Torpedo vessels . . . . .	2
Torpedo-boat destroyers . . . . .	37
Torpedo boats . . . . .	86
Submarines . . . . .	1

**Building.**

Battleships, 1st class . . . . .	6
Armoured cruisers . . . . .	3
Protected cruisers, 3rd class . . . . .	3

**Projected.**

Protected cruisers . . . . .	3
Torpedo-boat destroyers . . . . .	6

The German dockyards are situated as follows:—

**Kiel.** Two docks take any ship. Also two floating docks. Four docks take any ship up to 10,000 tons.

**Wilhelmshaven.**—One dock takes any ship; one takes up to 10,000 tons. Three floating docks; two new ones building.

The launches of German vessels during 1904 include the following:—**Battleships**, *Lothringen*, at Dantzig, on May 27th, and *Deutschland*, at Kiel, on Nov. 19th; **Armoured cruiser**, *York*, at Hamburg, on April 25th; and **Protected cruisers**, *Lubeck*, on March 27th, at Stettin, and *München*, on May 30th, at Bremen.

The vessels completed include the battleships *Braunschweig* and *Elsass*, the armoured cruisers *Prinz Adalbert* and *Friedrich Karl*, and the protected cruisers *Hamburg*, *Bremen*, and *Berlin*.

A new naval station has been created at Sonderburg, in the Baltic. The gunnery training-ships, which were formerly stationed at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, have been removed to the new station.

Combined naval and military manoeuvres took place in the first two weeks of September. Under the ægis of the Fleet a strong expeditionary force was embarked, and landed at Altona, where fighting took place. The Fleet afterwards carried out tactical exercises in the North Sea.

The Fleet was reorganised by an Imperial Order in October. The active squadron was divided into two divisions, each under an admiral and the whole under the orders of the Commander-in-chief.

### Religion, Education, etc.

Owing to its federal constitution, the relations of Church and State vary in different parts of the empire, but liberty of conscience prevails. The Jesuit Law of 1872 excludes from the Empire the Order of the Society of Jesus and kindred orders in their corporate capacity, though the clause giving power to expel individual members of these orders was repealed in 1904. The Protestants form 62½ per cent. of the population, and Roman Catholics, with adherents of the Greek Church, 36½ per cent., Jews making up 1 per cent. of the remainder. Education is general and com-

pulsory throughout the empire for children of from 6 to 14 years. A Consular Report (1904) stated that the expenditure on elementary schools in the German Empire in 1902 was £20,759,900, of which £6,017,850 was paid by the State. There are elementary schools, supported from the local rates, in every town and village; and besides the elementary there is an admirable system of secondary education, including continuation schools for the working classes, middle schools for business life, gymnasia for the universities and learned professions, with modifications where necessary in favour of modern subjects and modern languages, and special schools for technical education. There are, besides, 21 universities in the empire. Uniform codes of civil, commercial, and criminal law prevail throughout the empire. The lowest courts are the *Amtsgerichte*, each with a single judge trying both civil and criminal cases. Above these are the *Landgerichte*, with a more extensive jurisdiction, including a criminal chamber with five judges and jury courts. The *Oberlandesgerichte* are the courts of second instance, and the supreme court (*Reichsgericht*), with 92 judges, appointed by the Emperor on the advice of the Bundesrath, sits at Leipzig.

### Newspapers.

The organ of the Government is the *Reichsanzeiger*, or *Imperial Gazette*. In Berlin the principal papers are: The *Vossische Zeitung*, organ of the Liberal party (London correspondent, Mr. Maurice Sasse); the *Berliner Tageblatt* (London correspondent, Mr. Otto Brandes); the *Lokalanzeiger* (London correspondent, Mr. Stiehlow), which possesses the largest circulation, but does not boast any political standing; and the *National Zeitung* (which, however, it is stated, will shortly be discontinued). In the provinces there are many papers of great importance. The *Cologne Gazette* takes rank somewhat similar to a combination of the *Times* and *Manchester Guardian*. In politics it is Liberal, with friendly leanings to the Government, who use it for the transmission of official news. The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the *Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung*, and the *Correspondent*, are also influential provincial journals. The *North German Gazette* is a well-known semi-official organ used largely by the German Chancellors. Editor, Herr Hugo Jacobi. The Socialists control a large section of the German press. Their principal daily paper is the *Vorwärts*. Amongst the leading illustrated journals are the *Leipziger Illustrirte Zeitung*, the *Gartenlaube*, and the *Woche*. Amongst the comics there are the old-established *Fliegende Blätter* of Munich, which is strictly non-political, the *Kladderadatsch* of Berlin (the German *Punch*), and the *Lustige Blätter*.

### Industries and Trade.

Agriculture is a very considerable industry, supporting about 19,000,000 of the population. The mining, metal works, textile (see TEXTILE INDUSTRIES) and other manufacturing industries employ and support a still larger number, and the chief articles exported are iron and iron goods, groceries and food products, drugs and chemicals, wool and woollen goods, cotton and cotton goods, anthracite coal and coke, instruments, machines and vehicles, earthen, ores, and precious metals, hardware, literary and art objects, fancy goods, clothing, silk and silk



goods, etc. Forestry and mining are both industries of great importance. The industries of the country have been developed enormously in recent years, and in actual tonnage the shipping of Germany stands second in the world. It possesses the fastest ocean liner afloat (see *MERCANTILE MARINE*). The chief imports are corn, groceries and food products, wool and woollen goods, cotton and cotton goods, earthenware, ores and precious metals, drugs and chemicals, wood, hides and skins, oils and fats, animals and animal products, silk and silk ware, cattle, etc. The commerce of the country has since '88 been administered by the *Zollverein* or Customs League, which embraces the whole of the states with the exception of a few small districts, as well as Luxemburg. Import duties are levied, the country's policy having been strongly protectionist since 1879. For commercial purposes there are 145 districts, each with its *Chamber of Commerce*; and these chambers, according to an American Consular report in 1903, have done more towards building up German commerce than any other one factor. Germany's tariff of July 15th, 1879, is still in force, though a new tariff was passed by the Reichstag in 1902.

Germany's trade has been as follows in recent years:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1897 . . .	£243,232,200	£189,312,050
1899 . . .	289,181,400	237,630,050
1901 . . .	285,516,900	225,632,300
1902 . . .	290,288,800	240,641,650
1903 . . .	300,134,400	250,731,700

#### German Imports from the British Empire.

From	1902.	1903.
Great Britain . . . .	£30,532,000	£41,674,950
Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus . . . .	49,200	65,450
British East Africa . . . .	108,150	108,350
British South Africa . . . .	1,310,450	1,459,400
British West Africa . . . .	2,150,650	2,142,300
British India . . . .	11,917,600	14,192,400
British North America . . . .	472,300	486,050
British West Indies . . . .	330,200	353,200
Australasia . . . .	6,008,550	6,001,050
Totals . . . .	£52,879,100	£66,483,150

#### German Exports to the British Empire.

To	1902.	1903.
Great Britain . . . .	£48,277,050	£49,382,550
Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus . . . .	97,500	108,800
British East Africa . . . .	70,850	157,300
British South Africa . . . .	1,904,700	2,085,750
British West Africa . . . .	402,600	311,050
British India . . . .	3,511,150	4,493,500
British North America . . . .	1,936,700	1,791,750
British West Indies . . . .	102,150	108,250
Australasia . . . .	2,225,450	2,238,000
Totals . . . .	£57,583,150	£60,676,950

Compulsory insurance against sickness, accidents, old age and infirmity, has been in operation for some years. In 1902 4,800,000 persons received £10,300,000 sick benefit, 364,566 persons received £5,360,000 on account of accidents, and 1,100,020 persons received £6,050,000 on account of infirmity. Of the total amount—£21,790,000—£2,070,000 was contributed by the State, £10,500,000 by employers, and £9,100,000 by the insured. Most of the railways, which traverse 33,114 miles, belong either to the Imperial or the State Governments. There are 8832 miles of canals and navigable rivers. See *CANALS and ENGINEERING*.

#### Statistics and Diplomatic.

**Area** (with Alsace-Lorraine), 208,830 sq. m.; **pop.**, 1902, 56,813,000. Berlin has a population of 1,888,848; Hamburg, 705,738; Munich, 499,932; Leipzig, 456,124; and Breslau, 422,709. **Estimated revenue and expenditure, 1904-5**, £123,036,749, but net effective revenue £92,365,199, after taking into account the matricular contributions from the Federal States and the amounts repaid to them; **estimated revenue, 1905-6**, £97,262,389 (ordinary), and £14,815,655 (extraordinary); **estimated expenditure, 1905-6**, £112,078,045, including £88,132,927 recurring expenditure, £9,129,461 non-recurring expenditure, and £14,815,655 extraordinary expenditure; **public debt, 1904**, £155,175,000; **imports, 1902**, £290,288,800; **1903**, £300,134,400; **exports, 1902**, £240,641,650; **1903**, £250,731,700.

**Ministry:** *Chancellor of the German Empire*, Count B. von Bülow—*Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*, Baron von Richthofen.—*Secretary of State for the Interior*, Graf von Posadowsky-Wehner.—*Secretary of State for War*, General von Einem.—*Secretary of State for the Admiralty*, Admiral von Tirpitz.—*Secretary of State for Justice*, Herr W. G. Nieberding.—*Secretary of State for the Imperial Treasury*, Baron von Thielmann.—*Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs*, Herr Kraetke.—*President of the Board of Railways*, Dr. Schulz.

**Ambassador in London**, Count Paul Wolff Metternich, 9, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.—*Councillor*, Count John of Bernstoff.—*Consul-General*, Freiherr von Lindenfels, 49, Finsbury Square, E.C.

**British Ambassador at Berlin**, Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.—*Secretary of Embassy*, James B. Whitehead, Esq.—*Commercial Attaché*, W. S. Harriss-Gastrell.

**Consuls-General:** *At Berlin*, Dr. Paul Schwabach; *at Dusseldorf*, T. R. Mulvany, at Frankfurt-on-Main, F. Oppenheimer; *at Leipzig*, Baron C. von Tauchnitz; *at Hamburg*, Sir W. Ward. **Consuls:** Col. A. M. Brookfield (Dantzig), R. Bernal (Stettin), Dr. F. P. König (Dusseldorf), C. A. Niessen, C.V.O. (Cologne), H. Palmié (Dresden), P. Ladenburg (Mannheim), J. Krapp (Munich), F. Rose (Stuttgart).

#### Sovereign.

**William II.**, King of Prussia and German Emperor, is the eldest son of the late Emperor Frederick III., by Victoria, Princess Royal of England, and was b. Jan. 27th, 1859. He succeeded his father June 15th, '88, his mother, the Empress Frederick, surviving till 1901. Ed. at the gymnasium of Cassel, and submitted to the

ordinary discipline of that establishment until '77, when he entered the University of Bonn. He married on his twenty-second birthday, in '81, the Princess Augusta Victoria, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, b. Oct. 22nd, '58. His eldest son, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, the Crown Prince, came of age on May 6th, 1900, having been born on May 6th, 1882; and was betrothed in Sept. 1904 to H.H. the Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, younger sister of the reigning Grand Duke. The Duchess Cecilia was b. Sept. 20th, 1886. The Emperor has five other sons—Princes William, Adalbert, August, Oscar, and Joachim—and a daughter, Princess Victoria Louise. An International Labour Conference was inaugurated by the Emperor in '90. A state visit to Heligoland and to Amsterdam in '91 preceded his Majesty's arrival in England, accompanied by the Empress, in July. They were entertained at a series of splendid festivities, and the Emperor was presented with the freedom of the City of London. His Majesty sent a congratulatory telegram to President Kruger when Dr. Jameson's force was defeated in Dec. '95, an act which caused considerable surprise in Great Britain, though it was afterwards explained that His Majesty had no unfriendly intent towards this country. At all events, he atoned by sending a friendly telegram to the British 1st Royal Dragoon Regiment, of which he is hon. Colonel, on their departure for South Africa in Oct. '99, and in November gave £300 for relief of their widows and orphans. In October and November '98 he paid a visit, with the Empress, to Constantinople, where their Majesties stayed some time as the Sultan's guests, and went on subsequently to Palestine and Jerusalem. On Nov. 21st, '99, their Majesties, with two of their sons, paid a visit to H.M. Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle, and to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at Sandringham. In April 1900 he sent a striking telegram to the Viceroy of India, saying that Berlin had subscribed over 500,000 marks for the Indian Famine Fund, and attributing this to the fact that "blood was thicker than water." In Jan. 1901 he left the festivities arranged to celebrate the bicentenary of the Prussian monarchy to attend the deathbed of H.M. Queen Victoria, and was present at the funeral. While in England he was appointed by King Edward VII. a Field-Marshal of the British army. He visited the King at Sandringham in Nov. 1902, and afterwards stayed with Lord Lonsdale for a few days at Lowther Castle. Some anxiety was caused by an operation which he underwent in Nov. 1903 for a polypos in the throat, but the growth was pronounced non-malignant and he soon recovered. In 1904 he went for a prolonged tour in March and April, visiting the King of Spain at Vigo, Gibraltar, the King of Italy at Rome, Malta, Sicily, Venice, and other places.

### Political Parties.

The centre of political life in the German Empire is the Reichstag, the constitution of which is somewhat complex. The general election of June '93 resulted as follows: Centre, 96 members; Conservatives, 75; National Liberals, 53; Social Democrats, 44; Radical Popular Party, 24; Imperialists, 23; Poles, 19; Anti-Semites, 17; Radical Union, 14; and a miscellaneous assemblage of the South German

People's Party, Guelphs, Danes, Alsations, etc., making 32 in all. In '94 a dead set was made by members of all parties, notably the Conservatives, against Count Caprivi, the Imperial Chancellor, who ultimately resigned in October, and was succeeded by Prince Hohenlohe. In '96 a section of the Conservative party, led by Dr. Stöcker, separated to form the Christian Socialist group, opposing both reactionary Conservatism and revolutionary Social Democracy. The Agrarian party lost much ground during the year, and what they lost the Liberals and Radicals gained. The National Liberal party showed a tendency to break up, the more progressive members of the party drawing towards the Moderate Radicals, and the more Conservative towards the agrarian and reactionary party. During '97, in prospect of the general election of '98, there were some efforts at promoting union between the various sections of the Liberals, but little came of it. The General Election took place in June '98, and resulted in the return of the following members: Centre, or Clerical party, 103; Social Democrats, 56; Conservatives, 53; Free Conservatives, 21; National Liberals, 48; Advanced Radicals, 30; Moderate Radicals, 13; Poles, 14; Anti-Semites, 12; South German People's Party, 8; Agrarians, 5; and a miscellaneous group of Hanoverian Guelphs, Alsations, Bavarians, and others. The Social Democrats thus gained heavily, but the Centre were still left with the balance of power in their hands. The Agrarian League claimed in 1902 to have 250,000 members. The Agrarians showed both their aggressiveness and their strength during the discussions on the Tariff Bill in 1902. The Reichstag closed April 30th, 1903, and the general election took place on June 16th. The result is shown by the following table:—

Party.	Strength April 30, 1903.	Strength June 1903.
Clericals . . .	105	100
Conservatives . .	72	73
Social Democrats .	58	82
National Liberals .	51	50
Radical Left . . .	34	26
Moderate Radicals	14	9
Poles . . .	14	16
Anti-Semites . . .	10	9
Alsace-Lorrainers .	10	9
Smaller parties and vacant seats . . .	29	23
	397	397

The outstanding feature was evidently the great success of the Social Democrats, who made denunciations of the tariff policy of the Government and advocacy of direct taxation in the form of income and property taxes in place of and in reduction of indirect taxation the leading features of their programme. The Agrarians suffered considerably, though very many of the Conservative and Centre parties are members of the Agrarian League. The number of votes cast for Social Democrat candidates was 3,010,771 as against 2,107,076 in '98. The Government rely on the Conservatives, Clericals, and National Liberals for their majority, and therefore muster about 223 supporters, without counting the smaller parties.



**History, 1904.**

The Federal Council assented to the Bill passed by the Reichstag repealing paragraph 2 of the Law of July 4th, 1872, dealing with the Jesuits and prohibiting them from settling in Germany (March 8th). Considerable excitement amongst the Protestant part of the nation followed, and the National Liberals strongly attacked the measure, which occasioned a breach between them and Count von Bülow. Having concluded the debate on the Navy Estimates, in regard to which proposals for increasing the number of officers of the higher grades were defeated, and many reductions were made, the Reichstag adjourned for the Easter Recess (10th). A Bill establishing Commercial Arbitration Courts, for the adjustment of disputes between employers and employed, was passed by the Reichstag (June 16th), the Session then being adjourned until Nov. 29th.

King Edward VII. arrived at Kiel on a visit to the Emperor (June 25th), who was present at Holtenau Lock, with the Crown Prince, Prince Henry of Prussia, and a large suite to welcome him. A State dinner was given in the evening in His Majesty's honour on board the *Hohenzollern*, and the King, in responding to the toast proposed by the Emperor, referred to his desire to see the Kiel Regatta as the chief cause of his visit, together with the desire to knit even more closely "those intimate family relations which have so long united our Houses." The Government and Krupp dockyards were visited, and a regatta of all the ships' crews took place (27th). The King visited Hamburg (28th), and was entertained at luncheon by the Burgomaster and senate.

The death of Count Ernst, Prince Regent of Lippe-Detmold since '97 (Sept. 26th), gave rise to some controversy and difficulty as to his successor. The Government of the Principality had passed a law giving the succession to his eldest son, Count Leopold, but the Federal Council in '99 had declared its own competence to deal with the matter under Article 76 of the Imperial Constitution, empowering it to decide controversies between federated States. Count Leopold formally assumed the Regency (27th), but a protest against his action was addressed to the Federal Council by the Government of the Principality or Schaumburg-Lippe, and the Emperor telegraphed that he could not recognise the assumption of the Regency by Count Leopold, nor allow the military to take the oath, till the legal situation had been cleared up. The Federal Council afterwards decided, on Nov. 18th, that the points in dispute between the Schaumburg-Lippe and Lippe-Biesterfeld lines should be submitted to a court of arbitration, and the troops were ordered to take the oath of allegiance to Count Leopold.

The year was largely occupied by the negotiations for the renewal of commercial treaties with various countries. The treaty with Belgium was concluded in June, with Russia (July 28th), with Roumania (Oct. 8th), with Switzerland (Nov. 12th), with Servia (29th), and a treaty with Italy was signed. Negotiations with Austria-Hungary were broken off, the latter country refusing to accept Germany's proposals (30th). The Chancellor stated, however (Dec. 9th) that communications had been received from the Austro-Hungarian Govern-

ment which warranted the prospect that an understanding could be arrived at.

An Agreement between Great Britain and Germany providing for arbitration on the now familiar lines was signed (July 12th), and a similar treaty between Germany and the United States was signed at Washington (Nov. 22nd).

**German States.**

The States constituting the German Empire are as follows, arranged in alphabetical order:

**Alsace-Lorraine**, administered as the Reichsland by a Governor-General, called the Statthalter, Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg, appointed (1894) by the Emperor, with a Ministry, Council of State, and Provincial Committee of 58 members. Over 76 per cent. of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. Capital, Strassburg (pop. 151,040). Area, 5604 sq. m.; pop., 1,719,470.

**Anhalt**, a Duchy under Duke Friedrich (b. Aug. 19th, '56, succeeded Jan. 24th, 1904; heir, Prince Edward, b. '61). The Diet has 36 members. Capital, Dessau (pop. 50,849). Area, 906 sq. m.; pop., 316,027.

**Baden**, a Grand Duchy under the Grand Duke Friedrich I., who was b. '26, and succeeded his father, the Grand Duke Leopold, '52. By right of succession the government of the duchy belonged to his brother Louis, who was older than himself; but Duke Friedrich had to assume the government, his brother being mentally incapacitated. As a ruler he has proved himself a firm ally of Prussia, and in the war of '70-71 against France his troops fought side by side with Prussia. In home politics he showed himself a stern opponent of the Jesuits, and in '55 he put an end to their influence in the duchy. His wife is a daughter of William I. of Germany, and his heir is Frederick, born July 9th, '57. There is a representative assembly called the Landtag, of two Chambers, the lower elected by the people and containing 63 members. Nearly two-thirds of the population are Catholics. The capital is Carlsruhe (pop. 97,185). Pop. of Mannheim 141,131. Area, 5823 sq. m.; pop., 1,867,944.

**President of Ministry**, Dr. W. Nökk.

**British Chargé d'Affaires**, A. J. Herbert (resides at Darmstadt).—**Consul at Mannheim**, P. Ladenburg.

**Bavaria**, a Kingdom under King Otto, b. '48, succeeded '86, though his uncle Prince Luitpold (b. '21) has acted as Regent for him ever since his accession. The legislature includes an Upper House of 81 members and a Chamber of Representatives of 159 members. Though the army forms an integral part of the German army, it has, in time of peace, its own administration. Area, 29,286 sq. m.; pop., 6,176,057. Revenue and expenditure, £22,745,234. Debt, £80,011,876. The population of Munich, the capital, is about 500,000, and of Nuremberg 261,081. Over 70 per cent. of the population of Bavaria are Roman Catholics.

**Ministry: Minister of State and Foreign**, Baron Von Podewils.—**Instruction and Public Worship**, Dr. von Wehner.—**Justice**, Herr Ferdinand Miltner.—**Finance**, Hermann von Pfaff.—**War**, General Baron Von Asch zu Asch.—**British Minister Resident at Munich**, R. T. Tower, Esq.

**Bremen**, a Free City and State, governed by two Burgomasters, a Senate of 16 members

and a Bürgerschaft of 150 members elected for six years. **Area**, 99 sq. m.; **pop.**, 224,882. The second part of the Empire.

**Brunswick**, a Duchy, governed by Prince Albrecht as Regent since '85. The 3rd Duke of Cumberland is the heir, but his refusal to give up his claim to the throne of Hanover excluded him from the succession, when Duke William I. died in '84. The Landtag, therefore, elected the present regent. The legislature consists of a Chamber of 48 members. Capital, Brunswick (pop. 128,226). **Area**, 1424 sq. m.; **pop.**, 464,333.

**Hamburg**, a Free City and State, governed by two Burgomasters, a Senate of 18, and a Bürgerschaft of 160 members chosen for six years, though half have to be elected every three years. **Area**, 158 sq. m.; **pop.**, 768,349. The chief seaport of the Empire.

**Hesse**, a Grand Duchy under the Grand Duke Ernst Ludwig (b. Nov. 25th, '68, succeeded March 13th, '92; married, '94, to Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg; the marriage was dissolved in Dec. 1901). The legislature consists of two Chambers, the second containing 50 elected representatives. **Area**, 2966 sq. m.; **pop.**, 1,119,893. **Revenue** and expenditure, £4,133,000. **Debt**, £13,321,002.

**President of Ministry**, Dr. Rothe.

**British Chargé d'Affaires**, Arthur Herbert, Esq.

**Lippe**, a Principality under Prince Karl Alexander (b. Jan. 16th, '31, succeeded March 20th, '95), and from '97 to 1904 governed by a Regent, Count Ernst, who, however, died Sept. 26th, 1904 (see History below.) There is a Diet of 21 members. **Area**, 469 sq. m.; **pop.**, 138,952.

**Lübeck**, a Free City and State, governed by a Burgomaster, Senate of 14 members, and Bürgerschaft of 120 members. **Area**, 115 sq. m.; **pop.**, 96,775.

**Mecklenburg-Schwerin**, a Grand Duchy under the Grand Duke Friedrich Franz IV. (b. April 9th, '82, succeeded April 10th, '97, married 1904 to Princess Alexandra Louise, daughter of the Duke of Cumberland. His younger sister, the Duchess Cecilia, was in Sept. 1904 betrothed to the German Crown Prince. The Diet is composed of the burgomasters of the chief towns and landed proprietors who have a feudal right to a seat, of which only a small proportion of those qualified (nearly 800) avail themselves. Chief towns, Rostock (pop. 54,735), and the capital, Schwerin (pop. 38,672). **Area**, 5135 sq. m.; **pop.**, 607,770.

**Mecklenburg-Strelitz**, a Grand Duchy under the Grand Duke Adolphus Frederick (b. July 22nd, '48, succeeded May 30th, 1904; married '77 Elizabeth, Princess of Anhalt; heir, Adolphus Frederick, b. '82). The Diet is constituted like that of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Capital, New Strelitz (pop. 11,340). **Area**, 1131 sq. m.; **pop.**, 102,602.

**Oldenburg**, a Grand Duchy under the Grand Duke Friedrich August (b. Nov. 16th, '52, succeeded June 13th, 1900). The Grand Duchy includes the Duchy of Oldenburg, and the principalities of Lübeck and Birkenfeld. The Diet consists of 37 deputies elected for three years. Capital, Oldenburg (pop. 26,797). **Area**, 2479 sq. m.; **pop.**, 399,183.

**Prussia**, a Kingdom under King Wilhelm II. The Constitution of '50, frequently modified since, vests the executive authority in the King, with a Council of Ministers, and the

legislative in the King with the Landtag, composed of an Upper House of the princes of the royal family, the nobility, including life peers and other members nominated by the King, and a representative element; and of a Lower House of 433 members, indirectly elected for five years. The Kingdom is divided into 14 provinces, each under a Governor, and these are again divided into counties, circles, towns, and communes. Religious liberty is guaranteed by the Constitution, about two-thirds of the population are Protestants, and the State Church is the Evangelical. Agriculture supports over 10,000,000 of the population. Manufactures of all kinds are carried on with the utmost vigour and success. The mineral riches are great, especially coal, iron, and zinc. The chief towns are Berlin (pop. 1,888,848), Breslau (422,709), Cologne (372,529), Frankfurt-on-Main (288,989), Hanover (235,649), Magdeburg (229,667), Düsseldorf 213,711, and Stettin (210,702). **Area**, 134,622 sq. m.; **pop.**, 34,472,509. **Revenue**, 1904-5, £137,799,608; expenditure (ordinary), £129,212,052; (extraordinary), £8,587,583; **public debt**, 1904, £346,124,285.

**Ministry: President and Foreign Affairs**, Count B. von Bülow. — **Finance Minister**, Baron von Rheinbaben. — **Minister of Interior**, Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten. — **Justice**, Herr Schönstedt. — **Commerce**, Herr Möller. — **Agriculture**, Gen. von Podbielski. — **Public Works**, Major-Gen. Budde. — **War**, Gen. von Einem. — **Secretary of State for Imperial Post Office**, Herr Kraetke. — **Instruction and Worship**, Dr. Sturt.

**Reuss, Älterer Linie**, a Principality under Prince Heinrich XXIV. (b. March 20th, '78, succeeded April 19th, 1902). Regent, Prince Heinrich XXVII. There is a legislature of 12 members. Capital, Greiz (pop. 22,346). **Area**, 122 sq. m.; **pop.**, 68,396.

**Reuss, Jüngerer Linie**, a Principality under Prince Heinrich XIV. (b. May 28th, '32, succeeded July 14th, '67). There is a Diet of 16 members. Capital, Gera (pop. 45,634). **Area**, 319 sq. m.; **pop.**, 139,210.

**Saxe-Altenburg**, a Duchy under Duke Ernst (b. Sept. 16th, '26, succeeded Aug. 3rd, '53). There is a Chamber of 30 members, elected for three years. Capital, Altenburg (pop. 37,110). **Area**, 511 sq. m.; **pop.**, 194,914.

**Saxe-Coburg and Gotha**, a Duchy under H.R.H. Prince Charles Edward (Duke of Albany). He is the son of the late Prince Leopold, the 4th son of Queen Victoria, and Princess Helena of Waldeck, and was b. in '84. On the death of Prince Alfred, the son and heir of the 1st Duke of Edinburgh, then the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg, in '99, the Duke of Connaught, the next in order of succession, resigned his rights in favour of the Duke of Albany, who was then recognised as the heir-presumptive, and went to Coburg to receive a German education. He succeeded his uncle on the death of the latter in Aug. 1902, but till he attains the age of 21 the government is vested in the Hereditary Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. K.G. 1902. There is a Chamber of 11 representatives for Coburg and of 19 for Gotha, which meets in common for common affairs. Capital, Gotha (pop. 34,651). **Area**, 755 sq. m.; **pop.**, 229,550.

**British Minister Resident**, Viscount Gough, K.C.V.O.



**British-Consul-General, Baron von Tauchnitz** (Leipzig).

**Saxe-Meiningen**, a Duchy under Duke Georg II. (b. April 2nd, '26, succeeded Sept. 20th, '66). There is a Chamber of 24 representatives. Capital, Meiningen (pop. 14,518). **Area**, 953 sq. m.; **pop.** 250,731.

**Saxe-Weimar**, a Grand Duchy under the Grand Duke Wilhelm Ernst, b. June 10th, '76, succeeded Jan. 5th, 1901. There is a Chamber of 33 representatives. Capital, Weimar (pop. 28,489). **Area**, 1388 sq. m.; **pop.** 362,873.

**Saxony**, a Kingdom under King Frederick August, b. May 25th, '65, succeeded Oct. 15th, 1904. He m. the Archduchess Louise Nov. 21st, '91, but the marriage was dissolved in Feb. 1903. The heir-apparent is the Crown Prince George, b. Jan. 15th, 1893. Parliament consists of two Chambers, the Upper including princes of the royal house, representatives of the Lutheran and Roman Churches, the nobility, the universities, the landed proprietors, etc., and the Lower 82 representatives, indirectly elected. There are great textile manufacturing in the kingdom. Chief towns, Dresden (pop. 495,700), Leipzig (456,124), Chemnitz (206,913). **Area**, 5787 sq. m.; **pop.** 4,202,216. **Revenue and expenditure**, £5,325,000. **Extraordinary expenditure**, £2,000,000. **Debt** about £50,000,000.

**Ministers of State: President and Minister of the Interior and Foreign Affairs**, Herr von Metzsch.—**War**, Gen. von Hausen.—**Worship and Instruction**, Herr von Seydewitz.—**Finance**, Dr. Rüger.—**Justice**, Dr. Otto.

**British Minister Resident, Dresden**, Viscount Gough, K.C.V.O.—**Consul**, H. Palmié.—**Consul-General Leipzig**, Baron von Tauchnitz.

**Schaumburg-Lippe**, a Principality under Prince Georg (b. Oct. 10th, '46, succeeded May 8th, '93). There is a Diet of 15 members. Chief town, Buckeburg (pop. 5625). **Area**, 131 sq. m.; **pop.** 43,132.

**Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt**, a Principality under Prince Günther (b. Aug. 21st, '52, succeeded Jan. 19th, '90). There is a Chamber of 16 members elected for three years. Capital, Rudolstadt (pop. 22,405). **Area**, 363 sq. m., **pop.** 93,059.

**Schwarzburg-Sondershausen**, a Principality under Prince Karl Günther (b. Aug. 7th, '30, succeeded July 17th, '80). There is a Diet of 15 members. Chief town, Arnstadt (pop. 14,421). **Area**, 333 sq. m.; **pop.** 80,898.

**Waldeck**, a Principality under Prince Friedrich (b. Jan. 20th, '65, succeeded May 12th, '93). There is a Chamber of 15 representatives. Prussia manages the finances. **Area**, 433 sq. m.; **pop.** 57,918.

**Württemberg**, a Kingdom under King Wilhelm II. (b. Feb. 25th, '48, succeeded Oct. 16th, '91). The legislature consists of two Chambers, the Upper representing the royal princes, nobility, etc., and the Lower of 93 members, 30 appointed by different classes and 63 elected by the citizens, for six years. Agriculture is the chief industry. Chief town, Stuttgart (pop. 181,463). **Area**, 7534 sq. m.; **pop.** 2,169,480. **Revenue and expenditure**, 1903-4, £4,556,544. **Debt**, £24,758,427.

**Ministry: President and Minister for War**, General von Schnürlein.—**Minister of Foreign Affairs**, Freiherr von Soden.—**Finance**, Herr von Zeyer.—**Public Worship**, Dr. Von

Weizsäcker.—**Interior**, Herr von Pischek.—**Justice**, Dr. Von Breitling.

**British Minister at Stuttgart**, R. T. Tower, Esq.—**Consul**, Dr. Rose.

### German Colonies.

The German Colonial possessions have an **area** of 1,024,262 sq. m., with a population of about 13,500,000, including only about 8000 Europeans, of whom rather more than 5000 are Germans. The Estimates for 1904 put the Colonial revenue at £579,327, the expenditure at £1,924,156 and the Imperial grant in aid at £1,344,830. The Estimates for 1905 showed the Colonial revenue to be £781,820, the expenditure £4,578,227, and the Imperial subsidy £3,796,407, of which £2,332,150 was required for suppressing the insurrection in German S.W. Africa. The total external trade of the Colonies shows some advance. Exports rose from £685,000 in '98 to £1,062,000 in 1902. Imports rose from £1,596,000 in '98 to £2,680,000 in 1902. The colonies in the most favourable position financially are German S.W. Africa, Togoland, and the Cameroons.

### i. Colonies in Africa.

**Cameroons.** A territory on the Bight of Biafra, West Africa, annexed by Germany in 1884. Its coast line extends for about 200 miles along the Bight, and inland it is bounded by Nigeria on the north-west and the French Congo on the south and west. It is administered as a German Protectorate by an Imperial Governor, and there is a local representative council. The capital is Duala, but the chief town is Cameroon. Cacao and tobacco are grown, rubber is exported, and a flourishing trade is carried on in ivory and palm-oil. Cocoa is becoming a considerable export. A Plantation Co. has taken up a concession of about 34,000 sq. m., and is developing it, having commenced a railway from Victoria to Moliko and Lisoka. **Area** 191,130 sq. m., **pop.** 4,000,000, of whom about 670 are Europeans. **Revenue and expenditure**, 1903, £183,275, including £79,130 Imperial subsidy. **Exports**, 1902, £306,600; **imports** £649,800.

**British Consul**, A. Nightingale, St. Paul de Loanda.

**German East Africa.** The German possessions in East Africa lie immediately to the south of British East Africa, and have an estimated **area** of about 400,000 sq. miles, with a **population** of 6,850,000, including about 1269 Europeans, of whom 1008 are Germans. Lake Tanganyika forms the western boundary, and thence a line to Lake Nyasa and the river Rovuma form the south-west and southern boundaries. Several stations have been established by the German East Africa Company, and the chief ports are Dar-es-Salaam (pop. 13,000), Bagamoyo (pop. 13,000), Kilwa (pop. 10,000), and Tanga (pop. 5000). Captain Count von Goetzen is the **Governor** of the colony, and a number of communes, with administrators and district councils have been formed. There is a military force of about 1900 and a police force of about 650. An edict dated Nov. 29th, 1901, forbade from that date the creation of slaves by sale or in any other way, provided means for the emancipation of slaves, and in other ways prepared the way for the mitigation and eventual abolition of slavery. The products of the country are coffee, tobacco,

cotton, ivory, caoutchouc, and gum. Gold has been found in many parts of the colony, and coal exists at the north-west end of Lake Nyasa. The Usambara railway runs from Tanga to Pongwe and Karagwe (54 miles), and will be taken on to Momo (28 miles). The Government have guaranteed interest on the cost of a line between Dar-es-Salaam and Mrogoro, and the German East African Railway Co., with a capital of £1,050,000, was formed in June 1904 to construct and work it. Revenue and expenditure, 1903, £435,575, including £280,740 Imperial subsidy. Imports, 1902, £433,670; exports, £258,645. As to the African Transcontinental Telegraph see ENGINEERING.

British Consul-General, B. Cave, Esq.

**German South-West Africa** has a coast-line extending from Cape Frio to the mouth of the Orange river, and is bounded inland by British territory. The area is estimated at 320,000 sq. miles, and the population at 200,000, including about 4750 Europeans. There has been considerable Boer immigration since the South African War. Coast infertile and desolate; inland are richer tracts. Damaraland is the name of the northern district, Namaqualand and Luderitzland lying to the south. The German South-Western Africa Colonial Company holds and works the coast lands. The country is apparently rich in copper and in agricultural resources, though as yet it is quite undeveloped. Guano is exported. The capital is Great Windhoek, 180 miles inland from Walvisch Bay, which belongs to Cape Colony. A railway from Swakopmund on the coast to Windhoek, about 237 miles long, was opened on June 20th, 1902. A special agreement between the German Government and the British South Africa Company was reported (Nov. 9th, '99), whereby the Company undertook not to continue its railway to the West Coast of Africa from Rhodesia or Bechuanaland, south of 14° N. lat., except from a point on the Anglo-German frontier to be agreed upon with the German Government; and not to construct a railway from the Company's territories to the west coast north of 14° N. lat., until a railway line has been built south of that degree through German South-West Africa. A railway 400 miles long is contemplated from Otavi to Port Alexander in Angola, the enterprise being in the hands of an Anglo-German Company, and intended as the first section of the line which is ultimately to connect the Cape to Cairo Railway with the West Coast. The company will also construct a line from the mines to Swakopmund.

Revenue and expenditure, 1903, £412,717, including £306,428 Imperial subsidy. Imports, 1902, £419,360; exports, £108,320.

A rising broke out amongst the Hereros in the north of the colony early in January 1904, and they destroyed a railway bridge at Osona, near Okahandja, and cut a telegraph line to Windhoek (12th). Attempts to send reinforcements from Windhoek failed, and Windhoek itself was threatened and cut off from telegraphic communication. Many of the settlers lost everything, and fled to the Government stations, where only weak detachments remained as garrisons, the bulk of the colonial troops having gone south to deal with a rising of the Bondelzwarts. The Imperial Government at once arranged for a despatch of reinforcements. Windhoek and Okahandja were

relieved (28th), and it was then found that 44 settlers, women, and children had been murdered by the Hereros, apart from the losses in the fighting. Lieut. Franke took Omaruru by storm (Feb. 4th), but was then invested there by the insurgents, who were stated in March to number about 5000. The Governor consequently asked for a reinforcement of 1000 men. Major von Glasenapp, commanding the Marines division of the expeditionary force recently sent out, was surprised by the Hereros near Owikokorero (March 13th), and suffered considerable loss. In another engagement, near Okaharni, the division suffered the loss of 31 killed and 16 wounded, though the enemy were driven off (April 2nd). Lieut.-General von Trotha was appointed commander-in-chief in the colony (May 4th), Colonel Leutwein being left entrusted with the civil administration. Reinforcements to the number of 1500 were also ordered to be sent out, bringing up the number of German troops in the colony to 4500. When all was ready the Herero position at Waterberg was attacked and captured (Aug. 12th), and the enemy were dispersed with heavy loss. Fresh trouble arose in October, however, through a rising of the Bondelzwart Hottentots and the Witbois in the southern part of the colony. The Colonial Estimates for 1905-6 contained a statement that the expenditure incurred and contemplated at that time (Nov. 27th) on account of the insurrection amounted to £6,500,000. Fighting was still going on in December.

**Togoland** is situated on the Slave Coast in Upper Guinea, between the Gold Coast Colony on the west and Dahomey on the east; proclaimed a protectorate in 1884. It includes Little Popo and Porto Seguro, and is administered by an Imperial Governor, assisted by a local council representative of the merchants. The coast-line is only 32 miles long, but inland the protectorate widens considerably, and includes the fertile country of Sansanne Mangu, Yendi, and all the territories of Chakosi. Area, 34,800 sq. m.; pop. 2,500,000, of whom only 168 are Europeans. The capital is Lome, but Togo is the chief native town, and has 8000 inhabitants, of whom only about 150 are Europeans. Revenue and expenditure, 1903, £53,624. Imports, 1902, £303,800; 1903, £298,833; exports, 1902, 205,296; 1903, £177,006. Chief exports, palm oil, gum, and ivory. Cotton is being grown with very satisfactory results. A railway is to be built connecting Lome with Little Popo, and it is ultimately to be joined by a line from Lome to Misahoche.

British Consul, Capt. C. F. Cromie, at Dakar.

## ii. Colonies in the Pacific, etc.

**Bismarck Archipelago.** A group situated N. of the eastern part of New Guinea, including islands formerly called New Britain, New Ireland, and New Hanover. They have been a German possession since '84. As to government see Kaiser Wilhelm's Land below. Area 20,000 sq. m.; pop. 188,000, including about 280 Europeans. Chief exports copra and cocoanut fibre. Revenue and expenditure, 1903-4, £48,461. Imports, 1902-3, £80,152; exports, £44,983.

**Caroline Islands.** This archipelago, or group of islands, in all numbering five hundred, lies between the Philippines and the Marshall Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, and to the north



of German New Guinea. After the Spanish-American war, the Caroline, Pelew, and Marianne or Ladrone Islands (except Guam, ceded to the United States in '98) were left under Spanish rule; but they were sold during '99 to Germany for about £837,500. The chief islands in the Caroline group are Yap, Ponape, and Kusai. **Area**, 560 sq. m.; **pop.** 36,000. The **Pelew group**, the most westerly of the groups, consist of 26 small islands, the largest of which is Babel-thuap. The **pop.** is about 10,000. The **Ladrones** are divided into two groups, the northern and southern. The former are volcanic and uninhabited, and the latter have a population of about 10,000. **Area** of Ladrones 420 sq. m. For administrative purposes there are three divisions: (1) the Eastern Carolines, capital **Ponape**; (2) the Western Carolines and Pelew Islands, capital **Yap**; (3) the Ladrones, capital **Saypan**. The whole group was put under the Governor of German New Guinea. The chief export is copra. **Revenue and expenditure**, 1904-5, £16,085, including £8244 Imperial subsidy.

**Kaiser Wilhelm's Land** is the German portion of New Guinea, and lies to the north of the British territory. Its area, with Long Island, Dampier Island, etc., is about 72,000 sq. m., and the population 110,000. The administration was formerly in the hands of the German New Guinea Company and an Imperial Commissioner, but the Imperial Government assumed the control of the protectorate on April 1st, '99. The seat of government is Herbertshöhe, in the Bismarck Archipelago, an Imperial Commissioner presiding over the Archipelago, Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, and the Solomon Islands. Tobacco, cotton, coffee, and the coco-palm are cultivated with much success, and there are rich forests. **Revenue and expenditure**, 1903, £49,500, including £44,125 Imperial subsidy. **Imports**, 1902-3, £28,053; **exports**, £9883.

**Kiao-Chau**, a German protectorate in the Chinese province of Shantung, was occupied by Germany in Nov. '97, and formally ceded to her on a 99 years' lease by China in Jan. '98. The territory conceded with the town stretches about 160 miles along the coast, and a neutral zone, with an area of about 2500 sq. miles and a population of about 1,200,000, surrounds the district and the bay. **Area** of the protectorate (exclusive of the bay) about 200 sq. miles; **pop.** about 20,000. A dock is being built, and the place is to be made a fortified coaling station though for commercial purposes the port is to be declared free. Railways run inland from Tsintau to Tsi-nan-fu and I-chau, so as to serve the extensive coalfields of Wei-hsien and Pashan, and a line is to be built from the Shantung frontier to Tientsin. See CHINA. The protectorate is administered under the German Navy department by a Governor. **Revenue and expenditure**, 1904-5, £640,673, including £615,938 Imperial subsidy. **Imports**, 1901-2, £953,902; **exports**, £243,294.

**Marshall Islands**. These have been German since 1885. They include the Ratak and Ralik Islands. **Area**, 150 sq. m.; **pop.** 15,000. The chief island and capital is Jaluit, and there the Imperial Commissioner resides. Copra is the chief export. **Imports**, 1902-3 £20,510; **exports**, £27,226.

**Samoa Islands**. By an agreement made between Great Britain and Germany Nov. 9th, '99, and approved by the United States in Jan.

1900, Upolu (area 345 sq. m.), and Savaii (area 660 sq. m.), were assigned absolutely to Germany; and Tutuila and the other islands to the United States. Equality as to freedom of trade was reserved to all three nations, which had previously jointly guaranteed the independence of the islands. The award of King Oscar of Sweden as to the claims of residents in the islands on account of the fighting in '99 was given in Oct. 1902, and found the British and United States Governments responsible for the losses sustained. The population is 39,000, of whom 450 are whites and 650 half-castes. The islands are administered, together with adjacent smaller islands, by a Governor, with a native High Chief and Council. The town and port of Upolu is Apia. Chief exports, copra and cocoa beans. **Revenue and expenditure**, 1904-5, £28,685, including £11,526 Imperial subsidy. **Imports**, 1901-2, £76,905; 1902-3, £118,844; **exports**, 1901-2, £49,238; 1902-3, £94,499.

**Solomon Islands**. The German islands are administered from Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, and until '99 included Isabel, Bougainville, and other islands; but by the Samoa agreement with Great Britain (concluded Nov. 14th, '99) all the islands, except Bougainville and Buka, were ceded to Great Britain. The islanders are in demand as labourers in Queensland and in New Guinea, and Germany reserved her right to hire them for such purposes. Stations have been established by the Melanesian Mission, but the natives are treacherous, and many of them are cannibals and head hunters. Sandal-wood and tortoise-shell are the chief products.

**Gilchrist Educational Trust**. A fund left by the late Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist (1759-1841) to trustees, "for the benefit, advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world, as far as circumstances will permit." The income is applied to the support of scholarships for young men and young women, awarded on the result of competitive examinations; in occasional grants to Educational Institutions under special circumstances; and to the delivery of high-class lectures for the people, at a charge for admission of 1d. each per lecture. **Secretary**, R. D. Roberts, M.A., D.Sc. **Office**, 1, Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C.

**Girls' Friendly Society, The** (Patroness, Queen Alexandra; Presidents, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York). It has for its object the banding together in one society of women and girls, as associates and members, for mutual help, religious and secular, besides encouraging purity, dutifulness, temperance, thrift and fidelity, and providing help in sickness. Branches exist in 1382 places, and members (who number 156,885, from the age of 12 and upwards) are introduced from one branch to another wherever they may go. The organisation extends to various towns on the Continent, and in Australia, New Zealand, India, Africa, and Canada. Clubs, classes, homes of rest, registry-offices and protected emigration form part of the scheme.

**Godley, Sir Arthur, K.C.B.**, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India since 1883, is the only son of John Robert Godley, late of Killigarr, co. Leitrim, and was b. in '47. Ed. at Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford; entered

as a student at Lincoln's Inn '69, and was called to the Bar '76. From '72 to '74 and from '80 until '82 he was private secretary to the late Mr. Gladstone, then Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, who appointed him a Commissioner of Inland Revenue in '82; and he was selected for the position he now fills in '83. Lady Godley, whom he married in '71, is a daughter of Walter Charles, first Lord Northbourne.

### GOLD FIELDS AND PRODUCTION.

Gold is found in all parts of the world, but often in such small quantities as to render it impossible for it to be obtained at a profit. Practically its sources are two—(1) **alluvial river deposits**, and (2) **quartz containing reefs or veins**. The methods of extracting gold from the ore are becoming every year more complete and scientific. The ore is in the first place crushed by heavy stamps, which leave the gold deposited on plates. Then the residue, known as "tailings," undergoes treatment by cyanide, with the result that some gold which was not separated in crushing is secured. Even the ore then remaining, and known as "slimes," is now made to yield its quota, though until recently it was considered quite worthless. Further, as in Western Australia, smelting and various special processes are employed, with a fair amount of success, in the case of ores of so refractory a character that the above methods prove inadequate.

The following table gives a bird's-eye view of the world's production during the last half-century, the figures for 1903 being necessarily only approximate:—

Year.	Australasia.	United States.	Whole World.
	£	£	£
1851	1,319,000	11,000,000	17,200,000
1855	11,277,000	11,000,000	27,015,000
1860	10,554,000	9,200,000	23,850,000
1865	10,253,000	10,600,000	24,040,000
1870	8,939,000	10,000,000	21,370,000
1875	7,326,000	6,700,000	22,700,000
1880	6,174,000	7,200,000	22,130,000
1885	5,597,000	6,400,000	21,250,000
1890	6,004,000	6,600,000	24,260,000
1892	6,835,000	6,600,000	29,900,000
1894	7,282,000	7,900,000	36,765,000
1896	9,290,000	10,915,000	41,714,000
1898	13,750,000	13,253,000	59,538,000
1899	17,448,000	14,600,000	64,653,000
1900	14,852,000	16,277,000	53,883,000
1901	16,384,000	15,733,000	54,800,000
1902	18,249,000	16,000,000	59,210,000
1903	19,380,000	14,718,000	65,105,000

Among the gold fields of the world the **Witwatersrand**, though discovered only 19 years ago, is now the most important, and it is here that gold mining has attained its most scientific development. The nature of the reefs is so regular as to enable them to be located when they are an unusually long way below the surface, and this has led to the opening up of a great many so-called "deep" mines, where shafts are sunk to an immense distance below the surface before the reef is struck. Recent investigation tends to show that the real reef area, of which the Witwatersrand forms a part, is really very much larger than was at one time supposed, and that in circular or semicircular

form it extends to portions of the Transvaal formerly deemed quite destitute of gold. The practical problem which has concerned the Transvaal mining industry since the war has been that of an efficient and continuous labour supply, and the inability to secure a sufficient number of Kafir workers has led to the introduction of Chinese coolies under special conditions and restrictions. At present their employment is hardly more than an experiment, but reports are pretty unanimous as to the efficiency of the Chinese labourers, and as to the good effect that their employment will have upon the industry.

Gold production in **Western Australia**, as will be seen from the table below, continues to increase. Here, again, the whole development has taken place within a comparatively recent period, and under great difficulties in the way of transport and owing to lack of efficient water supplies. The latter deficiency has now been remedied, so far as the Kalgoorlie field is concerned, by providing an artificial supply from a great distance at very considerable cost. The development of the Western Australia gold industry has been checked and delayed by the unpopularity brought upon it owing to the mismanagement of some properties in which British investors were interested, and there is no present prospect of the boom of '99 being repeated. At the same time there is every indication that the industry will continue to grow in a quiet but steady way.

The third column in the table below records the progress of gold mining in **India**, in the Colar district. There the ore is comparatively rich in gold, but has hitherto proved expensive to work. Now, however, expenses are being materially lessened by the introduction of electrical power supply by the Government of Mysore.

The output of the three countries above described has been as follows:—

Year.	Witwatersrand.	Western Australia.	India.
	oz.	oz.	oz.
1890	494,817	34,209	104,932
1892	1,210,869	59,548	163,140
1894	2,024,163	207,131	209,729
1896	2,280,892	281,265	321,878
1897	3,034,679	688,603	389,779
1898	4,295,602	1,050,182	415,147
1899	4,369,166*	1,539,212	440,249
1900	251,891	1,472,990	493,342
1901	238,993†	1,879,389	504,348
1902	1,690,098	2,177,442	514,291
1903	2,859,477	2,430,310	597,786
1904	3,303,905*	2,175,508*	563,998*

\* Including 300,000 oz. estimated to have been extracted after the declaration of war.

† Seven months only; crushing resumed in May 1901. This and subsequent Witwatersrand figures are in *fine* ounces.

‡ Eleven months.

In **Rhodesia** steady progress is being made, the output in 1899 being only 65,300 ounces, while in 1901 it had reached 172,150 ounces; in 1903 the total was 231,870 ounces, and during the first eleven months of 1904 239,637 ounces. While the development has been steady, the industry has not yet reached a position of real importance. The discovery was reported during 1904 of **Banket reefs**, the accounts of which



are of a most favourable character, though at present operations in connection with them have only been of an experimental kind.

In other parts of the world the principal areas in which British investors are interested are: New Zealand, Queensland, British Columbia, Klondyke, and West Africa. No developments of any importance occurred in connection with any of these countries during 1904.

**Goluchowski, Count Agenor**, Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, was b. in 1840. He entered upon his diplomatic career in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and in '72 was appointed Attaché and afterwards Secretary of Embassy at Berlin. He then went to Paris as Counsellor of Embassy, and there married a daughter of Prince Joachim Murat. He was Minister at Bucharest, '87-'93. He is a large landed proprietor in Galicia, and has sat as a Conservative in the Austrian Chamber of Peers. He was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs on Count Kalnoky's resignation in May '05.

**Gould, F. Carruthers**, the greatest political cartoonist of the day, was b. at Barnstaple in 1845, and was ed. in that town. He entered a local bank at the age of 16, and at 20 came up to London and entered a stockbroker's office, eventually himself becoming a member of the Stock Exchange. As a boy his genius for caricature was noticeable, and on the Stock Exchange he found plenty of material ready to his hand. In '79 he began to illustrate the Christmas number of *Truth*, but his first journalistic work was done on the *Pall Mall Gazette* and *Budget* when Mr. Stead was editor. He very soon became a regular member of the staff, and with his colleagues transferred his services to the *Westminster Gazette* when the former paper passed into Mr. Astor's hands. For years his pictorial commentary on the proceedings at Westminster has been brilliant in the extreme, and latterly he has done the literary commentary also with equal success. His "Cartoons for the Crisis," during the general election of '95, afterwards republished separately, firmly established his reputation as a political caricaturist, and he has since enhanced it. He is now assistant editor of the *Westminster Gazette* and editor of *Picture Politics*.

### GREECE.

This country gained its independence in the famous struggle of 1821-29, after centuries of subjection to Turkey, and was in '30 declared a kingdom under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia. Under the Constitution of '64 the executive is vested in the King and his responsible ministers. The legislative authority is in the hands of the Boulé, a chamber of 235 representatives elected by manhood suffrage for four years. The deputies are each paid about £72 per session. The Greek orthodox Church, governed by a permanent council called the Holy Synod, is the State religion, but complete liberty of worship prevails.

The **Standing Army** consists of ten infantry regiments, eight battalions of light infantry and rifles, three cavalry regiments, and three regiments of field artillery. The Gendarmerie consists of sixteen divisions, and the men are borne upon the strength of the line. The peace strength of the army is about 280 officers and 25,000 men. As a matter of fact these numbers are never attained under ordinary circum-

stances, the number with the colours varying from 16,000 to 18,000. There are three general commands. The total war strength is 82,000 men and 114 guns. Including the territorial army, and its reserve, there are said to be some 160,000 men available, but the organisation is very defective. The Evzonoi highlanders are by far the best troops.

Service is for 2 years with the colours and 8 in the reserve, 8 in the National Guard and 10 in its reserve; the cavalry, however, spending 10 years in the National Guard and 8 in its reserve.

Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 12, but the law is not enforced, and illiteracy largely prevails. The chief industry is agriculture, carried on largely by peasant proprietors, and the chief exports are currants, ores, wines, fruit, and olive oil. There are 643 miles of railway open. There are large numbers of Greeks outside the limits of the kingdom. In Asia Minor there are probably about 2,000,000, in European Turkey about 4,000,000, and large numbers dwell in Crete, Cyprus, etc. The population of Athens was in '96, 111,486.

In the war with Turkey, which arose in '97 out of Greek sympathy with Crete, Greece was defeated, and had to pay an indemnity of £14,000,000, and to submit to a strategic reconstruction of the frontier in Turkey's favour. She also had to accept international control in financial matters in the shape of a Financial Commission established at Athens, to which the revenues from specified duties and the State monopolies in salt, petroleum, matches, etc., are assigned for the payment of the interest on the external debt. The Financial Commission has entrusted the administration of the monopolies and the collection of the assigned revenues to a Greek Company, which acts under the control of the Commission.

**Area** about 24,528 sq. m.; **pop.** ('96) 2,433,806, estimated, 1903, 2,645,175. **Revenue**, 1900 (£1 = 40 drachmai), £2,803,354; 1902, £2,861,112; **expenditure**, 1900, £2,843,152; 1902, 3,020,312. **Public Debt**, 1904, £33,063,704 (£28,424,120 gold and £4,639,584 paper); **imports**, 1901, £5,620,248, 1902, £5,489,174; **exports**, 1901, £3,759,753; 1902, £3,186,539.

**Ministry: Premier and Minister of the Interior**, M. Theotokis.—**Foreign Affairs**, M. Romanos.—**Finance**, M. Kalogeropoulos.—**Justice**, M. Levidis.—**Public Instruction**, M. Lombardos.—**War**, General Smolenski.—**Marine**, M. Spiro Koumoundouros.

**Minister in London**, M. D. G. Métaux, 1, Stanhope Gardens, S.W.—**Consul-General**, T. Stavridis, 40, Old Broad Street, E.C.—**Secretary of the Consulate General**, J. Methodios Ioannides.

**British Minister at Athens**, Sir Francis E. H. Elliot, C.K.M.G.—**Secretary of Legation**, Ch. des Graz.—**British Delegate on International Financial Commission**, H. P. Harvey, C.B.—**Consuls**: C. A. Blakeney (Corfu), F. B. Wood (Patras), Hon. R. Walsh (Piræus), W. H. Cottrell (Syra), and A. A. C. Merlin (Volo).

### Sovereign.

**George I.** (Christian William Ferdinand Adolphus George), is the second son of King Christian of Denmark, and a brother of the Dowager Empress of Russia and Queen Alexandra; b. 1845. Chosen King of Greece in '63, in succession to Otho I. King George married

in '67 Princess Olga, daughter of the Russian Grand Duke Constantine, and has five sons and one daughter. An attempt to assassinate him was made in '98, but happily failed. The eldest son and heir-apparent is Prince Constantine, Duke of Sparta, b. Aug. 2nd, '68, who married Princess Sophia of Prussia, sister of the Emperor William II., in '89. The second son, Prince George (b. '69), has been High Commissioner in Crete since '98. Another son, Prince Andrew, married Princess Alice, eldest daughter of Prince Louis of Battenberg, in 1903. The present King is of the Lutheran faith, but by the constitution his heirs and successors must be members of the Greek Orthodox Church.

### *Political Parties.*

Until '90 the two chief party leaders were **M. Tricoupi** and **M. Delyanni**, but in '90 a section of the Opposition under **M. Delyanni** broke away from him to follow **M. Ralli**, the chief of the Neo-Hellenic party. **M. Tricoupi** withdrew from political life in '95, and died in '96. **M. Delyanni** remained in office till April '97, when the popular feeling against him aroused by the Greek reverses during the war with Turkey led the King to dismiss him. **M. Ralli** succeeded as Premier, but on Oct. 2nd, '97, was succeeded by **M. Zaimis**, who had formerly been a follower of **M. Delyanni**, and whose accession to office led to a split among the Delyannists. **M. Zaimis** resigned (Nov. 7th, '98). At the general election which followed in Feb. '99, the Tricoupists, under **M. Theotokis**, gained a large majority, and **M. Theotokis** became Premier. The constitution of parties was as follows: Tricoupists, 128; Delyannists, 37; Zaimists, 28; and 14 Independents. In Nov. 1901 **M. Zaimis** returned to office, and in Dec. 1902 **M. Delyanni** took office once more. On his fall in June 1903, first **M. Theotokis**, then **M. Ralli**, and then **M. Theotokis** again, formed an administration.

### *History, 1904.*

When the Chamber met after the Christmas vacation (Feb. 1st) the Finance Minister, **M. Simopoulos**, introduced the Budget for 1904, and **M. Theotokis** introduced a series of measures for the reorganisation of the army. The annual number of recruits was increased from 6600 to 13,600 by abolishing various grounds of exemption from military service, but the period of service was reduced from two years to eighteen months. A special Army Fund was proposed, to which the sum of 4,500,000 drachmai was to be allotted yearly, in order to provide for the service of a loan of 40,000,000 drachmai required for the purchase of military material. Economies had been effected in the expenditure, but these measures, said the Prime Minister, would necessitate fresh taxation, and the Government proposed to increase the duties on imported wheat, and the taxes on licences, house property, etc. The Opposition protested against the increased taxation, particularly in regard to imported cereals, and eventually it was agreed to substitute an assignment of one-tenth of the total customs receipts of the kingdom, and to make good the loss to the ordinary revenue by a general increase of the import duties.

The first section—from Piræus to Skimatari—of the new railway from Piræus to Demerli,

connecting Thessaly with the capital and the principal seaport, was opened by the King (March 19th). The International Financial Commission issued its sixth annual report for the year ended Jan. 13th, 1904 (April 1st). The receipts amounted to £1,805,890 (3,307,867 f. gold and 63,595,914 paper drachmai). The expenditure was £1,574,188 (1,266,354 f. gold and 5,894,312 paper drachmai), leaving a balance of £231,702 (2,041,513 f. gold and 5,701,602 drachmai).

**M. Simopoulos**, the Finance Minister, resigned office (Oct. 16th) and was succeeded by **M. Kalogeropoulos**. An agreement with Great Britain was signed (Nov. 23rd) containing modifications, in favour of specified British products, of the commercial treaty of 1886 and of the Convention of 1890, in return for the withdrawal of the British protest against recent legislation with regard to the current tariff. The agreement is to remain valid for five years.

The Prime Minister (Dec. 21st) outlined his new financial programme, embodying many economies, and remodelling certain taxes to make a saving of 7,500,000 drachmai (£300,000), by which to carry out the proposed military reorganisation. He also submitted Bills for reducing the number of deputies from 234 to 150, for enlarging the electoral districts, and for forbidding, to a great extent, the candidature of military officers at elections. The Minister of Finance submitted the Budget for 1905, amounting both in receipts and in expenditure to 121,700,000 drachmai (£3,042,500).

**Greenwich Hospital.** This ancient institution was originally a Royal Palace, and was appropriated as "a memorial of the virtues of good Queen Mary, of the love and sorrow of King William, and the great victory of La Hague," to receive disabled seamen and relieve the widows and orphans of seamen. In '67 it was resolved to close the Hospital as an asylum for disabled seamen, and to devote the Hospital funds to pensions for officers and men, the education and maintenance of their children, gratuities to relatives dependent on men who died in the naval service, etc. In '85 the management was reformed, and a Director of Greenwich Hospital was appointed. The present Director is **Mr. C. H. R. Stansfield**. The funds are derived from the investment of over £4,000,000 of capital, landed estates in the north of England, house property at Greenwich, and Exchequer grants amounting to £21,000 a year.

**Gresham College.** The Gresham Lectures, as well as the College in which they are delivered, owe their institution to the munificence of **Sir Thomas Gresham**, the "Royal Merchant" of Queen Elizabeth. By his will, dated July 5th, 1575, **Sir Thomas** bequeathed certain rents growing out of the Royal Exchange, which he built, to the Corporation of the City of London, and to the Mercers' Company, for the "erecting and maintaining of divers lectures in sundry faculties"—divinity, law, physic, geometry, astronomy, music, and rhetoric. The lectures were organised and commenced in June 1597. The buildings of **Gresham House**, which had thus become Gresham College, were pulled down in 1768, and the General Excise Office erected on the site, the property having been acquired by the Crown for an annuity of £500. In '76, whilst the Earl of Selborne was Master of the Mercers' Company, the Gresham Lecturers submitted two schemes for the improvement of



the Lectures, and the recommendations under this head were adopted, the principal being that all the Lectures should be delivered in English instead of Latin and English, twelve lectures to be given in each year by each Professor. The names of the present Gresham Lecturers are as follows: **Physic**, E. Symes Thompson, M.D.; **Rhetoric**, J. E. Nixon, M.A.; **Astronomy**, Rev. E. Ledger, M.A., F.R.A.S.; **Law**, G. H. Blakesley; **Geometry**, W. H. Wagstaff, M.A.; **Music**, Sir J. F. Bridge, M.V.O.; **Mus. Doc. (g.v.)**; **Divinity**, Rev. W. H. Thompson, B.A., LL.D.; Clerk to the Gresham Committee, Sir John Watney, Mercers' Hall, E.C.

**Gripenberg, General Oscar Casimirovitch**, appointed to command the second Manchurian army, Sept. 25th, 1904, was b. in 1838. He first gained distinction in the Crimea, and by his services at the time of the Polish insurrection in '63, and in the Turkestan campaigns of '67 and '68, when he gained the Cross of St. George and a sword of honour, and was appointed aide-de-camp to the Czar. In the Russo-Turkish war he was in command of the Moscow Regiment of Guards, and for his services was promoted to be Major-General. Subsequently he held various appointments in Russia, and at the time when he was chosen for the command of the 2nd Manchurian Army he was in command of the Vilna Military District.

## GUATEMALA,

Guatemala is the most northerly republic of Central America, bounded on the west and north by Mexico, on the east by British Honduras and Salvador, and on the south by the Pacific. It formerly formed part of the Confederation of Central America, but the Republic was established in 1847. Governed by a President, elected for six years. The legislative power is vested in a National Assembly, elected by universal suffrage for a term of four years, and a Council of State of 13, part elected by the Assembly and part nominated by the President. Roman Catholicism is the chief religion, but liberty prevails. Education free and compulsory. Army numbers about 7000 officers and men, with militia about 57,000. The soil is very fertile, and the cultivation of rubber is being encouraged. Minerals are found, but are little worked. A new railway uniting the Central, Southern and Western Departments was opened Nov. 21st, 1903, and there are in all over 400 miles of line open. Chief products: coffee, rubber, hides, bananas, and sugar. Area, about 50,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,647,300, of whom 60 per cent. are pure Indians. Capital, Guatemala la Nueva, pop. 75,000. Revenue, 1903, £220,000. External debt, 1903, £1,741,104. The regular service of the loan has been suspended. A general meeting of the bondholders of the External Debt was held on Dec. 1st, 1904, and carried a resolution protesting "energetically against the conduct of the Guatemalan Government in allowing its External Debt to remain in total default during five years, and its action in repudiating on three successive occasions the agreements

entered into for the settlement of the debt by its duly accredited agents, and declares that the proposals of settlement contained in the *ad referendum* agreement of July 13th, 1904, made with Dr. Padilla, acting on behalf of the Guatemalan Government, are withdrawn, and that the bondholders now claim their full rights under the arrangement of '95." Imports, 1901, £851,791; 1902, £803,373; 1903, £594,327; exports, 1901, £1,503,897; 1902, £1,806,300; 1903, £1,343,707.

President: M. Estrada Cabrera, elected in '99, and re-elected 1904 for the period 1905-11.

Ministry; *Foreign Affairs*, Juan Barrios.—*War*, Luis Molina.—*Education*, J. Antonio Mandujano.—*Home and Justice*, Juan J. Argueta.—*Exchequer*, Guillermo Aguirre.—*Public Works*, José Flamenco.

Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires in England, T. Tible-Machado, 31, Westminster Palace Gardens, Victoria Street, S.W.

British Minister at Guatemala, (Chargé d'Affaires) H. W. Harrison, C.M.G.—*Commercial Agent in Central America*, F. W. Melville, c/o British Legation, Guatemala.—*Consul at Guatemala*, H. A. R. Hervey.

Guildhall School of Music, Victoria Embankment, E.C., was established by the Corporation of London in '80, for the purpose of providing high-class instruction in the art and science of music at a moderate cost. Lessons in any branch of music can be had at fees varying from £1 11s. 6d. to £4 14s. 6d. per term. There are 110 scholarships, etc. Principal, Dr. W. H. Cummings, F.S.A.; Secretary, Mr. H. Saxe Wyndham; Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Charles P. Smith.

Guyot, Yves, b. at Dinan, Sept. 6th, 1848, is the son of a barrister at Rennes, where he pursued his early studies. He is an energetic Free-Trader, and as such was made, in '79, an honorary member of the Cobden Club. When still young he took a part in the revolution of Sept. 4th, '70, which, on the news of the surrender of Sedan, established the third Republic. An ardent reformer, but not a socialist, he became a member of the Municipal Council of Paris in '74, and conducted a campaign against the Prefecture of the Police in '78. He was elected a member of the French Parliament in '85, and took office as Minister of Public Works in '89. Appointed editor of the *Siccle*, an old-established Liberal paper, in which he now writes on economic subjects, he wrote "La Tyrannie Socialiste" ('93), "Les Principes de '89 et le Socialisme" ('94), "L'économie de l'Effort" ('96), "Le Bilan de l'Eglise" and "La Question des Sucres" (1901). He was one of the prominent leaders in the defence of Dreyfus, and waged a successful campaign for the abolition of the Continental sugar bounties. After their abolition by the Brussels Conference in 1902, he was honoured by a public banquet at the National Liberal Club. He has recently published "Les Conflits du Travail et Leur Solution," in which he argues that the contract of labour is a contract of exchange.

## H

**Hall, Marie**, violinist, was b. in Newcastle-upon-Tyne in April 1884, where she made her *début* as a violinist in 1894. At 14 she gained a scholarship at the R.A.M., of which she was unable to avail herself. A year afterwards her exceptional talent attracted the attention of some Bristol musicians, who placed her under Prof. Johann Kruse in London. Later she studied for a year with Prof. Sevcik (teacher of Kubelik and Kocian) of Prague, and very successfully played in public. She first appeared in London at St. James's Hall, Feb. 16th, 1903, when her remarkable technique and fine tone were unanimously recognised. 10, Loudoun Road, London, N.W.

**Hamilton, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ian, K.C.B., D.S.O.**, was b. at Corfu, Jan. 16th, '53, and is the son of Col. C. Hamilton. Ed. at Cheam and Wellington College, he entered the Army in '72, served in the Afghan war, the '81 campaign in South Africa, and was wounded at Majuba. He also saw active service in the Egyptian and Soudan campaigns, in Burma, Chitral, and Tirah. At the beginning of the Boer War he distinguished himself at Elands-laagte and Ladysmith, and was one of Lord Roberts's most efficient subordinates in the advance upon Johannesburg. He returned to England in Jan. 1901 to become Military Secretary to Lord Roberts, and on Nov. 9th sailed for South Africa again to take up his appointment as Chief of Staff to Lord Kitchener. After the conclusion of peace he resumed his duties as Military Secretary at Headquarters, and on April 23rd, 1903, was appointed Quartermaster-General. He was sent to Manchuria in 1904 to represent the Indian Army in the war, and on his return in the early part of 1905 he will take the command of the Southern Military District.

**Hamilton, Sir Edward W., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., I.S.O.**, Permanent Financial Secretary to the Treasury, eldest son of the Bishop of Salisbury, was b. at Salisbury, July 7th, 1847; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; and entered the Treasury '70. He served as Private Secretary to Right Hon. R. Lowe '72-3, and to Mr. Gladstone '80-5. In '85 he was appointed Principal Clerk Finance Division, in '92 Assistant Financial Secretary, in '94 Assistant Secretary, and in 1903 Joint Permanent Secretary. He has published a book on the National Debt and a monograph on Mr. Gladstone. He is also a Bachelor of Music.

**Hardinge, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.**, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, is 2nd son of the 2nd Viscount Hardinge, and was b. 1858, was ed. at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, and entered the Diplomatic Service in 1881. He was at Constantinople till '84, then went to Berlin, and was appointed to Washington in '85. Here he was promoted to be Second Secretary. He was at Sofia '87-91, at Paris for three years, and then became Secretary of Legation at Teheran '96-8, and at St. Petersburg '98-1903. He was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Feb. 1903, and in March 1904 Ambassador at St. Petersburg. He married in '90 the Hon. Winifred Sturt, da. of the late Lord Alington.

**Hardy, Thomas**, author, was b. 1840, in Dorsetshire, and commenced his career as a church architect. For an essay dealing with "Coloured Brick and Terra-cotta Architecture," he received the medal and prize of the Institute of British Architects. His first noteworthy literary effort was a novel published in '71, entitled "Desperate Remedies." In '74 the work which made him generally known appeared in the pages of *Cornhill Magazine*—"Far from the Madding Crowd." Other novels from his pen have been "Under the Greenwood Tree" ('72), "A Pair of Blue Eyes" ('73), "The Hand of Ethelberta" ('75-6), "The Return of the Native" ('78), "The Trumpet Major" ('80), "A Laodicean" ('81), "Two on a Tower" ('82), "The Mayor of Casterbridge," "The Woodlanders," "Wessex Tales," "A Group of Noble Dames," "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" ('91), which was held by some of the critics to be the finest of all his works, "Life's Little Ironies" ('94), "Jude the Obscure" ('95), and "The Well-Beloved" ('92 and '97). In '98 was published "Wessex Poems," his first volume of verse, written at intervals, and illustrated by the author. A second volume of verse, "Poems of the Past and the Present," appeared in 1901; and in 1904 the first part of a Napoleonic drama of a remarkable kind, in blank verse, entitled "The Dynasts." In June '93 Mr. Hardy produced a dramatic piece called "The Three Wayfarers." "Tess" also has been dramatised and played in America. He was made J.P. for Dorchester in '84, and for Dorsetshire in '94. Athenæum and Savile Clubs.

**Harmsworth, Sir Alfred C., Bart.**, the principal proprietor of the *Daily Mail*, was b. July 15th, 1865, at Chapelizod, co. Dublin, and is the eldest son of the late Alfred Harmsworth, barrister. Ed. at the Stamford Grammar School, he founded *Answers*, and later on the *Daily Mail*, while he is one of the proprietors of the *Evening News* and other journals, the *Harmsworth Magazine* and other publications. He equipped the Jackson Arctic expedition in '94. Made a baronet, July 24th, 1904.

**Harris, Vice-Admiral Sir Robert H., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.**, President of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, was b. Oct. 12th, 1843. He has been Commodore of the Training Squadron, was A.D.C. to her late Majesty Queen Victoria, British member of the Council of Admirals which pacified Crete in '97-98, when he received his K.C.M.G., and Commander-in-Chief on the Cape Station during the Boer war, after which he received his K.C.B. and the cordial thanks of Lord Roberts. He was appointed Vice-Admiral in 1901 and President of the Royal Naval College in Aug. 1903. He has written several books on naval subjects.

**Hart, Sir Robert, Bart., G.C.M.G.**, Director of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, is the eldest son of Mr. Henry Hart, of Portadown, co. Armagh, and was b. 1835. Ed. at Taunton Wesleyan School, and Queen's Coll., Belfast, he entered the Consular Service in China '54. In '59 he resigned in order to join the Chinese Maritime Customs. He was appointed Inspector-General in '63, and in '85



assumed his present post. He has many Chinese decorations. During the Boxer outbreak he underwent the siege in the British Legation at Peking, and has since published his somewhat remarkable views on the position in China under the title, "These from the Land of Sinim." His academic and honorary distinctions include hon. M.A. and LL.D. Queen's University, Ireland, hon. LL.D. Michigan University, Hon. Member Royal Asiatic Society, Hon. Fellow Royal Statistical Society, and Hon. Member Institut de Droit International. He has been decorated by the sovereigns of almost every European country except Russia, was given the Peacock's Feather, China, in '85, and the brevet title of Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, China, in 1901.

**Hauptmann, Gerhart**, dramatic poet, was born at Salzbrunn, in Silesia, Nov. 15th, 1862. He passed from agriculture to art, to university studies in natural science; settled for some time as sculptor in Rome, later on in Switzerland and Berlin, visited America, returned to agriculture to become thoroughly familiar with the peasant classes. Married in '84, he published in '85 his first poem, an epic in classical style. But he soon, under the influence of Ibsen, turned to the drama, and created a great sensation by his powerful, sometimes horrifying, pictures of the lives of the lower middle and lower classes. "Before Sunrise" ('89) was followed by "A Peace Festival" ('90), and "Lonely Men" ('91). But the greatest effect he produced by "The Weavers," depicting powerfully the circumstances of an industrial population. There followed "Our Colleague Crampton," dealing with the drink mania, and "Der Biberpelz" ('92), the latter played in London 1901, satirising abuses of functionalism. "Hannele" has a religious colouring. His powerful historical drama "Florian Geyer," a picture of the peasant war in the sixteenth century, repelled many by its occasionally crude realism. He regained favour by the partly mystical "Versunkene Glocke" and by "Fuhrmann Henschel."

**Hay, Colonel John**, American Secretary of State since '98, was b. at Salem, Indiana, in 1838, and ed. at Brown University. He was a barrister practising in the Supreme Court of Illinois till '67, when he gave up his profession in order to become private secretary to President Lincoln. He also served as his aide-de-camp, and took an active part in the field as Adjutant and Lieut.-Colonel. After President Lincoln's death he continued his political and diplomatic career, and was appointed Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires at Paris ('65), Vienna, and Madrid. He then became President Hayes' First Assistant Secretary of State '79-81. Colonel Hay has long been favourably known through his literary efforts, the "Pike County Ballads" having won him high favour with the reading public. In conjunction with Colonel Nicolay he wrote the "Life of President Lincoln," a task for which he was specially fitted. In Feb. '97, on President McKinley's accession, he was appointed Ambassador to Great Britain, a post which he filled with distinction till, at the call of duty, he accepted the office of Secretary of State in '98. See UNITED STATES.

**Hayashi, Viscount Tadasu**, Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, was ennobled for his distinguished services at the Japanese Foreign

Office during the war with China. He came to England in 1866 to study, and while still a young man began his official career in his own country. He was first Governor of the province of Kobe, but was then transferred to the Foreign Office, and after the Chinese War assisted in the negotiation of the treaty of peace. He was next sent as Minister to St. Petersburg, and in the autumn of '99 he was appointed to succeed Mr. Kato as Ambassador in London, where he took up his duties in July 1900. He served in '99 as Japan's chief delegate at the Hague Peace Conference.

### HAYTI.

Hayti, called Hispaniola by Columbus, and afterwards San Domingo, is the second largest island of the Antilles, lying between Cuba and Puerto Rico. **Area**, 28,249 sq. m.; pop. 2,310,000. There are **two states** in the island. The larger is the **Republic of San Domingo** (*q.v.*). The **Republic of Hayti** occupies the western portion of the island. **Area**, 10,204 sq. m.; pop. estimated (1903) at 1,347,140, the vast majority being of pure African blood. Capital, **Port-au-Prince**, pop. 70,000. It was originally a French colony, but was proclaimed independent in 1804, and is governed under a constitution drawn up in '89. The executive power is in the hands of a **President**, elected for seven years by the Senate and Chamber of Representatives, in whom rests the legislative power. The **Chamber of 95 members** is elected directly for three years by all male citizens, and the **Senate of 39 members** indirectly for six years. The religion is Roman Catholic, and elementary education is free. There is an army of about 7500 men, and a navy of five small vessels. Agriculture is the main occupation of the country, but comparatively little is done to till the fertile soil. The principal product is coffee, and the bulk of the trade goes to Havre. Cocoa and cotton are grown, the latter in increasing quantity. Minerals exist, but are unworked. **Revenue**, 1902, £660,379; 1903, £747,475; **expenditure**, 1902, £990,433; **debt**, 1904, £6,026,403 (including external £2,618,324, internal £3,040,959, and floating debts £367,120); **exports** (coffee, mahogany, logwood, cotton, cocoa, turtle-shells, and hides), '99, £2,800,000; **imports**, 1900, £981,688.

**President**, General Nord Alexis.

**Ministry**: *Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction*, Murville Frère. — *Interior and Police*, Emmanuel Thézan. — *Justice and Worship*, J. J. F. Magny. — *Finance and Commerce*, Cajuste Bijou. — *Army and Navy*, Cyriaque Célestin. — *Public Works and Agriculture*, Nèrè Numa.

**Legation**: *Minister Resident*, Dr. S. Viard, Artillery Mansions, 75, Victoria Street, S.W. — *Consul*, M. Maurice Erdmann, 32, Fenchurch Street.

**British Consul-General** at Port-au-Prince, A. G. Vansittart.

**Historical Manuscripts Commission**. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1869 to examine and report upon the collections of manuscripts in the possession of private families and municipal authorities, who have rendered the commissioners every assistance in the investigation and classification of manuscripts illustrative of history, constitutional law, and general literature. Numerous reports and many appendices thereto have been issued by the Commission, describing some hundreds of

private collections of manuscripts in Great Britain and Ireland. The Commission at present is constituted as follows: The Master of the Rolls (chairman); the Marquess of Ripon, K.G.; the Earl of Crawford, K.T.; the Earl of Rosebery, K.G.; Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P.; the Earl of Dartmouth; Lord Alverstone; Lord Hawkesbury; Lord Stanmore, G.C.M.G.; Lord Lindley; Sir Edward Fry; Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B.; Mr. John Morley, O.M., LL.D., D.C.L.; and Professor C. H. Firth, M.A., with Mr. R. A. Roberts as **Secretary**. The reports are prepared by various inspectors acting under the authority of the Commission, many of the historical papers examined being deposited by their owners in the Public Record Office for the purpose. **Office**, Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C.

**Historical Society, Royal.** Hon. Secretary, H. E. Malton, M.A., 3, Old Serjeant's Inn, W.C.

**Hofmeyr, Jan H.**, South African journalist and politician, is the leader of the Afrikaner Bond, and has often represented Cape Colony at Colonial and other conferences. For some years Mr. Cecil Rhodes found him a staunch ally; but after the Jameson Raid he broke with Mr. Rhodes, and in the elections of '98, as wire-puller of the Bond caucus, was active in his opposition to him. At one time Mr. Hofmeyr advocated total separation of South Africa from England; but after the Transvaal War of '82 he acted as mediator between the Boers and the Cape Government, especially over the Swaziland question, and it was through his influence that a solution of the difficulty was arrived at. He was prominent in the negotiations which followed on the Bloemfontein Conference, '99.

**Home Arts and Industries Association.** Founded Nov. 1884. Supported by voluntary contributions. Its aim is to teach hand-work to the children of the poorer people by means of classes taught voluntarily by members of the association, and through such training to revive hand-work, and keep the people from the evils of idleness and drink. An annual exhibition of the work done in the classes is held in the gallery of the Royal Albert Hall (usually in May). **President**, The Rt. Hon. Earl Brownlow; **Hon. Treasurer**, Mr. A. K. Hitchens; **Director**, Miss Dymes; **Secretary**, S. C. Hendrey. **Office** and studios, Royal Albert Hall. **Bankers**, London and County Bank, High Street, Kensington, Branch.

### HOME OFFICE, THE.

The Home Office is the senior of the Departments of the Principal Secretaries of State. Its functions, which formerly extended to foreign, colonial, and military affairs are now strictly confined to the United Kingdom, and in some matters to England and Wales only. The affairs of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, however, still come to the Home Office.

The Home Secretary's duties are multifarious, and cover a wide range of subjects. He is, speaking generally, the medium of communication between the Crown and its subjects. **Addresses and Petitions to the Throne** are presented and answered through the Home Secretary; **Royal Warrants and Licences** relating to peerages, titles, decorations, changes of names and arms, and Royal Commissions are issued by him; and he is the authority for granting

**Certificates of Naturalisation.** He is the adviser of the Sovereign in the exercise of the prerogative of mercy in all cases arising in England or Wales, and it is on his advice that all pardons and remissions of sentence are granted to convicted persons. Hence the decision whether in cases of murder the capital sentence is to be carried out rests with the Home Secretary, and is among the most important and difficult of his duties. He also grants the licenses—formerly called "tickets of leave"—on which convicts are conditionally released before the expiration of their sentences.

To the Home Secretary belongs the general administration of the prison system in England and Wales, the maintenance of Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, and the custody of all criminal lunatics, and the execution of the law relating to the Extradition of fugitive offenders from or to the United Kingdom. Apart from his action in the exercise of the prerogative of mercy, he is associated with the judicial system of England and Wales, for it is on his recommendation that **Recorders, Metropolitan Police Magistrates, and Stipendiary Magistrates** are appointed, and Commissions of the Peace are issued, and Courts of Quarter Sessions granted to Municipal Boroughs. He has also certain powers in the settlement of the salaries of Coroners, Clerks of the Peace, and Clerks to Justices. As the Minister to whom Parliament looks for the maintenance of order, he has under his direct supervision and control the **Metropolitan Police Force**, consisting of about 16,000 officers and men, and he has extensive powers in regard to the County and Borough Police Forces in England and Wales. The police bye-laws made by Municipal Corporations and County Councils which deal with such subjects as street betting, street music, the lighting of vehicles, etc., are subject to the Secretary of State's allowance. The reformatory treatment of habitual drunkards is another matter which comes within the jurisdiction of the Home Secretary, who makes regulations as to the treatment, both of inebriates who voluntarily resort to Retreats and of those who are committed by courts of law to Inebriate Reformatories. There are two "State" Reformatories, established and maintained by the Prison Commissioners, and at present eight "certified" Reformatories maintained by philanthropic bodies and local authorities.

Another of the most important features of Home Office work in modern times is the administration of many statutes relating to industrial questions. The laws which Parliament has passed for protecting the workers in mines, quarries, factories, and workshops are administered by the Home Office, which makes rules and orders of a legislative character for the protection of life and health in dangerous industries, and enforces them by means of a large staff of inspectors (40 Inspectors of Mines and Quarries and 140 Inspectors of Factories and Workshops). It is also the central authority (for England and Wales) under the Employment of Children Act, 1903, and the Shop Hours Act 1904. Byelaws made under the former Act and closing Orders made under the latter by local authorities require the confirmation of the Secretary of State. The Acts providing for Workmen's Compensation and those preventing the abuses arising from Truck in the payment of wages are also under the general charge of the



**Home Office.** Another staff of inspectors (4 in number) is charged with the task of seeing that the requirements of the **Explosives Act**, 1875, and the orders made under that Act, are carried out in the interest of public safety. The law concerning the **Housing of the Working Classes** (*q.v.*) is administered, so far as London is concerned, by the Home Office; and steps are taken to secure that railway or other schemes involving the displacement of any considerable number of persons of the working class shall contain proper provisions for rehousing. The Home Office is also an educational authority. The **Reformatory and Industrial Schools** established by voluntary agencies or local authorities for the special training of children who are either criminal or living in circumstances in which they are in danger of falling into crime, are supported mainly out of Parliamentary Votes, and are placed under the inspection and supervision of the Home Department. More than 20,000 children and youths are being trained in these schools.

The Home Office administers the **Acts relating to Anatomy**; its sanction, speaking generally, is necessary for the exhumation of human remains, and it has recently been charged by Parliament with the duty of prescribing regulations under which the practice of **Cremation** may be allowed. It is the Government Department concerned with the **Licensing Acts**, and makes regulations for the procedure governing the payment of compensation in certain cases of the extinction of licences under the Act of 1904; it issues orders for the **Protection of Wild Birds**; administers and enforces the law relating to **Experiments on Living Animals**; performs important functions regarding the custody, care, and repatriation of the inmates of lunatic asylums, who are by statute entitled to free communication with the Secretary of State; and it is the authority for laying down rules as to the care of children who have been taken out of their parents' custody under the **Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act**, and for deciding whether in any particular case such children shall be allowed to emigrate under the auspices of the guardians appointed under that statute, or shall be removed to other custody. Finally, the Home Office is a **Statistical Department**, publishing annually volumes of statistics as to the judicial business of the country (civil and criminal) as to mines and quarries, and as to factories and workshops, and from time to time preparing such returns on special subjects as Parliament may require of it.

**The Chief Permanent Officials are:—**

**Under-Secretary of State**, M. D. Chalmers, Esq., C.B., C.S.I.

**Assistant Under-Secretaries of State**, H. H. Cunynghame, Esq., C.B., and C. E. Troup, Esq., C.B.

**Principal Clerks**, H. B. Simpson, Esq., W. P. Byrne, Esq., C.B., and M. Delevingne, Esq.; **Acting Principal Clerk**, J. Pedder, Esq.

**Chief Inspector of Factories**, Dr. A. Whitelegge, C.B.

**Chief Inspector of Explosives**, Capt. J. H. Thomson.

**Inspector under Inebriates' Acts**, Dr. R. W. Branthwaite.

**Inspector of Reformatories**, J. G. Legge, Esq.

**Home Rule.** In the '94 edition, under the heading **SESSION**, Part I., sect. 3., and Part II., sects. 79-107, full particulars are given as to the provisions and progress of the Home Rule Bill,

which was introduced by Mr. Gladstone in the Session of '93. See also **IRELAND**.

## HONDURAS.

Honduras is a Republic in Central America, established in 1839, just before the Confederation of Central America broke up. Governed by a **President and Congress**, elected by popular vote for four years. Religious liberty is guaranteed by the Constitution, but Roman Catholicism prevails. Education is free, compulsory from 7 to 15 years of age, and secular. Army about 500, but there is a militia of about 20,000. The country possesses great agricultural resources and much mineral wealth, but these have been neglected because of the lack of capital and transport. Agriculture, however, is now showing signs of development. The revenue is derived mainly from the customs and from government monopolies in spirit, powder, and tobacco. **Chief products:** bananas, tobacco, sugar, indigo, wheat, gold, silver, and cattle. **Area**, 43,000 sq. m.; **pop.** about 600,000, the majority of whom are Indians. **Capital**, Tegucigalpa, pop. 12,600. **Revenue**, 1902, £287,500; **expenditure**, £264,500; **imports**, 1902, £257,501; **exports**, £401,441; **debt**, £5,398,570. The loans were raised for the purpose of constructing an inter-oceanic railway, but a small proportion only was expended for this purpose. The arrears of interest amount to £14,500,000.

**President**, Dr. Bonilla (elected Feb. 1903).

**Minister in London**, Señor Don Angel Ugarte, Queen's Hotel, Leicester Square, W.

**Consul-General in London**, M. J. Kelly, 8, Idol Lane, E.C.

**British Minister** (at Guatemala), H. W. Harrison (Chargé d'Affaires).

**British Consuls**, A. E. Melhado at Truxillo, R. J. Maclachlan at Puerto Cortes, Colin W. Campbell at Tegucigalpa, and Robert Motz at Amapala.

**Hope, Anthony**, is the pen-name of one of the most brilliant of the younger novelists of the day. His real name is Mr. A. H. Hawkins, and he is a younger son of the Rev. E. C. Hawkins, vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet Street, and was b. in London, Feb. 9th, 1863. He was ed. at Marlborough Coll. and Balliol Coll., Oxford, of which college he was a scholar. He gained a first class in Classical Schools in '85, and took his M.A. degree in '89. He took the step which is apparently necessary to success in literature by devoting himself at first to the law, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in '87. His significantly named first book, "A Man of Mark," was published in '90, and there have since followed, "Father Stafford," "Mr. Witt's Widow," "Sport Royal," "Half a Hero," "The Prisoner of Zenda," "The God in the Car," "The Dolly Dialogues," a collection of exquisitely finished dialogues, "Count Antonio" ('95), "Comedies of Courtship" and "The Heart of Princess Osra" ('96), "Phroso" ('97), "Simon Dale" and "Rupert of Hentzau," a sequel to the "Prisoner of Zenda" ('98), "The King's Mirror" ('99), "Quisante" (1900), "Tristram of Blent" (1901), "The Intrusions of Peggy" (1902), and "Double Harness" (1904). A dramatic version of "The Prisoner of Zenda" proved very successful in '96. A comedy, "The Adventure of Lady Ursula," was successfully produced in the United States, and in London ('98), "English Nell," a dramatised version (in collaboration with Edward Rose), was brought out in Aug. 1900, and "Pilkerton's

Peerage" was produced at the Garrick in 1902. Mr. Hope married in 1903 Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Charles Sheldon, of New York. Address: 41, Bedford Square, W.C.

**Hopwood, Sir Francis J. S., K.C.B., C.M.G.,** Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade, was b. in 1860, and entered the Board of Trade as assistant law clerk in '86. He was appointed assistant solicitor in '88, and afterwards private secretary to the President of the Board. In '93 he became Secretary to the Railway Department, and was created C.M.G. for his services in connection with Colonial fisheries and other maritime questions. He was a delegate to the '95 International Railway Congress in London, and to the International Railway Congress in Paris, 1900, and was then made C.B. He acted as hon. sec. to the chairman of the Select Committee which inquired into the Jameson Raid in '96, and has often been given special official work in Colonial matters. In Aug. 1900 his name was prominent in connection with the Taff Vale Railway dispute. A Royal Commissioner on London Traffic 1903. He was appointed to succeed the late Sir Courtenay Boyle as Permanent Secretary in May 1901, and was promoted K.C.B. in the same year.

**Horological Institute, The British,** has for its main object the encouragement of the English watch trade. Technical classes and examinations are held by the Institute at its headquarters, Northampton Square, E.C., and certificates of competency are granted. It publishes monthly the "**Horological Journal**," which circulates among watchmakers, jewelers, and silversmiths. There are 245 members and 19 associates. **Secretary, F. J. Britten.**

**Horsley, Sir Victor, F.R.S., F.R.C.S.,** is a son of Mr. J. C. Horsley, R.A., and was b. at Kensington, 1857. He was ed. at Cranbrook School and University Coll. Hospital, and was Professor Superintendent of the Brown Institution '84-90; Fullerian Professor at the Royal Institution '91-3, and Professor of Pathology at University College '93-6. In '85 he acted as secretary to the Royal Commission on Hydrophobia. He took his M.D. at Halle. He was knighted June 26th, 1902.

**Horton, Rev. Robert F., M.A., D.D.,** Congregational minister, was b. 1855, ed. at Shrewsbury, whence he went to New Coll., Oxford ('74), where he commenced a brilliant college career by obtaining First Class in Moderations, and was President of the Union, and in '78 a First in Classical Greats. Elected Fellow of his college '79, but excluded from an examinership in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion by reason of his Nonconformist views. He began his ministry at Hampstead ('80), and his success there soon necessitated the building of a larger church, in the Lyndhurst Road, which was opened in '84. Chairman of the Congregational Union 1903. He has published "**Inspiration and the Bible**," '87; "**Revelation and the Bible**," '93; a course of lectures on "Preaching," delivered at Yale, and subsequently issued in book form as "**Verbum Dei**," '93; "**The Cartoons of St. Mark**," '94; "**The Teaching of Jesus**," '95; "**The Life of John Howe**," "**The Book of Proverbs**," in the Expositor's Bible, "**The Art of Living Together**," '96; "**The Four Pillars of the Home**," "**Oliver Cromwell, a Study in Personal Religion**," "**Success and Failure**," "**The Women of the Old Testament**," all in '97; "**Brief Sermons to Busy Men**,"

"**England's Danger**," "**The Commandments of Jesus**," '98; "**Alfred Tennyson: a Saintly Life**," 1900; "**The Pastoral Epistles**," (Century New Testament), and "**The Trinity**," 1901, and "**The Dissolution of Dissent**" 1902. He was summoned as a "**Passive Resister**" in Aug. 1904. Address, Chesils, Christ Church Road, Hampstead, N.W.

## HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

**King Edward's Hospital Fund for London** was formed in 1897, on the initiative of H.M., who was then Prince of Wales, to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign. The total paid to the Fund for the eleven months ending Dec. 31st, '97, was £227,552. The total receipts in '98 were £39,272, in '99 £48,536, in 1900 £51,549, in 1901 £53,189, in 1902 £604,803, and in 1903 £83,484, making a total of £1,108,385. The awards have amounted to £433,326, and more than £664,000 has been invested. The procedure is that hospitals lying within a radius of seven miles from Charing Cross, or within the London County Council area, send in applications for grants, and a special Visiting Committee then inspect the hospitals and report to the Distribution Committee, who make recommendations to the Council of the Fund, the attention of the governing bodies of the hospitals being also called to defects in accommodation and management. Since '97 the total number of beds reopened as free beds has been 443. **Founder and Patron, H.M. King Edward VII.** The **President** is H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; the **Treasurer** is Lord Rothschild; the **Hon. Secs.** are the Right Hon. Sir Savile Crossley, Bart., M.V.O., M.P., Sir John Craggs, M.V.O., and Mr. J. Danvers Power; and all communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries, King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, 81, Cheapside, London, E.C.

**The League of Mercy.**—Incorporated by Royal Charter to promote the welfare of Hospitals, by securing support for King Edward's Hospital Fund by obtaining small subscriptions. In its 5-years' existence (to end of 1903) the League has contributed £32,000 to the London Hospitals, and made several grants to provincial hospitals. In connection with the League the "**Order of Mercy**" has been instituted by H.M. the King as a reward for distinguished *personal service*. **Patron of the League and Sovereign of the Order, His Majesty the King.** **Grand President and Lady Grand President, T.R.H. The Prince and Princess of Wales.** **Hon. Treasurer, Sir Henry Burdett, K.C.B.** **Hon. Secretaries, Lord Wolverton, Sir William J. Collins, M.D., Mr. J. Harrison, M.V.O.** **Hon. Registrar, Mr. E. W. Wallington, C.M.G.** **Organising Secretary, Mr. Reginald G. Lund.** **Offices, 29, Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C.**

**The Metropolitan Hospital Saturday Fund** is a regular weekly collection controlled by the delegates of the Metropolitan Hospital Saturday Fund (which is quite distinct from the Hospital Sunday Fund), in aid of Hospitals and Dispensaries under the auspices of the Hospital Saturday Fund. The total collected in 1903 amounted to £23,278, and donations, etc., amounted to £395, the whole being divided amongst 195 hospitals, dispensaries and other institutions. The Offices of this fund are at 54,



Gray's Inn Road, W.C. Secretary, Mr. W. G. Bunn.

The Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund was founded in '73 by the late Dr. James Wakley, editor of the *Lancet*, and by the then Lord Mayor, Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, Bart., who is still its Vice-President. The total sum collected on behalf of the Hospital Sunday Fund during 1903-4 was £63,065. The financial year closes October 31st, and the report of the Council is published in the third week of December. Secretary, Sir Edmund Hay Currie; address, Mansion House, E.C.

The "Bischoffsheim" Ambulance Service of London (late Hospitals Association, Street Ambulance Branch) was established in '89 for the succour and safe removal of cases of street accident in the Metropolis. Possesses 57 stations, of which 30 are public thoroughfare stations, 11 are at fire-stations, and 16 are at hospitals. Office, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, W. Treasurer, Mr. H. L. Bischoffsheim; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Thomas Ryan, Secretary of St. Mary's Hospital, W., to which address all urgent communications should be sent.

### Hospitals and Dispensaries in London.

The following list comprises the most important, with their last notified annual income and secretary's address:—

**Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease** (£5247), Stanley Smith, Queen Sq., Bloomsbury.

**Belgrave Hospital for Children** (£1741), Percy Gates, 7, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

**Bethlem Hospital** (£45,000), A. H. Martin, Steward, Lambeth, S.E.

**British Hospital for Diseases of the Skin** (£785), Albert Wills, Hon. Sec., 29, Euston Road, N.W.

**British Lying-in Hospital** (£2439), A. C. Wickins, Endell St., Long Acre, W.C.

**Cancer Hospital**, The, free—no letters of admission required (£9822 ordinary, £11,643 extraordinary), F. W. Howell, Fulham Rd., S.W.

**Central London Ophthalmic Hospital** (£1952), Harry R. S. Druce, 238a, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

**Central London Throat and Ear Hospital** (£2597), R. Kershaw, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

**Charing Cross Hospital** (£24,324), Arthur E. Reade, Agar St., Strand, W.C.

**Chelsea Hospital for Women** (£5951), Herbert H. Jennings, Fulham Rd., S.W.

**Cheyne Hospital for Sick and Incurable Children** (£2628), H. Kemp Welch, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. Legacies £900.

**City Dispensary** (£999), G. Noble Farmer, 98, Cannon St.

**City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest** (£10,163), H. T. Dudley Ryder, Hospital, Victoria Park, E.

**City of London Lying-in Hospital**, established 1750 (£5110), R. A. Owthwaite, 102, City Rd.

**City Orthopaedic Hospital** (£2650), E. Derenth, 27, Hatton Garden.

**Convalescent Hospital for Seamen** (included under Seamen's Hospital Society), P. Michelle, Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich.

**East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women** (£10,518), T. Hayes, Shadwell, E.

**Evelina Hospital for Sick Children** (£6600), Alfred Yorke, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.

**Finsbury Dispensary** (£796), W. H. Pratt, 6A, Brewer St., Goswell Rd., E.C.

**Foundling Hospital** (£25,338), W. S. Wintle, M.A., Guilford St.

**German Hospital** (£9450). Secretary, W. F. Cochran, German Hospital, Dalston, N.E.

**Mrs. Gladstone's Free Convalescent Home for the Poor**, more especially of the East of London (£1209), Lieut.-Colonel Neville, Hon. Sec.; James Atfield, Assist. Sec. Office, 38, Parliament St., S.W.

**Great Northern Central Hospital** (£15,088), Lewis H. Glenton-Kerr, Holloway Rd., N. The local hospital for North London.

**Guy's Hospital** (£47,082). H. Williams, Clerk. Office, St. Thomas St., Borough, S.E.

**Hampstead General Hospital**, the local hospital for Hampstead (£2536), George Watts, Hon. Sec., 1, Parliament Hill Rd., Hampstead, N.W.

**Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest** (£32; including legacies, £12,000). W. H. Theobald, Brompton.

**Hospital for Diseases of the Skin**, the oldest special hospital for cutaneous diseases; Finsen Light, X-rays, High Frequency treatment daily (£1595). George A. Richardson, 52, Stamford St., Blackfriars, S.E.

**Hospital for Diseases of the Throat** (£5609), W. Holt, 32, Golden Sq., Regent St.

**Hospital for Epilepsy, Paralysis and other Diseases of the Nervous System** (Incorporated), (£1944), H. Howgrave Graham, 4, Maida Vale.

**Hospital for Sick Children** (£12,357), Stewart Johnson, 49, Great Ormond St., W.C., and Cromwell House, Highgate.

**Hospital for Women** (£6198), David Cannon, 30, Soho Sq., W.

**King's College Hospital** (£15,841), Capt. H. S. Tunnard, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

**Lock Hospital and Rescue Home** (£8967). A. N. Cruikshank, Harrow Rd., and 91, Dean St.

**London Fever Hospital**, specially for infectious patients who can pay a small fee (£10,568), Major W. Christie, Liverpool Rd., N.

**London Homeopathic Hospital** (£8136), G. A. Cross, Superintendent, Great Ormond St., W.C.

**London Hospital** (Ordinary Income, £62,109; Ordinary Expenditure, £87,930). E. W. Morris, Sec., London Hospital.

**London Skin Hospital** (£1300). Secretary, H. Montague Duncan, 40, Fitzroy Square, W.

**Magdalen Hospital** (£5019; Expenses, £5345, Rev. W. Watkins, Warden and Secretary, Streatham, S.W.

**Metropolitan Dispensary** (£890), W. Norvell, 9, Fore Street, Cripplegate, E.C.

**Metropolitan Hospital** (£16,583), C. H. Byers, Kingsland Rd., N.E.

**Middlesex Hospital** (£16,745), F. Clare Melhado, Sec. and Superintendent, Mortimer St., Berners St., W.

**Mount Vernon Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest**, Hampstead and Northwood (£9321). William J. Morton, 7, Fitzroy Square, W.

**National Hospital for the Diseases of the Heart** (£2818), Capt. F. Handley, 32, Soho Sq.

**National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic** (Albany Memorial) (£11,471). Nurses' Home in Powis Place. Treasurer, The Earl of Harrowby. Secretary, Godfrey H. Hamilton, Queen Sq., Bloomsbury, W.C.

**National Orthopaedic Hospital for the Deformed** (Ordinary, £3302), Keith Anstruther, F.Z.S., 234, Great Portland St., Regent's Park, and 47, Bolsover St., W.

**North-Eastern Hospital for Children**, Hackney Rd., N.E. (£7735), T. Glenton-Kerr, Hackney Rd., Bethnal Green, E.

**North London or University College Hospital** (£15,963), N. H. Nixon, Gower St., St. Pancras, W.C.

**North-West London Hospital** (£4540), A. Craske, The Hospital, 18, Kentish Town Rd., N.W.

**Paddington Green Children's Hospital**, London, W. (£4295), with Convalescent Home for 16 children at "Fair View," Slough, Bucks (£582); W. H. Pearce.

**Poplar Hospital for Accidents** (£9963), Lieut.-Col. Edward Feneran, 303, East India Rd., E.

**Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital** (£4000), Arthur Watts, 191, Marylebone Rd., N.W.

**Royal Dental Hospital of London** (£7660), J. Francis Pink, 32, Leicester Sq., W.C.

**Royal Free Hospital** (£17,275), C. W. Thies, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

**Royal Hospital for Children and Women** (£3901), J. Houston, 184, Stamford St., S.E.

**Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest**, for the gratuitous relief of poor persons suffering from diseases of the chest in any of their various forms (£5232, Building Fund £1600). A. T. Mays, 231, City Rd., E.C.

**Royal Hospital for Incurables** (£32,967), W. David Newton, 106, Queen Victoria St.

**Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital** (Moorfields Eye Hospital) (£11,691), R. J. Bland, City Rd., E.C.

**Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest on the Separate Principle**, Ventnor (£11,829), E. Morgan, 34, Craven St., Charing Cross, W.C.

**Royal Orthopædic Hospital** (£1699 ordinary; Endowment legacy £1592), Tate S. Mansford, 55, Bolsover Street, W., pending amalgamation with the National Orthopædic Hospital.

**Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital**, Margate (£15,168; expenditure £7906), A. Nash, 13, Charing Cross.

**Royal Eye Hospital or Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital** (£3857), Edwin Easton, St. George's Circus, Southwark.

**Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women**, now being rebuilt with 300 beds (£3901). Captain J. Houston, Waterloo Bridge Road, S.E.

**Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital** (£2495), T. Beattie-Campbell, King William St., West Strand, W.C.

**St. Bartholomew's Hospital** (£67,666), W. H. Cross, B.A., Clerk, West Smithfield, E.C.

**St. George's Hospital** (£28,024), C. L. Todd, Hyde Park Corner.

**St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin** (£4806), Geo. A. Arnaudin, 49, Leicester Sq., W.C.

**St. Luke's Hospital for Mental Diseases**, Old St., W. H. Baird.

**St. Mark's Hospital for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum** (£2458). A. W. Sowden, City Road, E.C.

**St. Mary's Convalescent Home** (£4083), Miss E. Paget, 27, Kilburn Park Rd., N.W.

**St. Mary's Hospital** (£29,092), T. Ryan, Praed Street, Paddington, W.

**St. Peter's Hospital for Stone, Stricture and Urinary Diseases** (£4614), Irwin H. Beattie, Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W.C.

**St. Thomas's Hospital** (£55,858), G. Q. Roberts, Albert Embankment, Westminster, S.W.

**Samaritan Free Hospital for Women** (£7407), W. Guntrip King, 161-171, Marylebone Rd., N.W.

**Seamen's Hospital Society** (£18,123), P. Michelli, Greenwich.

**Small Pox and Vaccination Hospital**, Clare Hall, South Mimms, High Barnet. C. M. Wilkins, 30, Coleman Street, London, E.C.

**University College** (see North London).

**Victoria Hospital for Children** (£7813), H. G. Evered, Tite Street, Chelsea.

**West London Hospital** (£12,656). R. J. Gilbert, Hammersmith Rd., W.

**Westminster Hospital** (£17,259), S. M. Quennell, Broad Sanctuary, S.W.

## HOUSING QUESTION, THE.

In the 1902 ed. there appeared an article describing at length the evils arising from insanitary dwellings overcrowded with occupants, situated in insanitary localities overcrowded with buildings—evils which not only affect the poorer classes directly concerned, but also threaten the welfare of the whole community. The problem is naturally most acute in the large towns, but even in the rural districts it exists, because of the scarcity and insanitary condition of housing accommodation for the working classes. The legislation directed to the mitigation of these evils was also described at length in the 1902 ed., where a summary was given of the following Acts:—The **Shaftesbury Acts** (1851-85) increased the number of lodging-houses for the working classes, giving local authorities power to erect them and to improve the condition of common lodging-houses. The **Torrens Acts** ('68-82) gave power to close and demolish and subsequently rebuild insanitary dwellings. The **Cross Acts** ('75-82) dealt with whole areas, and gave power to local authorities to demolish and reconstruct.

## Housing of the Working Classes Acts.

A Royal Commission ('84-5) resulted in the **Housing of the Working Classes Act '85**, which extended the Shaftesbury Acts, and made new provisions as to the mode of acquiring land for housing purposes.

The **Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890**, included 6 parts. Part I. deals with unhealthy areas, consolidating and amending the Cross Acts, provides that the medical officer of health in urban sanitary districts (rural sanitary districts being excluded from this section), whenever he is of opinion that a certain area contains houses, courts or alleys unfit for human habitation, or upon complaint by two justices of the peace or twelve ratepayers (who, if action is not taken, may petition the Local Government Board), shall make a representation to the local authority; and makes provision for an improvement scheme to be submitted by the local authority to the Secretary of State, or (in places outside London) to the Local Government Board, and confirmed by a special Act of Parliament. Part II deals with unhealthy dwellings. It consolidates and amends the Torrens Acts, and gives all sanitary authorities important powers and duties in relation to the closing and demolition of buildings unfit for human habitation, and in relation to the preparation and execution of schemes for the improvement of areas too small to be dealt with under Part I., proceedings being initiated, if necessary, by 4 householders living in or near the street where the nuisance arises making complaint to the medical officer, or



petitioning the Local Government Board in default of his action. Part III. consolidates and amends the Shaftesbury Acts as to the supply of working-class lodging-houses by the local authorities. Part IV. contains supplemental provisions, and Parts V. and VI. relate to the application of the Act to Scotland and Ireland. The Housing of the Working Classes Act '94 merely extends the borrowing powers under Part II. of the above Act.

In consequence of the difficulties experienced in working the '90 Act, the Housing of the Working Classes Act 1900 was passed. Sect. 1 enacts that where any council other than a rural district council have adopted Part 3 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act 1890, they may, for supplying the needs of their district, establish or acquire lodging-houses for the working classes under that Part outside their district. Sect. 2 sets forth: (1) the council of any rural district may, with the consent of the county council, adopt Part 3 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act 1890, either for the whole of their district or for any contributory place; (2) in giving or withholding their consent under this section, the county council shall have regard—(a) to the area for which it is proposed to adopt the said Part; (b) to the necessity for accommodation for the housing of the working classes in that area; (c) to the probability of such accommodation being provided without the adoption of the said Part; and (d) to the liability which will be incurred by the rates, and to the question whether it is, under all the circumstances, prudent for the district council to adopt the said Part. Other sections deal with the powers of Metropolitan boroughs to adopt Part 3 of the principal Act, their power to borrow money for that purpose being exercisable in like manner and subject to like conditions as for the purposes of Part 2 of that Act. The local authority may lease any land so acquired by them to any lessee on the condition that he erects and maintains on the land lodging-houses within the meaning of the Act. If a district council fails in its duty under the Act, its powers may be transferred to the county council. The Act applies only to England and Wales.

The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1903 provides that the maximum period which may be sanctioned as the period for which money may be borrowed by a local authority for the purposes of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, and any Acts amending it, shall be eighty years. Where under statutory powers given after the date of the passing of this Act any land is acquired, whether compulsorily or by agreement, by any authority, company, or person, or where after the date of this Act any land is so acquired compulsorily under any general Act (other than the Housing Acts), certain proposals are to apply with respect to the provision of dwelling accommodation for persons of the working class. These enactments are of a very important character. If in the administrative county of London, or in any borough or urban district, or in any parish not within a borough or urban district, the undertakers [the authority, company, or person acquiring the land] have power to take under the enabling act [i.e. any Act of Parliament under which the land is acquired] working men's dwellings occupied by thirty or more persons belonging to the working class, the undertakers shall not enter on any such dwell-

ings until the Local Government Board have either approved of a housing scheme under this enactment or have decided that such a scheme is not necessary.

If, on a report made to the Local Government Board on an inquiry directed by them, they are satisfied that a scheme ought to have been made for the improvement of the area to which the inquiry relates, or of some part thereof, they may in their discretion order the local authority to make such a scheme either under Part I. (unhealthy areas) or Part II. (unhealthy dwelling-houses) of the principal Act, and to do all things necessary under the Acts for carrying into execution the scheme so made, and the local authority shall accordingly make a scheme or direct a scheme to be prepared, and do all things necessary for carrying such scheme into effect. Certain amendments of procedure for confirming improvement schemes are formulated, a power to modify schemes in certain cases is conferred, and provision is made for amending schemes of reconstruction under Part II. of the principal Act; the procedure for closing orders is amended, there is power to recover the cost of demolition where the amount realised by the sale of materials of a house closed as unfit for habitation is insufficient, and the procedure for the recovery of possession from occupying tenants in pursuance of closing orders is simplified. Any power of the local authority to provide dwelling accommodation or lodging-houses is to include a power to provide and maintain, with the consent of the Local Government Board, and, if desired, jointly with any other person, in connection with any such accommodation or lodging-houses, any building adapted for use as a shop, any recreation grounds, or other buildings or land which, in the opinion of the Local Government Board, will serve a beneficial purpose in connection with the requirements of the persons for whom the accommodation, etc., is provided, and to raise money for the purpose, if necessary, by borrowing.

#### *Standing Orders, etc.*

In addition to the above-mentioned public Acts, there is imposed by Standing Orders of Parliament an obligation to provide for rehousing on all promoters—whether municipal bodies or companies—who seek to obtain special powers, by means of local or private Acts, for undertakings which involve the clearance of sites occupied by dwellings for the working classes. New Standing Orders were recommended by a Parliamentary Commission in 1902. In connection with this subject, some of the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act 1891 are important. Vestries and district boards (now united as borough councils) are thereby required to make bye-laws with the object of abating nuisances and of securing proper sanitation; and to enforce them by means of a periodical inspection of all working-class lodging-houses other than common lodging-houses, which are under the supervision of the London County Council. They can apply to a court of summary jurisdiction to deal with a nuisance by means of a nuisance order, a prohibition order, or a closing order. If a vestry or district board (borough council) makes default in its duties, the county council may take proceedings, or may complain to the Local Government Board. The Public Health

Acts, '75 and '90, practically contain a sanitary code for places outside the Metropolis; and, in particular, provide for the regulation and inspection of working-class lodging-houses and of common lodging-houses by the sanitary authorities.

### *The Administrative Aspect.*

As to the administration of these Acts, a discussion of the subject, describing the action of the Metropolitan Board of Works and of its successor the London County Council, appeared in the 1902 ed. Some of the London Borough Councils are dealing energetically with the problem. The London County Council has taken vigorous action both directly, and indirectly through the subordinate local authorities. It appointed a Special Commissioner, who collected information as to existing general areas and particular houses classed as unfit for human habitation; and three-fourths of such areas have been improved and many separate houses pulled down. Finding it difficult to dispose of the cleared sites, the Council resolved to erect the necessary houses itself for rehousing the displaced population, and took action under Part III. of the '90 Act to purchase land and erect dwellings for the purpose of supplying housing accommodation. From a general summary of the Council's work in this direction up to March 31st, 1904, it appears that insanitary areas have been cleared displacing 12,021 persons, while other areas are being dealt with by displacing 4708 persons, or 16,819 in all, at a net cost of £1,143,536. The Housing Schemes, including the re-housing of the persons displaced as above, stand thus: Tenements occupied, 4691, containing 24,465 persons, at a cost of £1,484,000. Tenements in progress, 3154, for 18,728 persons, at a cost of £1,850,307. Tenements in preparation for 53,262 persons, at a cost of £2,484,380. The total Housing Schemes therefore provides for 96,435 persons at a cost of £5,018,687.

The Workmen's National Housing Council held a Conference on the London housing problem, Dec. 4th, 1904, and a resolution was carried, calling upon the Government to provide improved financial facilities for the carrying out of municipal housing schemes by either or all of the following methods: by empowering local authorities to issue non-interest-bearing notes, by grants from the Imperial Exchequer, and by a tax on site values, a proportion of the funds so raised to be set aside for housing purposes. The resolution also urged the London County Council and Borough and Urban District Councils in the area represented at the Conference to use their existing powers to a greater extent than heretofore, to build houses for the people requiring them, and to let the same at rents which should cover the actual annual cost, and so long as the present system of borrowing at interest prevailed, should not include any payment to the redemption sinking fund other than the proportion of it which would be included in the ordinary rate.

### *Associations.*

The Rural Housing and Sanitation Association was formed in 1903 to promote common action on the part of rural landowners and county and district councils: Hon. Sec., Miss A. Churton; Office, 9, Southampton Street, High Holborn, W.C. Other associations which devote themselves to this problem are the Workmen's

National Housing Council, which carries on a campaign in the country generally, stirring up the municipalities and local authorities wherever it can: Secretary, Mr. A. F. Knee, 10, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.; the National Housing Reform Council, which supplies information, arranges conferences, etc.: Secretary, Mr. H. R. Aldridge, 432, West Strand, London, W.C.; the Liverpool Housing Association: Secretary, Mr. W. Knowles, The Beeches, Raby Drive, Bromborough; and the West of Scotland Housing Reform Council: Secretary, Mr. James MacLagan, 16, Drive Road, Govan, Glasgow.

Consult "Housing Handbook," by W. Thompson (King, 2s. 6d.); L.C.C. Report on Housing, 1855-1900 (King, 9s.); "Housing of the Working Classes Acts," by F. J. Allan (Butterworth, 7s. 6d.); "Public Health and Housing" (King, 5s.); Report of Royal Commission on Housing, 1889 [Cd. 4452, 8d.]

### *The Peabody Fund.*

The Peabody Fund, which is administered under a Royal Charter of incorporation by "The Governors of the Peabody Donation Fund," had its origin in the gift in 1862 by the late Mr. George Peabody, an American citizen, of £150,000, to be vested in trustees and devoted to the provision of improved dwellings at cheap rentals for persons of moral character and good conduct belonging to the poorer section of the industrial classes. The first residential block was completed and opened in '64 in Commercial Street, Spitalfields. Mr. Peabody made further donations of £200,000, and left a bequest of £150,000 for the same object, making a total of £500,000, to which has been added £927,561 received for rent and interest, bringing the total fund to Dec. 31st, 1903, to £1,427,561. Further blocks of similar dwellings have been put up in various parts of the Metropolis, at a total cost of £4,370,367 up to Dec. 31st, 1903. The 19 blocks of dwellings cover altogether an area of 2,038,915 square feet, and provide accommodation for upwards of 19,000 persons. There are provided 11,918 rooms, besides bath-rooms, laundries, and lavatories, comprised in 5387 separate dwellings. The present Governors include the Duke of Devonshire, the Right. Hon. Walter Long, M.P., and five others. The Ambassador of the United States to Great Britain, for the time being, is also a Governor *ex officio*. Secretary, F. B. Crouch, Esq. Head Offices: 54, Queen Street, Cannon Street.

### *Rowton Houses.*

"Rowton Houses," which have not inaptly been termed "Poor Men's Hotels," are buildings erected on the initiation of the late Lord Rowton for providing poor unmarried men with cheap accommodation in the shape of beds in airy compartments partitioned off (sometimes designated as cubicles), and the use of properly heated and ventilated public rooms for reading, writing, recreation, and smoking; baths, lavatories, etc.; in short, most of the conveniences afforded by the commercial and private hotels to the more opulent. They are not asylums nor charitable institutions, but are organised in accordance with the principles of commercial philanthropy—that is to say, that although intended to benefit the poorer classes, they are expected to pay a fair dividend of (say) 4 per cent., as a commercial investment. The charge is 7d. for one night or



3s. 6d. for seven nights. The first of these houses was erected in Vauxhall in '92 at a cost of some £30,000, by Lord Rowton himself, and provided accommodation for 484 persons. The venture having proved a successful one, a company "Rowton Houses, Limited," was formed to take over this house and to go on building others, and since that date four more, making the total accommodation for 3793 persons, have been opened in London, which have also been successful and yielded the dividend sought for. On the lamentable death of Lord Rowton in Nov. 1903 Sir Richard Farrant, who was Lord Rowton's advisor and had been connected with the scheme from the commencement, became Chairman of the Company. A sixth house, which will have from 1100 to 1200 beds, is now in course of erection at Camden Town. **Secretary, W. T. Dulake, Esq., 16, Great George Street, Westminster.**

#### **The Guinness Trust.**

In Nov. '89 Sir E. C. Guinness (now Lord Iveagh) gave £250,000, £200,000 of which, together with £25,000 given in '93 by the Goldsmiths' Co., and £120,626 net income from rents and investments, forms the Guinness Trust London Fund, with a capital at Dec. 31st, 1903, of £345,626. There were 9718 persons living in eight Trust Buildings at the end of 1903. Of the original gift £50,000 was appropriated to form the Dublin Fund, which is now called the Iveagh Trust. **Chairman of the Guinness Trust, Lord Iveagh; Secretary, Capt. T. H. Vickers. Offices, 5, Victoria Street, S.W.**

**Howard Association, The** (founded 1866) was instituted, under the patronage of Lord Brougham, to promote the best methods of treatment and prevention of crime and pauperism. The principles of the great philanthropist, John Howard, have been generally embodied in the work of the Association. It collects information both at home and abroad bearing on the present systems of punishment and prevention of crime. Many books and pamphlets dealing with prison

management, pauperism, boarding-out neglected children, vagrancy, and kindred subjects, have been disseminated by the Howard Association. The **Secretary** of the Association is Mr. Edward Grubb, M.A. **Office, Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate Without, E.C.**

**Huggins, Sir William, K.C.B., O.M., D.C.L., LL.D., Ph.D., F.R.S.,** was b. in London in 1824, and ed. at the City of London School and privately. He early devoted himself to astronomy, and in '56 built a private observatory at his residence at Tulse Hill, applying himself especially to spectroscopic astronomy. His contributions to science have been widely recognised. He was appointed Rede Lecturer '69, was President of the Royal Astronomical Society '76-8, of the British Association '91, and has been awarded a Royal medal, the Rumford medal, and the Copley medal of the Royal Society, of which he was in 1900 chosen President. In June 1902 King Edward VII. conferred on him the new "Order of Merit." From abroad recognition has come in the form of prizes from l'Académie Française, and of the ribbon of a Commander of the Brazilian Order of the Rose. He married in '75 Margaret, daughter of Mr. John Murray, of Dublin. Address: 90, Upper Tulse Hill, S.W. Athenæum.

**Humanitarian League, The**, was founded in 1891, its main object being to apply and emphasise, wherever possible, the principle that "it is iniquitous to inflict avoidable suffering on any sentient being." The League proposes a thorough revision and more humane administration of the criminal law and prison system, deprecates the various provocations to aggressive warfare, and urges the need of amending present social conditions. With regard to the treatment of animals, it advocates the prohibition of vivisection, condemns cruel sports, and aims at the mitigation of the sufferings to which animals are subjected in the cattle traffic and the shambles. The **Hon. Secretary** is Mr. Henry S. Salt, and the offices are at 53, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

**Ibsen, Henrik**, the Norwegian dramatist and poet, was b. on March 28th, 1828, at Skien. After serving as apprentice to an apothecary for five years, he went to the Christiania University to study medicine. For some time he lived in great poverty, and a friend borrowed the money wherewith his first dramatic work ("Catilina," '50) was printed. In '51 he was appointed director of the National Theatre in Bergen founded by Ole Bull, and in '57 was appointed instructor of the Norwegian Theatre at Christiania, remaining in this position till '62. He went abroad in '64, and during the next 30 years resided, first in Rome, then at Dresden, and later on in Rome and Munich. In '66 was published his great dramatic poem, "Brand," which at last brought him fame and pecuniary independence. His next work was "Peer Gynt," a dramatic satire, his last play in verse. After this Ibsen gave himself up to writing dramas of modern life. The following are his modern plays: "The Pillars of Society" ('77), "A Doll's House" ('79), no doubt the most

discussed play of modern times all over Europe, "Ghosts" ('81), "An Enemy of the People" ('82), "The Wild Duck" ('84), "Rosmersholm" ('86), "The Lady from the Sea" ('88), "Hedda Gabler" ('90), "Master Builder Solness" ('92), "Little Eyolf" ('94), "John Gabriel Borkman" ('96), "When We Dead Awaken," a dramatic epilogue (1900). His works are translated into English and most European languages, and most of his plays have been performed in London. He has now settled down in his native country again, and lives in Christiania. On his 70th birthday a distinguished group of English admirers presented him with a handsome piece of silver. His only son, Dr. Sigurd Ibsen, is a member of the Norwegian Government, and is married to Björnson's eldest daughter.

**Ibert, Sir Courtenay Peregrine, K.C.S.I. C.I.E.,** Clerk of the House of Commons, was b. June 12th, 1841, at Kingsbridge, Devon, ed. at Marlborough Coll. and Balliol Coll., Oxon, where he took a first in Mods., first

Final Classical Schools, as well as the Hertford, Ireland, Craven, and Eldon Scholarships. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn '69, and practised as a Parliamentary and Equity draftsman and conveyancer. He was Counsel to the Education Department '79-82, legal member of the Viceroy's Council in India '82-6, Assistant Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury '86-'99, and Parliamentary Counsel '99-1902. He was made Clerk of the House of Commons in Feb. 1902. He married a niece of the late Dean Bradley in '74, and has published "The Government of India" and "Legislative Methods and Forms." Address: Speaker's Court, Westminster, S.W.

**Imperial Federation.** The Imperial Federation League was formed at a conference held in '84 under the chairmanship of the late Right Hon. W. E. Forster. A special committee of the League appointed in '91 prepared a practical scheme of Federation, and presented its report on Nov. 12th, '92. (The substance of the report was given at length in the '99 and previous eds.) The League was then dissolved on Dec. 31st, '93. The movement is now being prosecuted by several bodies in the United Kingdom, as well as by branches founded by the League in Canada and Australia. Among the former may be mentioned **The United Empire Trade League**, Sir Howard Vincent, M.P., Hon. Sec., which advocates a commercial union of the Empire by means of preferential trading relations; **The British Empire League**, Sec., C. F. Murray, 112, Cannon Street, London, E.C.; **The Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee**, Hon. Sec., Howard d'Egville, 11A, Princes Street, Westminster, which advocates combination for the purposes of Defence on the lines of the report quoted above, in the first instance by maintaining a common Navy; **the Federal Union Committee** (4, Great George Street, Westminster), which advocates "legislative and administrative devolution applicable to the several countries of the United Kingdom, and the ultimate Federation of the Empire for the common ends." See COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

**Imperial Institute, The**, was founded in 1887 as a record of Queen Victoria's Jubilee (see eds. '87 and '88), and was transferred to the control of the Board of Trade by Act of Parliament in 1902. The principal work of the Institute is to display and illustrate the natural resources and industries of the Colonies and India, to promote by scientific and technical investigation the commercial utilisation of the raw materials of the Empire, and to supply full information concerning the Colonies and Dependencies of the Empire and their resources. The Institute includes a scientific and technical department, with extensive laboratories for the investigation and valuation of natural products, chiefly submitted through the Governments of India and the Colonies, with a view to their commercial utilisation; and a Reference Library and Reading-rooms containing works of reference and the principal newspapers and official publications and maps of India and the Colonies. The Indian and Colonial Collections in the Exhibition Galleries are open free to the public daily (Sundays excepted) from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. in summer, and from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. in winter. The Reference Library and Reading-rooms may be used by Life Fellows of the Institute and other persons properly introduced. The Institute works in co-operation with the Emigrants'

Information Office, established by the Colonial Office, at Westminster, and undertakes to supply information respecting emigration and settlement in the Colonies. **Director**, Prof. Wyndham R. Dunstan, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S. **Principal Assistant, Scientific and Technical Department**, T. A. Henry, D.Sc. (Lond.). **Superintendent Colonial Collections**, W. G. Freeman, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.L.S. **Superintendent Indian Section**, C. E. Jones, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.L.S. **Curator for Canada**, Harrison Watson. **Curator for Cape Colony**, Lewis Atkinson.

**Imperial Service Order, The**, was instituted by H.M. King Edward VII. in August 1902 as a decoration for members of the Civil Service of the Empire, to be conferred after long and meritorious service. It consists of the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and such Companions as the Sovereign shall appoint. Only members of the administrative or clerical branches of the Civil Service are eligible as Companions, and their number must not exceed 425, of whom 250 are to belong to the Home Civil Service, and 175 to the Civil Services of the Colonies and Protectorates. Appointments to the Order will be made on the recommendation of a Secretary of State after 25 (or in unhealthy Colonies 16) years' service, or for "eminently meritorious service." The decoration, which is to be worn on the left breast, is a star of silver, having as its centre a medallion of gold bearing the Imperial and Royal Cypher and the legend "For Faithful Service," both executed in dark blue enamel, the whole surmounted by the Imperial Crown. The statutes of the Order provide for the institution also of an Imperial Service medal, to be conferred upon Civil servants who are not eligible for appointment as Companions of the Order, but who are recommended by a Secretary of State for such medal on their retirement after 25 (or in unhealthy Colonies 16) years of meritorious service. Companions of the Order may add the letters "I.S.O." after their names. **Secretary and Registrar**, R. F. Reynard, Home Office, S.W.

**Imperial War Fund.** Established 1882. The war in South Africa caused a heavy drain on the fund in 1900, and by July 7th all grants to widows and orphans were compulsorily suspended because the money had run out, after a sum of over £8000 had been expended in grants, and £3000 out of original capital stock had been realised. **Hon. Sec., Col.-T. Tully.** **Offices**, 677/8/20, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.

### INCOME TAX.

The Tax was first imposed in 1708 to meet the cost of the French War, and was in force till 1801, again from 1803 to 1815, and then after 26 years it was again levied in 1842.

The rates at which the Income Tax has been charged from '42 to '95 are as follows:—

£100 but under £150: '53, '57-8, 5d. in the £; '54, 10d.; '55-6, 11½d.; '59, 6½d.; '61-2, 6d.

£150 and upwards: '42-52, and '57, 7d.; '54, 1s. 2d.; '55-6, 1s. 4d.; '58, 5d.; '59, '61-2, 9d.; '60, 10d.

Uniform duties on Incomes of £100 a year and upwards, with abatement of £60 on Incomes under £200: '63, 7d.; '64, '68, '71, 6d.; '65-6, '70, 4d.; '67, 5d.

Abatement extended to £80 on Incomes under £300: '72, 4d.; '73, 3d.; '74-5, 2d.

Exemptions extended to Incomes under £150,



and abatement to £120 on Incomes under £400: '76-7, 3d.; '78-9, '81, '83-4, 5d.; '80, '84, 6d.; '82, 6½d.; '85-6, 8d.; '87-8, 7d.; '88-93, 6d.; '93, 7d.

Exemptions extended to £160, and abatements to £160 on Incomes under £400: '94, 8d.

Abatements of £150 allowed on Incomes between £400 and £500, of £120 between £500 and £600, and of £70 between £600 and £700; '95-9, 8d., 1900, 1s.; 1901, 1s. 2d.; 1902, 1s. 3d.; 1903, 11d.; 1904, 1s.

For details of the produce of the tax under its various schedules see FINANCE NATIONAL, p. 186.

The Special Commissioners of Income Tax, under the Board of Inland Revenue, have their Offices at Somerset House, W.C.

### Gross and Net Income.

The Gross Income from all classes of profits brought under the review of the Department, the deductions allowed, and the Net Income on which tax has been paid, were—

	Gross Income.	Deductions.	Net Income.
1893-4 .	673,711,988	147,871,988	525,840,000
1897-8 .	734,461,246	209,250,046	525,211,200
1900-1 .	833,355,513	239,249,260	594,106,253
1901-2 .	866,993,453	259,442,534	607,550,919
1902-3 .	879,638,546	271,031,643	608,606,903
1903-4 .	not available		611,000,000*

\* Estimated amount.

The Gross and Net Income in 1902-3 were obtained thus (the capital letters referring to the schedules):—

Profits from—	Gross Income.	Net Income.
A. Ownership of Lands, Houses, etc. . . . .	£ 241,887,406	£ 152,282,299
B. Occupation of Lands, etc. . . . .	17,541,703	4,338,514
C. British Industrial, Colonial and Foreign Securities . . . . .	46,121,448	42,310,728
D. Businesses, Professions, Employments, etc. . . . .	491,646,201	361,403,999
E. Salaries of Government, Corporation, etc., Officials . . . . .	82,441,788	48,271,363
	<b>879,638,546</b>	<b>608,606,903</b>

### A Committee of Inquiry.

In April 1904 the following gentlemen were nominated to serve as a Committee to inquire into certain points connected with the Income Tax:—The Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M.P. (Chairman), Sir H. Primrose, K.C.B., C.S.I., Sydney Buxton, Esq., M.P., Cosmo Bonsor, Esq., Adam Murray, Esq., W. Gayler, Esq.; Secretary, F. L. Davies, Esq., of the Treasury. The terms of reference to the Committee are:—

"To inquire into and report whether it is desirable to effect any alteration in the system of the income tax, as at present prescribed and administered, under the following heads:

(a) The prevention of fraud and evasion.

(b) The treatment of income derived from

copyrights, patent rights, and terminable annuities.

(c) The allowances made in respect of the depreciation of assets charged to capital account.

(d) The system of computing profits assessable under Schedule D on the average of the profits actually realised in the three years preceding the year of assessment.

(e) The rules and regulations governing the recovery by taxpayers of over-payments of income tax."

**Incorporated Society of Authors, The.** established in 1884 to defend the interests of those who produce literary, dramatic, and musical property, to maintain the rights of all authors of the above works, to advise them as to questions of copyright, and in other ways to render them assistance in their agreements and the publication of their works; to help them to recover accounts and moneys due under their agreements, or for work sent to magazines, etc. Also to procure in England the passing of an Act which shall amend and consolidate the law of Copyright, Imperial or International. It is the only association of the kind in England, but its model, *La Société des Gens de Lettres*, has been flourishing for over fifty years in France. The organ of the Society is *The Author* (monthly). Office, 39, Old Queen Street, S.W. Chairman, Mr. Douglas Freshfield (1904). Secretary, G. Herbert Thring.

**Inebriates Acts, '98 and '99, The.** See SESSION, sect. 58, in ed. '99, and sect. 62, in ed. 1900. Other Acts were passed prior to that of '98. Under the Act of '79 an inebriate had himself voluntarily to apply for admission to a retreat. The '98 Act made compulsion legal in the case of such drunkards as by repeated drunkenness in public or by crime brought themselves within reach of legal procedure. The Licensing Act 1902 gave power to commit a wife who was an habitual drunkard to a retreat. There are three kinds of institutions to which inebriates may be sent: viz.,—(1) Certificated Inebriate Reformatories, (2) State Inebriate Reformatories, which are for the worst cases, and (3) Licensed Retreats, in which there has been marked improvement in late years.

**Inebriety, Society for the Study of.** Qualified medical practitioners are admitted as members. Hon. Sec., T. N. Kelynack, M.D., M.R.C.P., 120, Harley Street, London, W.

**Inland Revenue.** The Commissioners of H.M. Inland Revenue form the Board of Inland Revenue, which was established in 1849, and controls the collection of the Excise Duties, Death Duties, Stamp Duties, and Income and other Taxes. For details of the amounts collected under these heads see FINANCE NATIONAL, pp. 185-6. Chairman, Sir H. W. Primrose, K.C.B., C.S.I., I.S.O.; Deputy-Chairman, L. N. Guillemaud; Commissioners, B. Mallet, E. E. N. Bower; Special Commissioners of Income Tax, W. Gyles, H. W. Page Phillips, S. P. Foster; Joint Secretaries (Excise) J. B. Meers, C.B. (Stamps and Taxes) E. E. Stoodley.

**Institute of Oil Painters, The** (founded '83), has its headquarters at 191, Piccadilly, W. The Exhibitions, which are held annually, commencing in October, are open to all artists, and the principle of selection is the same as at the Royal Academy (*q.v.*). President, Frank Walton, R.I.; Vice-President, S. Melton Fisher; Secretary, W. T. Blackmore.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES AND STATISTICS.

### I. FIRE.

Despite the severe punishment meted out to the British offices operating in North America during the opening months of 1904, most of the companies are able to show a very fair margin of profit as the result of the year's trading. The curtailment of revenue anticipated as the result of the introduction of revised tariffs being postponed for at least another twelve months, most of the leading fire offices were able to report a gratifying increase of income. Beyond the disastrous conflagrations at both Baltimore and Toronto, occasioning losses of upwards of £5,000,000 and £1,600,000 respectively, there was nothing to disturb the equanimity of insurance managers or shareholders. The Baltimore conflagration was the primary cause of the National of Ireland going out of business. The sale, however, of their Canadian business in order to meet the claims at Baltimore enabled the shareholders to escape loss at Toronto.

The chief characteristic of the year was undoubtedly the numerous and far-reaching amalgamations announced. Mention should be made of the transfer of the Manchester Fire Office with a fire revenue of over £732,000 to the Atlas, which deal will, in addition to swelling the capital, no doubt entitle the Atlas to rank as one of the millionaire fire offices. With regard to the National of Ireland, it is understood that the Yorkshire Insurance Office merely proposes to acquire certain sections, leaving the former office to liquidate its American business and most of the Continental commitments. It is hoped that this deal will bring an additional revenue of something like £150,000 to the books of the Yorkshire. The Commercial Union is about to take over the business of the Hand in Hand, the oldest fire office in the world, established in the year 1696. This transfer is unique in many ways, the office being a mutual one. It is stated that in exchange for a revenue of some £402,673 and funds amounting to no less than £3,214,365, a trust fund is to be created to cover the liabilities of the society under its life and annuity contracts, in addition to which the purchaser has to provide for bonuses and reduction of premiums.

There was no memorable conflagration to mar the usually favourable results obtained on the home business, the most notable fire being the destruction of the London & North Western Railway Depot, involving a loss of some £220,000, of which one-third approximately fell on the railway company. The Manchester Warehouse District was visited by a somewhat extensive outbreak, occasioning a loss estimated at nearly £40,000. Several mansions and schools fell a prey to the flames, the destruction of Knepp Castle, near West Grinstead, occasioning a loss of about £50,000.

The risks of municipal insurance found a vivid illustration in the destruction of the Shoreditch Town Hall. It is understood that the first policy issued by the Municipal Mutual Co., a creation of recent date, whereby the properties under the control of the associated municipal authorities become mutually insured, was written at the above hall to cover this self-same hall. It appears somewhat as an irony of fate that the first claim should arise under

policy No. 1 for £40,000, covering each block for £20,000. However, the organisers of this enterprising concern were said to have welcomed this claim of about £10,000 as a test of the soundness of their scheme. The City Corporation, after an exhaustive inquiry on the part of the City Lands Committee, vetoed the suggested adoption of a scheme of municipal insurance for all buildings within the City area, pronouncing the opinion that at existing rates such a scheme was foredoomed to failure. Reference may be made to the attempted introduction of State Fire Insurance in France, where the Government is for the moment-favourable to the project. If, as stated, it is proposed to undercut current rates, the French fire companies must be somewhat uneasy.

With regard to alteration in rating, there is little to record beyond an increase of rates for congested districts in important provincial centres—notably Glasgow; the rates under the London and Mercantile Tariff, on the other hand, have been slightly modified.

Efforts are being made to secure a discount for premises in which an approved system of fire alarms is installed, provided such installation is coupled with a properly equipped scheme of fire appliances—such as the Grinnell, the May-Oatway or the Pearson. There is no doubt but that the offices will be prepared to concede a suitable compensation.

The Central Insurance Co., the Fine Art and General, and the National Union have all introduced what they term non-contentious or indisputable fire policies. These are non-tariff offices, and they appear to offer simple contracts and advantages worth the consideration of the would-be policy-holder. The proceedings of these companies may lead the tariff offices to modify their conditions.

The Century Insurance Company has entered the field for Fire business.

### Premium Income and Fire Losses.

The aggregate premium income of fire offices for 1903 amounted to about £22,000,000, and the losses to about £11,000,000. The number of companies in the United Kingdom of any importance whose business is entirely or mainly that of fire insurance is 44; about 30 compose the London Salvage Corps; and about 67 companies contribute towards the expenses of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade at the rate of £35 per million on the amount of property insured. The premiums and losses of British fire insurance companies are given below from Stone & Cox's *Policy Tables* (Aug. 1904), and returns since made:—

Name of Office.	Premium Income.	Fire Losses.
	£	£
Alliance (1824) . . .	889,138	387,354
Atlas (1808) . . .	519,377	270,767
Bolton Mutual (1876) . . .	11,261	576
British Law (1888) . . .	71,888	27,503
Caledonian (1805) . . .	373,976	182,983
Central . . .	55,060	17,047
Commercial Union (1861) . . .	1,771,820	862,759



Name of Office.	Premium Income.	Fire Losses.
	£	£
Co-operative (1869) . .	25,074	13,067
County (1806) . . . .	307,911	109,405
Ecclesiastical (1837) . .	38,226	24,644
Essex and Suffolk (1802) .	36,053	12,121
Fine Art and General (1890)	77,827	35,853
Guardian (1821) . . . .	475,329	226,284
Hand-in-Hand (1696) . .	130,071	53,300
Law Fire (1845) . . . .	163,910	51,596
Law Union and Crown (1854) . . . . .	210,766	90,726
Liverpool and London and Globe (1836) . . . .	2,067,195	1,043,513
London and Lancashire (1862) . . . . .	1,238,770	539,752
London Assurance (1720) .	513,086	237,379
Manchester (1824) . . . .	685,218	391,958
Mutual Guarantee (1876) .	6,493	1,958
National of Great Britain (1897) . . . . .	22,534	7,033
National of Ireland (1822)	359,428	244,109
National Union (1895) . .	43,398	20,611
North British and Mercan- tile (1809) . . . . .	1,820,381	937,269
Northern (1836) . . . .	1,019,209	492,152
Norwich Union (1797) . .	1,140,351	586,347
Patriotic (1824) . . . .	187,023	56,752
Phoenix (1782) . . . . .	1,421,187	766,512
Primitive Methodist (1866)	2,765	1,019
Royal (1845) . . . . .	2,848,341	1,386,883
Royal Exchange (1720) . .	636,857	310,506
Scottish County (1895) . .	16,188	7,882
Scottish Union and National (1824) . . . .	578,032	296,055
State (1891) . . . . .	137,505	73,677
Sun Fire (1710) . . . .	1,222,666	622,027
Union (1714) . . . . .	585,092	279,812
Welsh Baptist (1838) . . .	322	8
Welsh Calvinistic (1886) .	724	12
Wesleyan Methodist Trust (1872) . . . . .	7,936	3,823
Westminster (1717) . . . .	99,835	39,546
West of Scotland (1886) . .	24,549	13,960
Yorkshire (1824) . . . .	192,951	97,591

with other wealthy companies which have approved its system.

## II. LIFE.

One of the most important features of the year as regards life assurance was the attention given to the subject by the outside insurance press. Almost every popular paper has its insurance article, and the offices on their side have had to cater for this advertisement by offering their wares in more attractive forms. Monthly premiums, non-medical schemes of insurance, guaranteed surrender values, automatic non-extended insurance in case of lapse, and such like privileges, are likely to become the rule instead of the exception in the near future.

Of greater interest to those holding or contemplating life assurance in **Colonial Life Assurance Companies** is the extension of section 54 of the Income Tax Act, 1853, to apply to these institutions, which were heretofore excluded. Policyholders in Indian and Colonial Life Offices (though not American) are for purposes of exemption from income tax on premiums paid for life assurance or deferred annuities on the same footing as those in English offices—that is, entitled to exemption to the extent of one-sixth of their income. Policyholders are indebted to Sir H. S. King, whose firm (Messrs. H. S. King & Co.) are the London agents of the Australian Mutual Provident Society.

A noteworthy sign of the times is the attention given by **Educational Institutions to Insurance**. The London School of Economics, the City of London College, the Progressive Correspondence College have all provided courses of instruction, more or less advanced, to meet the requirements of the profession; and tested by the examining bodies—viz. the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries and the Federated Insurance Institutes—this feature should in time make for efficiency. The History, Theory, and Present Systems of Insurance can be taken as one of the Honours subjects for the B.Sc. (Final) Economics Degree of the University of London.

A Parliamentary notice was issued, dated Nov. 16th, 1904, of a proposed transfer of the undertaking and business of the Hand in Hand Fire and Life Insurance Society to the Commercial Union Assurance Co. (Ltd.) This is another instance of a mutual society going over to a proprietary company. The premium incomes and dates of establishment of both offices will be found in the tables given above. In a prospectus dated Nov. 1st the Hand in Hand Society practically abolished its bonus system in its life branch in favour of guaranteed results at past rates of bonus, no alteration being made in the premium rates. Mention may be made of the experiment of free life assurance coupons by *London Opinion*—an improvement on the more familiar accident coupon, and guaranteed by the Norwich Union Life Office.

As the financial year with the great majority of life offices closes at the end of December, published reports of their position do not appear for some months subsequently. According to the returns relating to life assurance companies in 1903 to the Board of Trade, and published in 1904, the important particulars in the table below are notified.

The above figures are, with a few exceptions, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1903.

The British and foreign business of the **Western Assurance Co.**, whose chief office is at Toronto and whose branch office in Great Britain is at 2, Change Alley, Cornhill, has made good progress. The fire premiums of this company for 1903 amounted to £696,870, and the fire losses to £308,594.

The **Loss of Profit Policy of the Profits and Income Insurance Company** covers consequential loss which is not provided for by the ordinary fire or boiler policy, and also provides the means of meeting fixed charges, thus maintaining unimpaired the normal revenue. Loss through boiler explosions and epidemic is also covered at a slightly additional premium. The insurance of profit or fixed charges is a practical necessity to every manufacturing and trading concern. During the past few years the company's system has been carefully matured, and is now stated to be perfected on a scientific basis. The premiums appear to be moderate, and claims are paid in an equitable manner which is practically automatic. The company has secured facilities for re-insuring large sums

## Board of Trade Returns.

	Ordinary Companies.	Industrial Companies.
	£	£
Received Premiums . . .	22,998,588	10,265,896
"    Consideration for Annuities . . .	2,012,131	3,420
Received Net Interest and Dividends . . .	9,452,697	776,549
Paid Claims . . .	16,344,325	3,916,391
"    Commission . . .	1,190,644	2,553,294
"    Expenses of Management . . .	1,951,935	1,880,101
Added to Funds . . .	9,917,940	2,044,389
Total Life and Annuity Funds . . .	267,358,146	25,341,156

The number and amount of assurances and annuities existing in the Ordinary and Industrial branches are as under:—

## ORDINARY BRANCH.

Assurances.	Number.	Amount.
		£
Whole Term of Life . . .	964,293	425,428,023
Limited Number of Premiums . . .	62,091	35,026,447
Endowment Assurances . . .	1,071,938	183,529,085
Annuities—Immediate . . .	36,350	1,838,020
"    Deferred . . .	14,702	381,469

## INDUSTRIAL BRANCH.

(Sickness and Friendly Society contracts not included.)

Assurances.	Number.	Amount.
		£
Whole Term of Life . . .	20,117,231	195,822,816
Limited Number of Premiums . . .	1,336	7,999
Endowment Assurances . . .	486,384	4,825,038
Annuities—Immediate . . .	65	2,034
"    Deferred . . .	14	310

Of the British, Colonial and American Companies transacting ordinary life assurance in the United Kingdom are the following, arranged alphabetically, according to the *Insurance Guide* of Stone & Cox (July 1904), and later returns:—

Name of Office.	Year ending	Life Premium Income.
Abstainers and General (Ord.) (1883) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	£ 44,637
Alliance (1824) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	585,468
Atlas (1868) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	164,409
British Equitable (1854) . . .	Jan. 31, 1904	134,872
British Homes (1898) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	98,153
British Life (1896) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	14,222
British Workman's (Ord.) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	143,692
Caledonian (1833) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	122,873
Canada Life (1846) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	575,135
Century (1897) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	26,472
Citizens' (Ord.) (1886) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	186,036

Name of Office.	Year ending	Life Premium Income.
		£
City of Glasgow (1838) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	234,094
Clergy Mutual (1829) . . .	May 31, 1903	241,803
Clerical Medical and General (1824) . . .	June 30, 1904	331,590
Colonial Mutual (1873) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	328,894
Commercial Union (1861) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	253,842
Co-operative (Ord.) (1867) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	8,697
Eagle (1807) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	176,164
Economic (1823) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	245,296
Edinburgh (1823) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	293,157
Empire Guarantee (Ord.) (1900) . . .	June 30, 1904	523
English and Scottish Law (1839) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	233,804
Equitable (1762) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	188,167
Equitable (United States) (1859) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	11,921,747
Equity and Law (1844) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	325,545
Friends' Provident (1832) . . .	Nov. 20, 1903	180,391
General (1837) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	195,724
Gresham (1848) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	991,430
Guardian (1821) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	224,811
Hand-in-Hand (1836) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	263,724
Law Life (1823) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	267,587
Law Union and Crown (1825) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	362,805
Legal & General (1836) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	421,309
Life Association of Scotland (1838) . . .	April 5, 1904	382,681
Liverpool and London and Globe (1836) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	246,081
London & Lancashire Life (1862) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	286,041
London Assurance (1720) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	166,820
London, Edinburgh and Glasgow (Ord.) (1881) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	59,563
London Life (1806) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	362,922
Marine and General (1852) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	117,691
Metropolitan (1835) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	157,358
Mutual of Australasia (1869) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	215,717
Mutual of New York (1842) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	11,618,074
National Mutual (1830) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	179,251
National Mutual of Australasia (1869) . . .	Sept. 30, 1903	447,339
National of Ireland ('22) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	12,820
National Provident (1835) . . .	Nov. 20, 1903	459,483
New York (1845) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	14,624,388
North British and Mercantile (1823) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	902,581
Northern (1836) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	264,628
Norwich Union (1808) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	588,632
Patriotic (1824) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	21,953
Pearl (Ordinary) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	151,272
Pelican and British Empire (1797) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	412,002
Profits & Income (1901) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	6,455
Provident (1806) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	240,559
Provident Clerks (1840) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	165,231
Provident Free Homes (1889) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	75,242
Prudential (Ord.) (1848) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	3,814,856
Refuge (Ord.) (1864) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	471,999
Rock (1806) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	181,867
Royal (1845) . . .	Dec. 31, 1903	654,140



Name of Office.	Year ending	Life Premium Income.
Royal Exchange (1720)	Dec. 31, 1902	240,602
Sceptre (1864)	Dec. 31, 1903	70,334
Scottish Accident (1896)	Dec. 31, 1903	15,567
Scottish Amicable (1826)	Dec. 31, 1903	272,359
Scottish Equitable (1831)	Mar. 1, 1904	382,591
Scottish Imperial (1865)	Dec. 31, 1903	58,493
Scottish Life (1881)	Dec. 31, 1903	95,934
Scottish Metropolitan (1876)	Dec. 31, 1903	70,910
Scottish Provident (1837)	Dec. 31, 1903	634,541
Scottish Temperance (1883)	Dec. 31, 1903	126,432
Scottish Union and National (1824)	Dec. 31, 1903	305,028
Scottish Widows' Fund (1815)	Dec. 31, 1903	1,079,864
Standard (1825)	Nov. 15, 1903	950,460
Star (1843)	Dec. 31, 1903	571,594
Sun Life (1810)	Dec. 31, 1903	564,213
Sun Life of Canada (1865)	Dec. 31, 1903	636,322
Union (1813)	Dec. 31, 1903	352,586
United Kingdom Temperance (1840)	Dec. 31, 1903	517,668
University (1825)	Apr. 30, 1904	60,849
Victoria (1860)	Dec. 31, 1903	12,570
Westminster and General (1836)	Dec. 31, 1903	61,505
Yorkshire (1824)	Dec. 31, 1903	99,179

## INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE.

Life assurance as transacted at the **Post Office** is not suited to the habits of the working classes, and the number of policies issued by it is therefore very small. According to the last annual report of the Postmaster-General, for year ending March 31st, 1904, the number of Post Office assurances was 592 for £31,413. The number of immediate annuity contracts entered into was 1763 for £43,973. The number of deferred annuities granted was 157 for £3424.

On the other hand, an enormous number of life policies are granted to the masses by industrial life assurance companies and collecting friendly societies; and this kind of insurance has prodigiously increased during the last fourteen years—so much so that nearly half the population of this country is insured in them.

During the year a new Industrial Company, viz., **The Popular Life Assurance Co., Ltd.**, made its appearance, and deposited £20,000, in accordance with the Life Assurance Companies Act. It varied the usual Industrial Policy by issuing a **Dividend Contract** under which 4 per cent. is to be paid every year upon the premiums paid.

Industrial insurance is making rapid strides, and its interests have, since May 1904, been represented by the *Insurance Mail*, a weekly review, the circulation of which, it is understood, has already reached the phenomenal number of 12,000 copies per week.

The **Prudential** has the largest industrial business: its funds exceed £50,000,000, and in 1903 it settled no less than £2,100,824 in claims, of which £20,000 represented deaths from drowning, accidents, and explosions.

Of the Collecting Friendly Societies the **Liverpool Victoria Legal** has the largest pre-

mium income, and this society pays good bonuses. The **Aberdeen and Northern Friendly Society** announced a bonus to its members of 30s. per cent. per annum for the last five years. The **Co-operative Insurance Society**, in the interest of Co-operative Societies, introduced a scheme for the insurance of members based upon the average amount of their annual purchases, without reference to age or health. One penny of every £1 of purchases is considered the premium, and secures a policy for Four Shillings, and larger purchases secure proportionate benefits.

A novel feature of the policies of the **Pioneer Life Office** is that they are "protective," one-half the sum assured being paid in the event of loss of one limb or one eye by accident.

## Premium-Incomes of Industrial and Collecting Societies.\*

Name of Company.	Year ending	Premium Income.
<b>Industrial Companies.</b>		£
†Abstainers & General (1883)	Dec. 1903	8,444
British Legal (1863)	June 1903	147,826
†British Workman's (1866)	Dec. 1903	739,160
British Natural Premium (1891)	Dec. 1903	27,000
†Co-operative (1899)	Dec. 1903	1,819
†Empire Guarantee (1900)	June 1903	356
†London, Edinburgh & Glasgow (1881)	Dec. 1903	389,951
London & Manchester (1869)	Mar. 1904	241,005
†Pearl (1864)	Dec. 1903	1,071,282
Pioneer (1892)	Mar. 1904	31,045
†Prudential (1848)	Dec. 1903	5,846,555
†Refuge (1864)	Dec. 1903	1,266,542
Salvation Army (18 months) (1867)	June 1903	200,433
†Scottish Imperial (1866)	Dec. 1903	3,696
United Provident (1900)	June 1903	19,129
Universal (1866)	Dec. 1903	11,092
Wesleyan and General (1841)	Dec. 1903	590,707
Yorkshire Provident (1870)	Dec. 1903	23,005
<b>Collecting Societies.</b>		
Aberdeen & Northern (1862)	Dec. 1903	12,133
Blackburn Philanthropic Burial (1839)	Dec. 1903	72,662
Blackburn Philanthropic Mutual (1863)	Dec. 1903	7,692
City of Glasgow F. S. (1862)	Dec. 1903	36,000
General Friendly (1884)	Dec. 1902	68,597
Liverpool Victoria Legal (1843)	Dec. 1903	830,069
Loyal Philanthropic (1844)	Dec. 1903	22,401
Royal Liver (1850)	Dec. 1903	654,945
Royal London (1861)	Dec. 1903	730,405
Scottish Legal (1852)	Dec. 1903	228,156

\* According to the *Stone and Cox Insurance Guide* (July 1904), and later returns.

† Industrial Branch.

A review of the present systems of Life Assurance, as transacted in this country, with special reference to recent schemes established as new features by particular offices, appears below. First, however, a brief summary of the ordinary-forms of Life Assurance may be given. These can be subdivided under two headings, **Participating and Non-Participating**. The former class, in consideration of an increased premium being paid, shares in the profits of the business, called bonuses, and the latter does not. In the participating section the profits added will usually exceed the increase in the premium paid; but the non-participating policy-holders are not affected by the profits of the office, theirs being what the Clerical, Medical, and General Life Office aptly calls a "system of definite contracts."

The application of profits by way of bonus can be made in a variety of ways:—

1. By additions to the policy in reversionary value, the bonus so added being payable when the policy becomes a claim.
2. By reduction of premiums over a term of years, or during the continuance of the assurance; or to cancel the payment of premiums in old age.
3. By payment in cash.
4. By making the assurance payable during the life of the person assured, by converting it into an endowment assurance.
5. Or, in the case of endowment policies, by making the date of maturity earlier.

Sometimes the profits are deferred and allotted only to policies which have been in force a specified number of years, or, in the case of endowment assurances, those who survive the term. These are called **Deferred Bouses**, and should, under ordinary circumstances, be larger than those which vest immediately.

If the profits of a particular class of policy are pooled and divided at the end of a given time amongst the survivors of that class, they are known as **Tontine Bonuses**.

The usual forms of Life Assurance are:—

The **Ordinary Whole-Life Assurance**, with or without profits, under which the assured, by paying a premium throughout life, secures the payment of a sum at his death.

**Whole-Life Limited Payments**, where the payment of premiums is limited to a specified number of years.

**Endowment Assurance**, where the sum assured is paid at a given age, or at previous death.

**Joint Life Assurance**, the sum assured being payable on the death of the first.

**Insurance of Two or more Lives**, the amount assured being payable on the death of the survivor of two or more persons.

**Contingent Survivorship Assurance**, the amount being paid on the death of one life, providing that another be living.

**Short Period Assurance**, under which the risk of death is covered only for a given term of years.

Several of the ordinary life assurance companies have in recent years established what they call new features in life assurance. These, as far as is reasonably practicable, will be classified as under:—

#### 1. Endowment Policies.

The **Scottish Provident Institution** grants endowment assurance with or without bonus additions: the entire surplus arising under

such assurance with profit tables is to belong exclusively to those assured under this class. A division of surplus will take place as at Dec. 31st, 1908, and septennially thereafter. An interim bonus of £1 10s. per cent. per annum will be added to the sum assured in the event of death before the next division of surplus. Bonuses thereafter are to be calculated on the compound system, a uniform annual percentage being allocated to the sum assured and previous bonus additions. Paid-up policies on the usual plan and surrender values are allowed. Optional endowment assurances at whole-life rates with option of conversion are granted by the **Pelican and British Empire Life Office**. The **London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Assurance Co.** grants double endowment assurance without medical examination. By such an assurance £100 is payable in the event of death previous to the endowment period, but if the assured survives this period, £200 is payable. So also do the **Star Life Office**, the **Prudential**, the **Refuge**, the **Standard Life**, the **Scottish Union and National**, and the **Scottish Equitable Assurance Companies**. The latter calls the plan a **Guaranteed Tontine Endowment Scheme**.

The **Yorkshire Fire and Life Insurance Co.** has brought out a new table, giving **Endowment Insurance at Minimum Cost**, but with profits deferred until the attainment of the endowment age. The same company has brought out another new scheme, under which, if death occurs before the endowment period, £1000 is paid to the legal representatives, but if that period is reached, the assured is entitled to any one of the four following options: 1. A cash payment of £1500. 2. An annuity for life of £52, and cash payment at death of £1500. 3. An annuity of £102, payable for 20 years certain. 4. An annuity for life varying in amount according to the age at entry and the duration of the endowment period. In connection with the second option it is explained that the assured can at any time take the £1500 and end the contract, the annuity being thus treated as merely payment of interest.

**Semi-Endowment Policies** are also granted by the **Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada**. They differ from the ordinary endowment ones in the following manner. While an ordinary endowment contract provides for the payment of a fixed sum at the end of the term specified, or in the event of previous death, a semi-endowment policy provides for the payment of double the amount on the death of the assured before the expiration of the endowment period.

The **London and Lancashire Life Office** has introduced a **Special Endowment Scheme**, combining a family provision with a good investment or a pension for life. Policies under this scheme are particularly advantageous to the insurer, in so far that the premiums charged are about equal to the non-profit rates of other offices, yet the assured has the right to receive a large cash bonus should he attain the Endowment age.

The **Scottish Life Assurance Co.** has issued two forms of **Guaranteed Option Policies**. The special features are **Guaranteed Paid-up Policies**, **Surrender Values**, **Extended Assurance** if premiums are unpaid, and these are actually endorsed on the policy. Either a 20-payment Life Policy or 20-year Endowment Assurance can be effected on this plan. As an illustration of the former policy, assuming



this company's previous rate of bonus, a person aged 35 for £37 4s. 2d. would secure a Whole-Life Assurance for £1000, premiums limited to 20 payments. At the end of the 13th year, for example, the bonuses would have amounted to £217 10s., and from figures guaranteed in the policy the assured could select a paid-up assurance for £800, or a cash surrender value for £333, or remain insured for 32 more years, if he desires to discontinue payment of premiums.

The Norwich Union Mutual Life Office has devised an entirely new Investment for Small Savings. It is simply Single Payment Insurance without Medical Examination. The plan is known as the **Current Savings Policy**. An investor aged 40 deposits a single premium £50, and receives a policy insuring £75, with full profits payable at death or at 60 years of age. The insurance benefits are entered on after 12 months, but in case of death within that period the premium is returned with 3½ per cent. interest. The loan value of these policies after two years rises rapidly from 90 per cent. of the deposited premium, and the effect of the Norwich Union Bonus will be to increase the policy to £100 by the time the contract matures. The return is over 3½ per cent. compound interest.

The Scottish Imperial, the Scottish Metropolitan, the Union Assurance Society, the Star Life Office and the Scottish Provident have all introduced **Endowment Assurance Policies with Guaranteed Bonuses**. The Royal Insurance Company permits its with-profit Endowment Assurance policy-holders to leave their bonuses with the company, these accumulating to large sums by the time the policy matures. The Endowment Assurance policies of the **Mutual Life of Australasia** are endorsed with guaranteed surrender values, and can be effected (if desired) by monthly premiums and without medical examination.

The **Equitable of the United States** has issued a new Endowment Bond, under which the return in case of death can never be less than the premiums paid compounded at 4 per cent. interest.

## 2. Instalment, Debenture, and Investment Policies.

A variation from the usual settlement of a life policy by payment at death or at a fixed date is for the office either to—

(a) Pay the sum assured by instalments, or

(b) Pay a percentage on the sum assured for so many years, the amount itself being paid at the end of that period.

For example, the **Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society**, the **Pelican and British Empire Life Office**, have schemes under which 6 per cent. is guaranteed for 10 years after the sum assured becomes due, and the amount of the policy is paid at the end of that time. Other offices offering similar benefits are the **City of Glasgow**, the **National Mutual**, the **Provident Life**, the **English and Scottish Law Life**, the **Scottish Metropolitan**, and the **Gresham**. The **Norwich Union Mutual Life**, under its 5-per-cent. Guaranteed Income Policies, grants commutation values at any time whilst the income is being received, and, further, places these policies on a non-forfeiture plan. This Society's non-forfeiture plan works out so favourably under a 5-per-cent. Guaranteed Income Endowment Assurance for 20 years, that after 4 years the

policy can be maintained in force without further payment of premium, subject to a debt of the outstanding premiums and interest. Some of the offices undertaking to pay the sum assured under their policies (if desired) by instalments are the **Edinburgh Life Office**, the **Provident Life**, the **Sun Life of Canada**, and most of the American companies.

In the **Edinburgh Life Office** a man aged 30 would pay £16 instead of £20 17s. 6d. for a Whole-Life Policy for £1000, payable in 20 instalments. By this means the difficulty of investment is got over. Still another plan is to guarantee a percentage of the sum assured on the maturity of an Endowment Assurance policy during the remainder of the life of the assured, the payment of the sum itself being made to his wife or nominee at his death. The **Old Equitable**, the **Edinburgh**, the **Life Association of Scotland**, the **Colonial Mutual Life Office**, the **Marine and General Mutual**, and the **Citizens' Life Assurance Co. of Australia** favour this form of policy.

In the "**Old Equitable Life Assurance Society**," so named to distinguish it from its namesake of America, a policy called a **Perfect Endowment Assurance** for £1000 would cost about £40 per annum for 30 years only to a person aged 30. Under this policy £50 per annum would be paid from age 60 to the death of the life assured, when the £1000 would at once become payable. At the rate of premium stated, the policy would be entitled to share in the society's profits, which are distributed upon a unique system.

The **National Mutual Life Office** has introduced a 3-per-cent. **Dividend Policy**, also obtainable from the **Sun Life of Canada**. The feature is that the office allows 3 per cent. per annum on the premiums paid to date. As an illustration, if £100 is the premium and this will secure an endowment assurance payable in 25 years, on this plan for £1806 (age at entry 30), the **National Mutual Life Assurance Society** will pay 3 per cent. on one premium at the end of the first year, 3 per cent. on two premiums at the end of two years, and so on. The policy of the **Sun Life of Canada** is on the 20-Payment Life plan, and the 3-per-cent. interest or dividend credits can be left on deposit with the company at 3½ per cent. compound interest. The **Hand in Hand Fire and Life Society**, the **National Mutual of Australasia**, and **Scottish Provident Institution**, have **Investment plans** whereby, by combining an immediate annuity, a return of over 3½ per cent. can always be obtained on amounts invested. At some ages, in the case of the **National Mutual of Australasia**, the return is close upon 3½ per cent. per annum, and this would be increased by periodical additions of bonuses.

The **Scottish Widows' Fund** allows its policies, when due, to be deposited with it for not more than 20 years, and during that period pays 3 per cent. per annum on such amount deposited.

The **New York Life Insurance Co.** issues a form of policy called an "**Insurance Bond with guaranteed interest**," which combines insurance with a profitable investment for savings. The bonds are purchased by annual payments extending over a period of 10, 15, or 20 years; and as soon as the bond is fully paid up it yields interest at the rate of either 3 per cent. or 4 per cent. per annum for the remainder of life, according to the kind selected—the higher rate of interest, of course, involving a

larger annual payment from the bond-holder. In the event of the holder's death during the period for which the bond has been granted, all remaining payments will be cancelled and the bond at once become payable for its full amount, the same as an ordinary Endowment Insurance. If, however, the payments by the holder improved at either 3 per cent. or 4 per cent., as the case may be, should exceed the face value of the bond at the time of death within the period, the company would, instead of paying the face value, pay a sum equivalent to the return of all premiums paid with either 3 per cent. or 4 per cent. compound interest.

The Royal Exchange Assurance under the heading of **Guaranteed Optional Investment Policies** has recently introduced a new scheme under which a person aged 30 next birthday, by payment of an annual sum of £35 3s., is entitled to the following benefits upon the attainment of age 60, viz.: (a) An annual income of £50 for the rest of life, and a cash payment of £1000 at death; or (b) a free paid-up policy (payable at death) of £1914, subject to medical evidence of good health; or (c) a cash payment of £1200, or in the event of death before attainment of age 60 (a) a cash payment of £1200; or (b) a cash payment of £400, together with an annual income for 20 years of £50. After 3 years' premiums have been paid, each premium will secure a guaranteed proportional part of the benefits.

The Scottish Amicable Society, in order to meet the difficulty of finding satisfactory investments for the trust funds left by policyholders, issues what are called **Income Policies**, under which the office retains the sum assured when the policy becomes a claim until the death of the policyholder's widow or nominee—allowing 5½ per cent. to such nominee.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. has introduced 5-per-cent. **Investment Policies** which have been designed primarily for the use of husband and wife, securing to the latter, called the nominee, a 5-per-cent. investment after the death of her husband (the assured) if she should survive him; but such policies may also be taken out by other persons. On the death of the survivor of the assured and the nominee, the sum assured will be at once paid over to the executors or administrators of the assured. In the case of a husband and wife both dying leaving a child or children, and while any child is under age, the fund may, on the death of the survivor of the parents, either be at once paid over to the husband's executors or administrators and the matter closed; or it may, if the husband has so directed at the outset, be left in the hands of the company until the youngest child attains twenty-one, and the company will allow interest at 3½ per cent. Power is reserved to the assured to revoke the foregoing provisions, in which case the sum assured would, at his death, be at once paid to his legal representatives or assigns. If it should be desired, while the assured and nominee are both living, to discontinue payment of premiums, the company will give to the assured either a cash surrender value or a fully paid-up policy, securing a reduced amount of assurance and annuity. The assured alone is medically examined. If the nominee should die first, the policy becomes an ordinary one, participating in profits during the remainder of its currency.

The Rook Life Assurance Co. grants In-

vestment Policies by which small or large sums may be accumulated without any risk of losing the money, and the certainty of receiving back a sure and profitable return as regards sums down, annuities, marriage settlements, family endowments, educational annuities, and leasehold redemption funds; and the whole with or without life assurance.

The Mutual Life Association of Australasia has introduced a scheme of **Income Policies** which guarantee £100 a year for 10, 15, and 20 years certain, commencing at age 50, 55 or 60, with a specified benefit in the event of earlier death, and the option of a large cash surrender value on survival of the age selected, all benefits being guaranteed.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York is considered as the pioneer of life assurance which combines the modern feature of remunerative investment. It was the first to issue the popular 5-per-cent. gold-bond policy, under which, on the death of the assured, coupon bonds in denominations of £200 each payable to bearer are issued for the full value of that policy, and upon which interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is paid for 20 years, at the end of which time the full value of the bond is also paid, or, if preferred, the company guarantees to purchase each £1000 bond at a premium of £305 making its value £1305. Policies at low rates are issued to secure protection of capital and to cover shrinkage in investment values. Under these policies a man at 35 can secure protective cover for £1000 at an annual premium of £21 14s. 2d., and such policies carry guaranteed surrender values.

The New York Life Insurance Co. enables the assured to change the mode of payments of the proceeds of the policy as a death claim at any time within five years from the date of issue (if not then assigned) from payment in one sum to the beneficiary, as provided in the policy, to payments by yearly instalments as stated therein. Such payments may continue during the lifetime of the beneficiary, but never for less than a fixed number of years, and the payment of the first instalment will be made immediately upon receipt and approval of proofs of the death of the assured, and subsequent instalments will be paid annually thereafter as provided.—The Canada Life Assurance Company, the oldest Colonial office, which has branch offices throughout the country, also grants 5-per-cent. 20-year gold bonds, with options at the end of the accumulative period. Some of the Bonus results of this office are remarkable.

### 3. Policies at Reduced and Modified Premiums.

Instead of a uniform annual premium throughout the term, several Life Offices accept a **reduced premium for the first few years of assurance**, and increase it thereafter. This is an improvement on the former "half-credit" plan, for no debt attaches to the policy. As an illustration, in the Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Co. a person aged 21 can insure for £1000 against death for a premium of £12 1s. 8d. per annum for 5 years and £24 3s. 4d. thereafter, and participates in this company's Reversionary Bonus (35s. per cent. per annum) after the fifth year.

The Standard Life Office has a scheme of **Increasing Premiums for Limited Payment Policies**; the premiums are smallest for the



first 7 years, and are increased every 7 years until after 21 years, when the policy is paid up and premiums cease.

The United Kingdom Temperance and General Institution for a uniform premium of £10 will grant a **Maximum Diminishing Assurance**: commence at £1203, for example, at age 24, diminishing annually to £276 to age 60, and so on.

The Legal and General Life Office grants insurance at minimum premiums under its **Perfected Maximum Policies**. A large immediate addition to the sum assured is obtained, though no guaranteed surrender values are given under this plan, the premiums being as low as consistent with safety.

Other offices granting life assurances at minimum premiums are the Atlas, the Clerical, Medical, and General, the Equity and Law, the Law Life, London Assurance, National Mutual, Scottish Equitable, Norwich Union, and the Yorkshire. In some cases the difference between the minimum and ordinary premium is charged up as a debt on the policy for the future bonus to liquidate, whilst in others only a portion of the bonus is anticipated, and the premium is fixed, and not subject to increase, nor the sum assured to a debt.

The peculiar system of the "Old" Equitable with regard to its distribution of profits, renders their **Reduced Payment System** exceedingly attractive. The Scottish Provident Institution has adopted what may be called the **Low Premium and Deferred Bonus** system. The premiums for policies granted by this society are considerably lower than the average rates of other offices, and thus a much larger sum can be assured than can be assured by the same premium in other offices. The particular feature of the scheme is that the whole surplus is reserved for division exclusively among those (more than half of the whole number) who survive the period at which their premiums with compound interest at 4 per cent. amount to the sum assured. The London and Lancashire Life Office has a similar plan, bonuses being deferred until the expectation of life is attained.—The Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society has introduced the **Immediate Bonus Plan**. Under this scheme a table has been prepared by which members may pay very low premiums while retaining the right to share in the profits. The payments for those using the table have been fairly adjusted so as to put them on a footing of equality with members paying the higher ordinary premiums.

The Minimum Premium System referred to above was introduced by the Scottish Amicable Society in 1854. It is one of the most economical adaptations of life assurance yet devised.

The Pelican and British Empire Mutual Life Office issues **Diminishing Premium Policies**. Under these the premiums are limited in number and diminish in amounts at stated periods, the annual charge during the last few years becoming very small. The same office has made an arrangement which is described as **Bonus Policies at Minimum Premiums**. The rates are very little in excess of those for without-profit policies. The reversionary bonus to be allotted to the policies is always to be 1 per cent. per annum less than that allotted to the ordinary full-premium policies. If the bonus should fall below 1 per cent. these policies will get nothing, but will rank for their share beyond that proportion when the

distribution is more than that rate. The great advantage of this arrangement is that it involves no liability on the policy-holder. He is assured for a definite fixed sum, which cannot be reduced even if there is no bonus; nor can the premium be increased.—The Colonial Mutual Life Association, and also the Standard Life Office, under the **Reversible Premium Plan** issues policies whereby the sum assured becomes payable at death, and the premiums cease at the age of sixty or sixty-five, as selected at the outset, and afterwards the society will return one premium each year as long as the policyholder lives.—The London Life Association, to meet the case of those who require their assurance payments to be kept as low as possible from the outset, grants policies whereby one-half of the premiums payable during the first five years may be left on credit at 4 per cent. interest by policy-holders in the association. This office, which employs no agents, has recently improved upon this half-credit policy by a **New System of Minimum Policies**. There is no debt on the policy under this plan, and after 7 years participation in profits at a reduced rate is allowed, which operates to further reduce the premium. This premium is not subject to increase. The Metropolitan Life Assurance Society, an office which also pays no commission, in its **Discounted Abatement System** assumes a 33-per-cent. abatement, and discounts the premiums to this extent. No debt whatever attaches to the policy, and the premium is reduced to a minimum. After five years, if the rate of abatement by way of profit falls below 33 per cent. the premium would be increased (an unlikely occurrence); if it rises above 33 per cent. a further reduction in the premium would be made. This office also grants **Increasing Assurances** and guarantees surrender values under its non-participating Endowment Assurances. Mention may be made of what are known as **Convertible or Enlargeable Term Policies**. For a trifling advance on short-period rates an option is extended of converting a term-assurance to some other plan, so long as the change is effected before the policy runs out. Some of the offices offering this form of policy are the Atlas, City of Glasgow, English and Scottish Law Guardian, Old Equitable, Sun Life, Provident Life Office, and the Scottish Union and National. Thus, in the Provident Life Office, instead of paying £16 9s. 2d. per annum for a £1000 Whole-Life Policy, a man aged 25 can obtain this cover against death for only £12 16s. 8d. per annum for 15 years, during 10 years of which time he may convert the policy into a Whole-Life or Endowment Assurance without further medical examination, the new premium being that for his age at the time of conversion.

#### 4. Life Assurance without Medical Examination.

As mentioned above, several Life Offices, following the plan of the Caledonian Insurance Co., will grant policies on the **Double Endowment Plan** without medical examination. The Caledonian Insurance Co. also issues these policies by monthly premiums. To meet the case of those who do not desire a cash benefit on reaching the selected age, they provide instead of the endowment the option of a large paid-up policy or the exchange of an annuity for the endowment. Liberal cash values

will be allowed for the surrender of these assurances at any time after payment of two years' premiums. The Sun Life Office issues also immediate life assurances without medical examination by monthly premiums, and also ordinary policies by such premiums, for the convenience of those assurers—who are very numerous—who find it more convenient to pay premiums in small sums at short intervals instead of having to provide considerable amounts yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly. This scheme has recently been extended to women on the same terms and conditions.

The Standard Life Office, the Century, and the Mutual Life of Australasia have all adopted similar schemes of non-medical examination. The two last-mentioned offices accept monthly premiums, and the Mutual of Australasia incorporates in its policies **Guaranteed Surrender Paid-up Values**, and also allows immediate participation in profits.

#### 5. Partnership Policies.

The National Mutual Life Assurance Society has introduced a scheme for mercantile and professional firms called **Convertible Partnership Policies**. These are designed to meet the cases when after a few years a partnership may be dissolved, and the partnership policy is no longer required. In such a case, in exchange for the partnership policy, the society will grant to each partner a policy on his own life at the rate of premium for his original age at entry.—The Union Assurance Society has brought out a scheme under which policies are issued assuring a given sum on the death of the first of two lives, and convertible at any time into two separate single life policies, each for a sum not beyond 60 per cent. or three-fifths of the original sum assured at the rates of premium which would have been payable had these policies been effected when the original policy was issued. The conversion could be made at any time during the currency of the policy on the written request of both the assured and on production of satisfactory evidence that they are in good health, together with proof of title if necessary. This option is granted without any addition being made to the ordinary premiums for joint-life assurance. Similar plans are put forward by the Atlas Assurance Company and the Star Life Office.

#### 6. Female Life Assurance.

Until recently life offices were not favourably disposed to assure women, and would only grant them policies at premiums very much in excess of those charged to males. The United States insurance companies, which transact much assurance business in the United Kingdom, concede the same benefits in respect of non-forfeiture, freedom from restrictions, etc., in female policies at the same premium rates as are charged to males, and the British and Australian companies are now offering similar concessions. The Double Endowment Policy of the Prudential and the Monthly Premium Policies of the Sun Life Office are very suitable for women. The **Abstainers' and General Insurance Co.** have a unique pension scheme for women, whereby a large retiring allowance at 55 can be obtained for a very small annual premium.

#### 7. Assurances with Exemption from Payment of Premiums under circumstances involving Temporary or Permanent Incapacity.

The Sun Life Office has introduced what it terms the above-named policy, which means (a) that the policy cannot lapse so long as it has any surrender value; (b) if the assured has a breakdown in health he has no premiums to pay during the period of his incapacity; (c) if he becomes totally incapacitated the society will not trouble him for any more premiums; (d) if he meets with a very serious accident the society will pay him half the sum assured, keep the policy in force free of cost, and pay the balance of the policy at his death; (e) he can travel anywhere without paying an extra premium; (f) he can surrender his policy, and either receive a paid-up policy or withdraw its value in cash; (g) he can borrow money on his policy. It is stated that no other assurance office issues this policy.

The Law Life Assurance Society issues policies which provide for the discontinuance of premiums in the event of the assured becoming incapacitated, either by accident or bodily or mental disorders, from continuing to earn their own livelihood. These special benefits cease at age 65. Under this scheme female lives are not accepted. The Law Union and Crown Insurance Co. has also issued a table of rates giving these benefits to male lives, assuring for the whole of life by a limited number of payments, also to endowment assurances maturing at 50, 55, 60, or 65. The policy gives exemption from premium for any period of continuous incapacity caused as above stated, exceeding two months. This description of assurance is also transacted by the Scottish Accident Life and Fidelity Insurance Co., for the Exemption from Payment of Premiums on the life assured attaining the age of 70, or whilst the assured may be temporarily or permanently incapable by accidental bodily injury or illness, or by mental disorder, from attending to his usual profession, business, or occupation. The Protected Policy of the Star Life Assurance Society is one of this kind. The Century Insurance Company, the Scottish Temperance Life, and the Mutual of Australasia make a speciality of Combined Life and Accident Insurance, the last-named office endorsing guaranteed surrender values in its policies.

#### 8. Some Special Schemes of Life Assurance.

The Canada Life, the oldest Colonial office, and the Citizens of Australia have plans of assurance under which premiums are returned with the sum assured. This form of policy is popular in America and the Colonies, and might be with advantage more extensively cultivated here. The combination of plans of life assurance to give **Double Benefit Policies** is a favourite device. For example, the Abstainers and General and the General Life Offices combine a limited payment policy with an endowment at the time the payments cease. The Life Association of Scotland under its combined benefit policy pays half the sum assured on a given age being attained, and the balance at death thereafter. The Northern Assurance Co. issues policies combining Life Assurance with Deferred Annuities.

#### Total Abstainers and Vegetarians.

Several Life Offices offer special terms to total abstainers either by way of reduced



premiums or increased bonuses. The Abstiners and General, the Pelican and British Empire, the Scottish Temperance Life, the United Kingdom Temperance and General, and the Sceptre are of this number. The first-named company classifies vegetarians with a view to offering them the increased profits they deserve (if any).

#### Class Offices.

There are one or two offices which indicate by their name that they cater exclusively or particularly for special classes of lives. For example the Clergy Mutual and Clergy Pensions Institution for the clergy, the Friends' Provident for members of the Society of Friends, the University for members of universities, colleges or schools.

#### Naval, Military, or Mercantile Marine Policies.

The London and Lancashire Life Office has a special scheme for the insurance of Naval and Military Officers. It accepts these without extra payment at ordinary with-profit rates, profits being deferred until permanent retirement from the Service. The Yorkshire Insurance Co. has a similar scheme. The Clerical, Medical and General accept these risks at slightly increased premiums, more than compensated by the Clerical System of Bonuses if the life proves as good as that of a civilian. The Edinburgh Life Office charges a small extra payment only while the assured remains liable for military or naval foreign service. Officers and others in the Mercantile Marine Service are also accepted by the London and Lancashire Life Office under its Special Endowment Scheme (see Sect. I.) without extra premium. The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co. offers similar advantages.

#### 9. Children's Assurances and Endowments.

Children's Deferred Assurances are now effected by many offices. The leading method for such is that there are two scales of premiums. In one all that are paid are returnable if a child dies before 21. In the other scale, which is lower in the amount of premiums payable, these are non-returnable. On the child attaining 21 the policy comes into full force as a policy of insurance. By the scheme of the Atlas Assurance Company, if it should be desired to surrender the policy before the child attains 21, all the premiums paid, except the first, would be returned, but without interest. The Children's Endowment Policy of the National Mutual Life Association of Australasia appears to be much appreciated. The benefits of the policy are: (1) That the amount of the endowment shall be paid if the child survive the age of 21. (2) All premiums paid, with simple interest at 4 per cent. per annum, will be returned to the parent or his representatives if the child die before attaining this age. (3) That no further premiums shall be payable, and the policy shall be fully paid up, if the parent die before the child and during the currency of the policy. Policies are entitled to a full share in the profits, and no medical examination is required. At any time after three years' premiums have been paid, the policy may be exchanged for a paid-up one, assuring an amount bearing the same proportion to the original sum assured as the premiums paid bear to the total premiums payable.

The Norwich Union Life Office and the National Mutual Society have introduced Educational Annuities to commence at a given age of the child and to run for four or five years. They are a very inexpensive form of provision, and the policies carry valuable options.

#### 10. Annuity Schemes.

The National Mutual of Australasia is the cheapest office for Annuities. It returns generally  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum more than most offices, and in some instances the difference is as great as 2 per cent. per annum. The Royal Exchange Corporation will grant increased annuities to lives below the average in health.—The Hand-in-Hand Fire and Life Insurance Society has devised Special Deferred Annuity Policies to facilitate provision for old age. Instead of the amounts of the periodical premiums and their due dates being fixed at the outset, the premiums may be paid in any multiples of £1, and at any intervals which may be most convenient. If the payment of premiums is not continued or made regularly, nothing is lost. Each premium is quite independent of the payment of other premiums, and secures a certain definite amount of annuity, as if it constituted by itself a wholly separate transaction. At the deferred age, or at death, or on surrender, the policyholder is entitled to take a guaranteed cash value which will be found to be almost exactly the accumulated amount of the premiums paid with compound interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. The same society has introduced a new scheme of Immediate Annuities with a guaranteed return of part of the purchase-money in the event of early death or surrender. This scheme meets a large demand, and applications are received for annuities at the rate of 4, 6, 8 or 10 per cent. on the purchase-money. An absolutely guaranteed income can thus be secured at a higher rate than can be derived with safety from ordinary investments simultaneously with an equitable return of the purchase-money if the contract is cancelled by death or otherwise.

#### 11. Provision against Death Duties.

For providing a fund for payment of Death Duties under the Finance Act of '94 several life offices insert a clause in their policies that if requested by the legal personal representatives of the assured, entitled to receive the policy-moneys on grant of probate or letters of administration, they will either pay so much of the sum assured as will be enough to satisfy these duties to such representatives, or at their option pay the whole or so much of the policy-moneys as shall be required for these duties to the Inland Revenue Commissioners or any other persons lawfully entitled to receive the same under the beforementioned or any other statute.

#### 12. Loans on Personal Security.

Several British Life Assurance companies grant loans on personal security with life assurance. The English and Scottish Law Life Office and the Norwich Union offer very good terms in this line of business.

### III. MARINE INSURANCE.

The competition so prevalent in latter-day trading is probably nowhere so keen as in

Marine Insurance, and every year it is becoming more evident that any profits made at all commensurate with the risks undertaken depend almost entirely on outside or extraordinary influences. The premiums obtaining are continually the subjects of so much cutting, that in many instances, except by the very chance, it is practically impossible for any profit to be made, notwithstanding the large amounts which come forward for insurance. The market is so wide that the numerous attempts which have been made to establish tariffs have in nearly every instance fallen through, and it is difficult to forecast any brighter prospects for the future. The good effects of the general rise in rates in hull insurances, which took place some years ago, have almost entirely disappeared; and with the large reductions in rates and values for insurance at present being made the outlook is worse even than before.

Any review of the results of the business during particular years can only be based upon the balance sheets of those of the Marine Insurance Companies which are issued in such a way that the underwriting profits can be distinguished from the interest on premiums and reserves, which forms by far the larger part of their dividends; but the returns have steadily been declining since 1900-1, when, owing to the general prosperity in the world's trading, and to the large amount of shipping employed by the Government during the war in South Africa, there is no doubt that large profits were made by underwriters. Many steamers were laid up in port unemployed owing to bad trade during the last two years, and the rates of both Hull and Cargo insurances were much reduced in 1904. An attempt was made to steady the rates of insurances on hulls early in the year, which soon collapsed and the reductions went on as merrily as before. The companies afterwards agreed to a tariff for cargoes to Australia and the East.

The underwriters at Lloyd's are becoming so numerous and so powerful that several syndicates are already doing as much, if not more, business than any of the companies; and as their working expenses are infinitely less than the companies with their magnificent offices and large staffs, they are naturally able to accept lower rates. Hence, as may readily be seen, the explanation of the war in rates which has been going on for so many years, and the end of which, though all interested would gladly see it, no one can foretell, but it can only be by the weaker going to the wall, and by those who remain becoming stronger by their default.

The statements from time to time appearing in the press regarding war insurances, owing to the conflict between Russia and Japan, considerably exaggerated the amount of business placed, but it is probable that many underwriters did well in this direction. The number of captures was comparatively small, and several steamers with cargoes to Port Arthur or Vladivostok which were insured at very high rates (as much as 30 guineas per cent. was paid) arrived safely; and, as underwriters received additional premiums on nearly all hulls and cargoes to Mediterranean and Eastern ports, the profits on the war risks perhaps helped to counteract the baneful results of rate cutting and bad trade.

#### IV. ACCIDENT.

By far the most important change which has taken place in recent years by legislation between employers and employed has been caused by the **Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897**. The liability of an employer to his injured workmen is now regulated by the common law: by the **Employees Liability Act, 1880**; the **Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897**; and the **Workmen's Compensation Act, 1900**, which extended the Act of 1897 to workmen in agriculture. The liability thus imposed upon employers has been met by different kinds of insurance, the bulk of which is transacted by the existing accident insurance companies.

The year 1904 was undoubtedly satisfactory as a whole, although no striking developments occurred, except perhaps in connection with the insurance of Motor Cars. Competition for **Workmen's Compensation Act business**, which is undertaken by most Accident Insurance Companies and some Life Offices, was certainly not so keen as hitherto, and on the average higher rates of premiums were obtained. The tariff which was formed in 1898, and came to a deservedly inglorious end in 1899, was succeeded by an increasing desire on the part of the principal companies interested to support each other in securing adequate rates for large risks in the light of actual experience. The **Parliamentary Committee** appointed to investigate the working of those Acts reported, and amongst some twenty to thirty suggested amendments, special attention may be drawn to the following four, namely:—

(1) That no action should be maintainable by an injured workman at common law or under the **Employers' Liability Act of 1880** if the workman has a remedy under the **Workmen's Compensation Acts**. The simplest and most effective remedy to the present chaotic condition of things would appear to be, however, to repeal the Act of 1880 altogether;

(2) That all persons employed on building jobs or contracts should be protected by the **Compensation Acts**, thus removing the unjust anomaly (amongst others) of an inch in the height of a building robbing a workman or his widow and children of any compensation whatsoever;

(3) That the maximum capital sum recoverable should not exceed £500. At present, except in the event of death, no limit is fixed, and the employer is subjected to the most extortionate demands. If possible, it would be desirable to fix maximum sums according to the compensation payable to and the age of the injured workman;

(4) That **Medical Referees** should be salaried officials under the Acts, in order to secure strict impartiality. At present the Medical Referees are called upon to adjudicate when their very existence often depends upon either the friends of the employer or the mates of the injured workman.

In the other directions of accident activity a steadily increasing volume of new business was secured. The gradual transforming of the **Personal Accident Policy** into a purely **Sickness Policy** continues, as during the past year several offices extended their policies to cover further more or less known diseases.

During the year the **Scottish Employers' Liability and General Insurance Company** was transferred to the London and Lancashire Fire Office, which transacts a large accident



business. Two important companies were registered during 1904—namely, the Casualty, and the Car and General Insurance Corporation. The Casualty has been intrusted with the guarantee of the Accident Coupon Insurance of the *Daily Mail*, *Daily Mirror* and *Evening News*, and confines its operations exclusively to personal indemnity insurance. The Car and General Corporation in less than twelve months built up a business represented by a premium income exceeding £30,000. It publishes an exhaustive list of rates for Workmen's Compensation risks. It is the insurance company to the Motor Union, which includes the Automobile Club. Its motor-car policies include most valuable concessions.

About 16 offices transacting life assurance have Accident Departments. The British Equitable and Mutual Life of Australasia may now be included in this list.

A brief review of some special Accident Policies follows:—The Accident Insurance Co. has a policy with no time limit in the case of Total Disablement Compensation. The "Ocean's" Leader Policy carries an automatic 5-per-cent. annual addition to the sum insured, as well as a quinquennial reduction of premium in cases of no claim. The Car and General issues Sickness Insurance Policies without medical examination covering all illness. It also insures Schools against Epidemics. The Yorkshire Life Office caters for the Army and Navy, including the Indian Civil Service, insuring against accidents and charging no extra in cases of mishaps during Sports, including military horseracing and riots. Diseases are covered whilst resident in Europe. The Railway Passengers Assurance Co. has a plan of Select Insurances for Mercantile and Commercial Clerks. The Casualty Insurance Co. has an "All Risk" Policy obtainable at a small premium without medical examination. The General Accident Co. of Perth has introduced Sickness and Accident Insurance by Monthly Premiums, 50 per cent. of which are returned at 65 or at death from natural causes. The Empire Guarantee issues a Whole-Life Railway Accident Policy for £500 for 10s. The "Pallas" Personal Accident Policy of the "United Legal" Indemnity is a lifelong contract, and carries surrender values. This office also issues Family Insurances against certain illnesses. Under the "Red Shield" Policy of the London and Lancashire Fire Office special bonuses are allowed and premium reductions are offered to Total Abstiners. The Sun Life Office issues a combined Sickness and Accident Policy without medical examination insuring from £1 to £6 a week against any sickness. The Scottish Accident Life and Fidelity has placed the copstone on Accident Insurance by offering, in addition to compensation against illness, a sum at death if it results from such illness. The Compensation and Guarantee Fund makes a specialty of Insurance against Zymotic Diseases.

The Perfect Annuity Policy of the Royal Exchange Assurance provides annuities up to 15 years in the event of death, permanent total disablement, and permanent partial disablement by accident, or in the event of blindness or paralysis by disease. Furthermore, the annuities are doubled for railway or tramcar accidents, or accidents caused by the burning of any building, or the burning, sinking, or stranding of any first-class passenger steamer.

The Contingent Return plan of the Century Insurance Company secures £1 to £15 per week during disablement of the assured by sickness or accident, with return of all premiums. All premiums are returnable to the assured on his attaining 65, irrespective of claims. Sickness alone may be assured against on the same conditions at slightly lower premiums. Under the Life Sickness and Accident plan of this company tables are published of the yearly premium to be paid for £1 per week during disablement by sickness or accident of any kind, together with £100 with profits on reaching a specified age or at previous death. The Full Return plan of the company provides for disablement by sickness or accident, and, in addition, for the return of all premiums paid either at the death of the assured or on his attaining a specified age, without deduction of any sum he may have received as weekly benefit during the currency of the policy.

The Profits and Income Insurance Co. effects Health assurance, with or without return of premiums at a fixed age, irrespective of claims paid. With these benefits may be combined life assurance, endowments, and deferred annuities.

The Tontine Bonus for Non-Claimants is a system devised by the London, Edinburgh and Glasgow Assurance Co. Under this scheme the premiums payable by a policy-holder who continues his assurance with the company, and who makes no claim for compensation, will be considerably reduced, and it is possible that they will be eventually extinguished altogether, and yet the full benefit of his assurance in the event of subsequent injury be retained.

#### V. FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

The rates of premium vary from 5s. to 40s. per cent., and are classified under the different employments. Length of service, position and means are all matters taken into consideration when fixing the premium to be paid. Any number of officials of an employer may be guaranteed under one policy. Additions and alterations are made by endorsement from time to time. This is a great convenience when there is a large staff. Within the last few years, premiums have been reduced 50 per cent., and the present tariff is drawn up on such moderate lines that the inducement for large firms to form their own guarantee fund is removed. The Guarantee Society, the Provident Clerks' and General Guarantee Association, and the London Guarantee and Accident Company, Ltd., have each paid hundreds of thousands of pounds in claims. The Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, the Law Guarantee and Trust Society, the General Accident Assurance Corporation, the Palatine and other companies, have also paid large claims. In addition to these companies, who insure employers generally against loss by their servants' dishonesty, there is a society called the "Bankers' Guarantee Trust Fund," to indemnify against loss by bank employés. The Bank of England and several of the leading railway companies have a fund contributed by the employés to secure their employers against loss by the dishonesty of the former. There is also a Local Government and a Post

Office Fidelity Guarantee Society, to insure the honesty of the Local Government and Post Office employes. The National Guarantee and Suretyship Association will act as sureties or relieve private sureties of their risk.

## VI. MISCELLANEOUS BRANCHES.

1. **Burglary and Housebreaking.** Several offices, and most Accident Insurance Companies, transact insurance against these felonies. The National Burglary Insurance Corporation, the pioneer of this class of business, issues a combined Burglary and Fire Policy, and also special policies for Licensed Victuallers, Cyclists, and the Army. The North British and Mercantile and the Century Insurance Companies have opened Burglary Insurance Departments; and the Guardian Fire and Life, the Yorkshire, and the Royal Exchange Assurance Offices already have done so. The Car and General Insurance Corporation offers a combined policy against burglary, housebreaking, larceny, and fire. It is understood that a large amount of burglary insurance is underwritten at Lloyd's. The Yorkshire Insurance Co. has a special Army scheme of Burglary Insurance.

The risk of murder by burglars or housebreakers is now covered by the Guardian Fire and Life Insurance Co. and the London Guarantee and Accident Insurance Association by payment of a small additional premium to that of the burglary and housebreaking risk.

2. The coupon system of insurance entitles persons who possess copies of specified newspapers, railway guides, etc., containing accident coupons, to the payment of certain sums for injuries mentioned therein; while some of these on other coupons promise to pay the next-of-kin or legal representatives of the holders who suffer death from certain accidents—which are generally those that happen in railway trains—within specified times, fixed sums, which vary very much according to chances of death from such occurrences. By far the greater part of this insurance is transacted by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation. It is also transacted by the Casualty Insurance Co., Century Insurance Co., General Accident Assurance Corporation, the Law Accident Insurance Society, the Northern Accident Insurance Co., the Fine Arts Insurance Co., the Compensation and Guarantee Fund, Ltd., the Commercial Union Assurance Co., the Law Fidelity and General Insurance Corporation, the Norwich Union Life, and the Pearl Insurance Co. The first of these two last-named offices underwrite the *London Opinion* life insurance coupon, and the second the life assurance scheme of the *Weekly Despatch*.

3. **Medical Attendance during Sickness** is insured by the National Medical Aid Co., the United Legal Indemnity Insurance Society, the Commercial Union, and several industrial assurance companies.

4. **Transit Risks.** The Northern Accident Insurance Co., the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the Law Accident Insurance Society, the Compensation and Guarantee Fund, the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co. and the United Legal Indemnity Insurance Society, insure against loss of property in transit other than such as is sent by registered parcel post, as mentioned in

No. 27. The Car and General Corporation covers motors against transit risks.

5. **Horses and Cattle and Insurance against Death by Accident and Disease** is undertaken by the Horse, Carriage, and General Insurance Co., the Imperial Live Stock Insurance Corporation, the National Live Stock Insurance Co., and the Scottish Live Stock Insurance Co. The latter company covers the horses of the Yeomanry and Volunteers.

6. **Third Party Risks** are taken by most Accident Insurance companies.

7. **Vehicular Risks** are also taken by nearly all Accident Insurance companies. The Ocean Accident and Guarantee issues a public liability policy for horse drivers. The Horse, Carriage, and General Insurance Co. also makes a speciality of this line. The Car and General Insurance Corporation has a special prospectus for motor cars, lorries, and vans.

8. **Hailstorm Insurance** is transacted by the Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association, and the Nurserymen's and Market Gardeners' Insurance Co.; this company covers crops in glass houses. The Alliance Assurance Co. insures against hailstorms.

9. **Engines and Boilers.** Inspection and insurance of steam, gas, oil engines and boilers, and advice on all matters relating thereto, is undertaken by the Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., by the National Boiler and General Insurance Co., by the Engine, Boiler, and Employers' Liability Insurance Co., and by the Law Accident Insurance Society.

10. **Plate-glass Insurance** was first commenced in '52 by the Plate-glass Insurance Co. Many companies transact this business. The method generally followed in plate-glass insurance is to undertake to make good all breakages, the companies being entitled, by way of salvage, to the broken glass. The insurance is often undertaken by contract in private dwellings.

11. **Mortgages, Debentures, and other Securities.** The insurance of the holders of these valuables against loss of principal and interest, and other business of a kindred character, is effected by the Law Guarantee and Trust Society, the Liverpool Mortgage Insurance Co., the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation.

12. **Trusteeship and Executorship.** In consideration of certain premiums, the Law Guarantee and Trust Society, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation, the Century Insurance Co., the Liverpool Mortgage Insurance Co., and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Accident Insurance Co. arrange to act as trustees or executors. Trusteeship by insurance companies has recently made considerable progress, not only under wills and marriage settlements, but for debenture-holders. The Royal Exchange Corporation has recently agreed to act as trustees or executors.

13. **Pictures and other Valuable Objects of Art.** The owners of these are indemnified against loss from damage or destruction of such by the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the Compensation and Guarantee Fund, and the United Legal Indemnity Insurance Society.

14. **License Insurance.** The Licenses Insurance Corporation and the Law Guarantee and Trust Society insure license-holders and other interested persons against loss or deprivation



in the value of property incurred by the forfeiture or non-renewal of licenses.

**15. Loss or Damage of Passengers' and Mariners' Luggage at Sea.** The Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society and the General Accident Assurance Corporation undertake these risks.

**16. Sinking Funds or Capital Redemption in connection with Leasehold Property.** Several life offices, and the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation and the Law Guarantee and Trust Society, issue policies for this purpose.

**17. Special Indemnities or Contingency Policies** are issued in almost any cases, when they are required, by several life offices, as well as by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Law Guarantee and Trust Society, the Law Accident Insurance Society, the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the General Accident Assurance Corporation, the Compensation and Guarantee Fund, the Royal Exchange Assurance, and the Car and General. Most ordinary life assurance companies insure against issue of marriages, and on the other hand against a person dying with or without issue, when those events are improbable. Insurances are sometimes effected with ordinary life offices against such contingencies as a change of name, armorial bearings or religion, loss or recovery of reason, etc. The Law Guarantee and Trust Society, beyond granting policies for these objects, have done so with regard to defects in title to landed or other property: lost documents, missing beneficiaries, avoidance of voluntary settlement, and payment of annuities. Some of these risks are also insured by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation.

**18. Performance of Contracts.** The London Guarantee and Accident Co., the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., and the General Accident Assurance Corporation, insure the performance of contracts; also the Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland. The Car and General Insurance Corporation insures the continuance of salaries of employees in the event of bankruptcy of a firm.

**19. Cycle Insurance** of different kinds is undertaken by many companies, including the Law Accident Insurance Society, the National Burglary Insurance Corporation, the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the General Accident Assurance Corporation, the United Legal Indemnity Insurance Society, the National Burglary Insurance Corporation, and the Law Fidelity and General Insurance Corporation.

**20. Excess Bad Debt Insurance.** Policies are issued by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation and the Commercial Union Assurance Co. for covering merchants and others against bad debts of short duration. The Excess Insurance Co. also insures Solvency and the taking up of Bills of Exchange.

**21. Motor-Car Indemnity and Horseless Carriage Insurance** is carried on by the General Accident Assurance Corporation, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Law Accident Insurance Society, the Yorkshire Fire and Life Insurance Co. and the Norwich and London Accident Insurance Co. The Car and General Insurance Corporation offers special terms and facilities in this line.

**22. Chemists' and Druggists' Indemnity Insurance** is undertaken by the Northern Acci-

dent Insurance Co., the Scottish Employers' Liability and General Insurance Company, the Royal Exchange Assurance, the Law Accident Insurance Society, the Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., the Patriotic Insurance Co., the Compensation and Guarantee Fund, and the United Legal Indemnity Insurance Society for risks connected with the dispensing and sale of drugs by chemists and druggists in their business.

**23. Lifts, Hoists, and Cranes.** Several of the leading accident companies, and about five Life Offices, assure the owners or tenants of passenger and other lifts against liability for damages for personal injuries to individuals from accidents by or in connection with such lifts. The Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., the National Boiler and General Insurance Co., and the General Accident Assurance Corporation insure lifts and hoists against breakdowns.

**24. Landlords' and Factors' Indemnity Insurance.** Policies are issued for these risks by the Northern Accident Insurance Co., the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Law Accident Insurance Society, the Royal Exchange Assurance, the Compensation and Guarantee Fund, the General Accident Assurance Corporation, and the United Legal Indemnity Insurance Society to indemnify such persons for compensation which they may be compelled to pay in respect of those personal accidents the policy covers.

**25. Steam Pipes.** Inspection and insurance of steam pipes in connection with engines and boilers is undertaken by the Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., the National Boiler and General Insurance Co., the Engine, Boiler, and Employers' Liability Insurance Co., and the Law Accident Insurance Society.

**26. Electrical Plant.** Inspection and insurance of engines, dynamos, motors, and other electrical apparatus is undertaken by all these four last-named companies.

**27. Registered Post Insurance** is transacted by the Compensation and Guarantee Fund, the Law Accident Insurance Society, the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the Royal Exchange Assurance, and the United Legal Indemnity Insurance Society on bonds, jewellery, notes, and other valuable articles sent by registered post.

**28. House Purchase Insurance.** By this system, adopted by the British Homes Assurance Corporation, the Century Insurance Co., the Scottish Temperance Life Office and others, a person can buy his house and insure his life out of money which would otherwise be paid as rent.

**29. Loss or Destruction of Documents.** Insurance against these events are undertaken by the United Legal Indemnity Insurance Society.

**30. Indemnity against the payment of rent, mortgage interest, etc., if the house is rendered uninhabitable through fire,** is granted by the Central Insurance Co.

**31. Forged Transfers.** The Law Guarantee and Trust Society, and the Ocean Accident and Guarantee, and other offices insure companies against loss consequent upon dealing in, or acting on, forged transfers.

**32. Dairymen's Indemnity** policies are issued by the Car and General Insurance Corporation.

**33. School Epidemics** can be insured against in the last-named office, and the Profits and Income Insurance Co.

## INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

*The Hague Conference.*

In response to the proposal sent out by the Czar, in August '98, to all the Powers, a Peace Conference was held at The Hague in May, June, and July, '99, attended by 101 representatives of the following States: Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Mexico, Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Siam, Spain, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United States of America. Eight proposals were submitted to the Conference for discussion:—

1. Not to increase the present effective armaments, and to provide for a reduction of them in the future.
2. To prohibit the use of new arms and explosives.
3. To restrict the use of existing explosives, and prohibit projectiles or explosives from balloons, etc.
4. To prohibit submarine torpedo-boats, and not to construct boats with rams in the future.
5. To apply to naval warfare the stipulations of the Geneva Conventions of '64 and '68.
6. To neutralise ships and boats employed in saving those overboard during or after an engagement.
7. To revise the (unratified) declaration concerning laws and customs of war elaborated by the Brussels Conference of '74.
8. To accept in principle mediation and facultative arbitration in cases lending themselves thereto.

Three sections or commissions were nominated to report on the above eight points. Section 1 was to report on points 1 to 4, relating to the limitation of armaments; section 2 on points 5, 6, and 7, relating to laws of war, the Geneva Convention, etc.; and section 3 on point 8, relating to mediation and arbitration. It very early became apparent that little of a practical character was to be expected from the deliberations of commission 1 on disarmament; and on June 30th, '99, its work was closed by the adoption of a motion substantially to the following effect:—"The commission considers: First, that it would be very difficult to determine, even for a period of five years, the figure of effective forces without regulating at the same time the other elements affecting national defence. Secondly, that it would be no less difficult to regulate by an international convention the elements of that defence as organised in each country according to very different views. Thirdly, that the restriction of those military burdens which at present weigh upon the world is greatly to be desired for the material and moral welfare of humanity." The real work of the Conference was done in commission 3, which drafted a project of arbitration establishing a permanent arbitration court open to any of the signatory powers, with an international bureau at The Hague. As to the conventions and declarations embodied in the final Act and ratified by most of the countries represented, see eds. 1901 and 1902. The Conference broke up on July 29th, '99.

*Second Hague Conference Proposed.*

At the annual conference in 1904 of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held at St. Louis, a resolution was unanimously carried requesting "the several Governments of the world to send delegates to an international conference to be held at a time and place to be

agreed upon by them for the purpose of considering: (1) The questions for the consideration of which the Conference at The Hague expressed a wish that a future conference be called; (2) The negotiation of arbitration treaties between the nations represented at the conference to be convened; (3) The advisability of establishing an international congress to convene periodically for the discussion of international questions," and asking the President of the United States to invite all the nations to send representatives to such a conference. The President received a deputation from the Union on Sept. 24th, and accepted the charge offered to him. Accordingly, on Oct. 31st, Mr. Hay sent a despatch to all the U.S. Ambassadors abroad directing them to ascertain whether and how far the governments to which they were accredited were disposed to act in the matter, and indicating three points for consideration: viz.—(1) the rights and duties of neutrals, including the question of contraband; (2) the inviolability of private property in naval warfare; and (3) the bombardment of ports, towns and villages by a naval force. A Note sent out by Mr. Hay, Dec. 16th, 1904, notified the acceptance in principle of the President's invitation, but deeply regretted Russia's refusal to join as tending to cause some postponement of the proposed conference. He suggested an interchange of views between the signatories of the Acts of 1899, through an International Bureau under the control of the Hague Court, with a view to the Government of the Netherlands eventually calling a renewed conference at The Hague.

*International Arbitration Court.*

The International Arbitration Court was organised in 1901, with a Permanent Bureau. The various Governments nominated members to represent them, and M. de Beaufort, as *ex officio* President, officially notified the signatories (April 14th, 1901) that the Court was duly constituted. The Court is to be housed in a Palace of Peace, of which Mr. Carnegie has undertaken to defray the cost.

British Members of the Court: Sir E. B. Malet, Sir E. Fry, Professor Westlake, and Sir John Ardagh.

General Secretary and Chief of the Bureau: M. le Jonkheer L. H. Ruyssenaers, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H.M. the Queen of the Netherlands.

First Secretary of the Bureau: M. le Jonkheer W. Röell.

The dispute between Japan and Great Britain, France, and Germany as to the house-tax was referred to the Court by a treaty signed Aug. 28th, 1902, and the Powers were ordered to deposit their respective cases by Nov. 28th, 1903. The hearing of the case was in 1904 postponed to Feb. 15th, 1905.

Great Britain and Germany agreed to refer their claims against Venezuela to the Court; and an Arbitration Tribunal consisting of M. de Mouravieff (President), M. Lammasch, and M. de Martens was appointed. The Tribunal met on Oct. 1st, 1903, and adjourned *sine die* on Nov. 13th. The decision, announced Feb. 22nd, 1904, was in favour of preferential payment to Great Britain, Germany, and Italy in respect of the 30 per cent. levied on the Customs receipts at La Guayra and Porto Cabello in settlement of the claims against



Venezuela. M. de Mouravieff, in announcing the decision of the Court, deplored the fact that its proceedings, which had begun in an atmosphere of peace, had closed amid the first echoes of a terrible conflict. This, he said, was a serious set-back to the cause of progress, and, in spite of the highest aspirations, no nation was free from danger of attack from an unexpected quarter. A just Providence, however, would decide between righteous claims and mere frivolous pretensions. The Japanese Minister afterwards entered a formal protest against these remarks. The expenses of the Arbitration amounted to only £110. See **VENEZUELA**.

An International Conference adopted, Dec. 25th, 1904, a Convention as to the status of hospital ships,

### Arbitration Treaties.

A treaty of arbitration and conciliation between Great Britain and France was signed Oct. 14th, 1903. This treaty provided for the reference of all differences of a judicial order and not involving vital interests or national honour to the decision of The Hague Court, the reference to be preceded by a special agreement setting out the subject in dispute, the powers of the arbitrators, and the constitution of the Court.

Similar treaties, holding good for 5 years, were signed as follows:—

- France and Italy, Dec. 25th, 1903.
- " " Spain, Feb. 27th, 1904.
- " " the Netherlands, April 6th, 1904.
- " " Sweden and Norway, July 9th, 1904.
- " " United States, Nov. 1st, 1904.
- Great Britain and Italy, Feb. 1st, 1904.
- " " Spain, Feb. 27th, 1904.
- " " Denmark, June 10th, 1904.
- " " Germany, July 12th, 1904.
- " " Sweden and Norway, Aug. 11th, 1904.
- " " Switzerland, Nov. 16th, 1904.
- " " Portugal, Nov. 16th, 1904.
- " " the United States, Dec. 12th, 1904.

- United States and Germany, Nov. 22nd, 1904.
- " " Portugal, Nov. 23rd, 1904.
- " " Switzerland, Nov. 21st, 1904.

- " " Spain, Dec. 23rd, 1904.

Belgium and Russia, Nov. 2nd, 1904.

The Netherlands and Denmark, on June 9th, 1904, concluded an unlimited treaty of arbitration, which contained a clause leaving it open for other Powers to join.

### Societies.

The International Arbitration League, formerly known as the Workmen's Peace Association, was originally established during the Franco-German war of 1870 to advocate non-intervention, peace, and international arbitration. For many years the League has carried on an active peace propaganda, in Great Britain, on the Continent, and in America. It initiated the memorial from 354 members of the British House of Commons to the President and Congress of the United States in favour of a permanent treaty of arbitration between the two nations, organised the deputation of M.P.s to Washington, also initiated and organised the inter-parliamentary conferences of Members of Parliaments in favour of international

arbitration which have been held at Paris, London, Rome, Berne, The Hague, Brussels, Budapest, Christiania, Vienna, and St. Louis. It has 102 members of Parliament as Vice-Presidents. **President**, Thomas Burt, M.P.; **Treasurer**, Howard Evans; **Secretary**, W. Randal Cremer, M.P. **Offices**, 11, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

The Peace Society was founded in 1816, and has for its object the promotion of permanent and universal peace. The Society has always advocated a gradual, proportionate, and simultaneous disarmament by all the nations of Europe, and the principle of arbitration. The Society maintains a constant propaganda in favour of peace, and, amongst other methods of action, especially advocates the preaching of sermons on peace, in as many churches as possible, on the Sunday before Christmas. **Treasurer**, Walter Hazell, Esq., J.P.; **Secretary**, W. Evans Darby, LL.D. **Offices**, 47, New Broad Street, London, E.C.

### INTERNATIONAL LAW.

International Law consists of those rules which civilised States formally or tacitly agree to observe in their relations with each other. Strictly speaking, it is not law at all, since there exists no definite superior to enforce such observance. This term, however, seems quite appropriate, if law is understood, not in its technical, but in its wider sense. **Modern International Law** is based upon certain historical usages as set forth and developed in the writings of Grotius and later Jurists, together with various treaties and conventions through which it has been definitely acknowledged and extended by statesmen. It deals with (1) Nations at peace; (2) Nations at war, and Neutrals; (3) Arbitration. The chief cause of International Law having been the need of checking the aboriginal license of war, the second branch has ever been, and must for long remain, the more important. Accordingly, it will be the one principally considered in this article.

#### 1. Nations at Peace.

For the most part the law of nations is concerned with "Sovereign" or "Semi-Sovereign" States. A "**Sovereign State**" is one which has a fixed territory and a civilised Government, while normally owing no obedience to any superior State. A "**Semi-Sovereign State**" is one independent as regards internal administration, but having its external policy subject, in a greater or less degree, to the control (suzerainty) of some superior State. In this second class are also placed those States (such as Belgium) whose independence is guaranteed by the great Powers on condition that they become "neutralised." The "**territory**" of a State is that portion of land and the water thereon to which it has an established title; and it includes certain bays and gulfs indenting its coast, and also the sea within three miles from the low-water mark. Beyond this limit every sea is open to all nations, and none can now be recognised as the exclusive property of any one nation, though particular claims have often been made in the course of history. When the "territorial" waters of a State communicate between two high seas there is a right of "innocent passage" for the private ships of all nations. But this does not

extend to ships of war; though, by courtesy, a neutral State may allow them to pass even if they belong to belligerents, provided they commit no hostilities therein. **The position of the Suez Canal is exceptional.** That has been specially "neutralised"; and consequently both public and private vessels of all nations, neutrals or belligerents, can always claim "innocent passage" as a matter of right. No permanent fortifications are allowed there. By the *Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, 1901*, between Great Britain and the United States, the general principle of neutralisation is to apply to any future Isthmian Canal which may be constructed under the auspices of the United States. Such canal "shall be free and open to vessels of commerce and war of all nations on the terms of entire equality." But seeing that there is no provision that it shall remain open in time of war, and no prohibition of fortifications, we, apparently, have in this case what may be termed only a limited neutralisation.

By the *Treaty of 1841*, confirmed by the Peace of Paris 1856, Russia and the other European Powers agreed to be bound by the custom by which Turkey prohibited the warships of all nations from passing through the Straits of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. Accordingly, when, during the present Russo-Japanese war, a P. & O. steamer (the *Maica*) was seized on suspicion of carrying contraband, by one of the Russian Volunteer Fleet which had passed out from the Black Sea *via* the Dardanelles, the British Government successfully protested that if the Russian vessel was a war-ship it had no right to go through the Straits, and that if it was not a war-ship then it had no right to make the seizure.

**New territory** is obtained by (a) occupation, (b) conquest, and (c) cession. The two latter terms are self-explanatory. "**Occupation**" consists of formal annexation together with a definite settlement of some organised authority. What extent of "hinterland," or back country, appertains to an occupation beginning on the sea coast must depend upon what is to be considered reasonable under the circumstances. A "**Protectorate**" arises when one State completely controls the external relations of another State or of a portion of territory, while not interfering to any large extent with the internal administration. A "**sphere of influence**" is a portion of territory from which one State warns off other States; not itself exercising any control, either internal or external, but probably contemplating an ultimate protectorate or occupation.

## 2. Nations at War.

In mediæval times a declaration of war was an invariable preliminary; but, though it is still usual, modern custom does not regard it as absolutely essential. The termination of diplomatic relations, and an ultimatum, following unsuccessful negotiations, are wont to mark the beginning of hostilities; while the formal declaration may come later, or not at all. When independent civilised States make war they become *ipso facto* "**belligerents**," to whom neutral States must therefore concede such rights as those of "search" and "blockade." But in the case of a civil war it is a question of degree as to when the insurgents, ceasing to be mere rebels, shall receive "**recognition of belligerency**" from neutral States and even

from their own State. Such recognition by neutral States is justified, and will constitute no breach of neutrality when their own interests are directly affected, and when the insurgents have an organised Government of their own, and have turned their insurrection into actual war. As to the grounds for "**Mediation**" or for active "**Intervention**" in a war, opinions are far more vague. In fact, these questions appear to be rather matters of politics than of law.

War is normally waged by regular military bodies under the authority of a recognised Government; but exceptions are admitted to this rule if the combatants really are open and organised enemies, not occasional and isolated marauders. One of the Conventions ratified by most of the Powers at the Hague Conference, '99, sets forth that

(1) Irregular guerilla troops must be recognised as belligerents if (a) they are under responsible leadership; (b) wear a distinct badge recognisable from a distance; (c) carry arms openly; (d) conform to the customs of war.

(2) And further, as regards "**levies en masse**" of the ordinary inhabitants, the population of a non-occupied territory, who on the approach of the enemy of their own accord take up arms to resist the invading troops are considered as belligerents if they respect the laws and customs of war.

(3) **A territory is occupied** "when it is actually placed under the authority of the hostile army. The occupation applies only to those territories where such authority is established and in a position to assert itself." It follows, therefore, that insurgents in districts really occupied could be treated as rebels rather than belligerents.

By the *Geneva Convention, '64*, in order to afford as much protection as possible to the sick and wounded on land, hospitals and ambulances, together with the surgeons and nurses and other persons and things engaged in such service, were "neutralised" on certain conditions. And by one of the Hague Conventions, '99, this "neutralisation" has been extended in principle to naval warfare.

**Enemy's Property on Land.**—A State's movable property (with the modern exceptions of such things as libraries and works of art) may be confiscated. But the rule has slowly but surely grown up that private property cannot be recklessly seized; nor is general pillage allowed. "Requisitions" of food, etc., with or without payment, and even "contributions" of money, are sanctioned if within reasonable limits, and necessary to the army of occupation. Neither public nor private buildings may be deliberately destroyed unless they have been utilised for the purpose of hostilities. And devastation of territory should only be resorted to when "imperatively required by the necessities of war."

**Enemy's Property at Sea.**—The war-ships of belligerents may be captured anywhere except in the territorial waters of neutrals, or in a "neutralised" inter-oceanic canal. And private vessels of belligerents may also be captured; though on the outbreak of war a period is usually fixed to allow such vessels to leave enemy's ports. The old custom was to confiscate all enemy's goods at sea, whether found on enemy's or neutral ships. But the



**Declaration of Paris, '56**—which has now been practically adopted by all the Powers, though the United States, Spain, and some minor States did not formally accede to it—acting upon the principle of “free ships free goods,” sets forth that “the neutral flag covers enemy's goods with the exception of contraband of war”; and, declining to act upon the principle “enemy's ships enemy's goods,” it goes on to state that “neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag.” “**Contraband**” consists of munitions and other articles essential to the prosecution of war. As to what these articles actually are there is much diversity of opinion. The English doctrine is that there are two classes: (1) goods absolutely contraband—arms and ammunition, horses, marine engines, naval and military stores, etc.; (2) goods conditionally contraband—money, provisions, coals, etc.; depending upon the question whether they are to be used for military, or only for civil, purposes. But most Continental jurists decline to accept this wide classification, their tendency being to minimise the range of the doctrine. In spite of this, the Russians, during the present war, at first attempted to extend unduly the range of “contraband” by treating goods under the second heading (such as coal and flour) as if they were absolutely contraband. However, in deference to British and American protests, they recognised that such goods were only conditionally contraband, the test being the use to which they were to be applied. By the Declaration of Paris, “privateering is and remains abolished.” But as that has not been formally ratified by all the Powers, it may be well just to note the old practice, though it is not likely to be revived. “Privateers” were private ships authorised, on behalf of belligerent States, by “**Letters of Marque**” (Commission), to wage war on their own account against the enemy's commerce. And, formerly, even the private ships of neutrals could be so commissioned, and thus avoid being treated as “pirates” during their depredations.

**Neutrals (Nations and Individuals).**—Belligerents can exercise certain rights as against neutrals, while on the other hand they owe them reciprocal duties. **Neutral States** must not only abstain from actually assisting belligerents with arms or money, but also they must prevent them from using their territories directly for the purpose of hostilities and from fitting out warlike expeditions thereon, whether military or naval. And further, neutrals have to recognise the right of belligerents to prohibit the passage of private ships to or from blockaded ports. A blockade, according to the Declaration of Paris, to be binding on neutrals “must be effective—that is to say maintained by a force really sufficient to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.” And, quite apart from this, there must be some notification, express or (probably) implied, of the existence of such effective blockade. That the subjects of neutral States may not convey contraband has been already pointed out. Belligerents may capture a neutral ship reasonably suspected of conveying contraband, and take it to one of their own ports for trial by a prize-court; but they may not themselves either confiscate the goods or sink the vessel (as was done by the Russians in the case of the *Knight Commander*). On the other hand,

the captain of a neutral ship must, on the demand of a belligerent, stop and have his papers examined, or else take the consequences. An analogous though distinct obligation is that neutrals should not use their ships for performing any service for belligerents which may, in some way or other, definitely assist them in the execution of warlike operations. It would appear that for the subjects of neutral States to enlist in the armies and navies of belligerent States is not contrary to International Law; but, for all that, most nations have special legislation directed against such “foreign enlistment” on the part of their citizens. So a vessel used for supplying coals to belligerents may be deemed to be in their “naval service”; and therefore its owners may become liable under the Foreign Enlistment Act. And recently (Dec. 1904) warrants have been issued against certain persons for causing to be despatched from the port of London a turbine vessel (the *Caroline*) to be used in the naval service of a foreign State at war with a friendly State. At the same time, no Government is supposed to prevent all wrong acts of its subjects which may constitute minor breaches of neutrality. If they lend money or convey contraband to the belligerents they do so at their own risk, while their ships are always liable to search and capture. For more serious breaches of neutrality, either on the part of its own subjects or of belligerents on its territory, the State itself is held responsible: if, for example, it wilfully or negligently allows a warlike expedition to be fitted out. In the famous “*Alabama*” case the question arose whether Great Britain was liable because, during the American Civil War, the Confederates had a cruiser built on British territory, whose armament was sent on after her departure. Or was the cruiser a mere article of contraband with which the Government had no concern? The law was not then, probably is not now, very definite on the point. But when the case was at last referred to arbitration, the preliminary treaty of Washington, '71, between Great Britain and the United States, laid down three rules upon which, *inter alia*, the tribunal was to act, the first and most important being,—“A neutral Government is bound to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming, or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable grounds to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a Power with which it is at peace; and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war, as above, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction, to warlike use.” On this basis the Geneva Tribunal decided against Great Britain, awarding heavy damages to the United States. As between the two parties to the treaty the rules, obviously, remain binding. But some of the other Powers repudiated such a stringent interpretation of the law when the treaty was drawn up, and it is doubtful whether even now the views therein expressed have been generally accepted. Hall suggests that, for the future, the character of the ship might be the test. A neutral State should therefore prevent a vessel from leaving its shores if it appears to be primarily designed for warlike use; but not if primarily designed for peaceful use. Belligerents

gerents, on their part, must abstain from attempting to carry on hostilities, or to fit out warlike expeditions (military or naval), or to levy troops in the territory of neutrals. And they must not make such territory, whether by land or sea, a regular base of operations; though, under real stress of circumstances, belligerent vessels may obtain occasional supplies of non-warlike materials at neutral ports. "Continued use is the crucial test of a base." Belligerent troops are not permitted to cross neutral territory unless pursued by the enemy, in which event the duty of the neutral State is to "intern" them—that is, disarm and detain them till the end of the war; and it is generally being recognised that this principle of "internment" also applies to maritime war in the case of any belligerent vessel taking refuge in a neutral port. See RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

**Consult :** Hall, "International Law"; Wheaton, "International Law"; Lawrence, "Principles of International Law." See EX-TRADITION, FOREIGN OFFICE, and INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

**International Law, Institute of (*Institut de Droit International*).** This Institution was founded in '73, Dr. Lieber, a distinguished American, M. Moynier of Geneva, and M. Rolin-Jacquemyns, the well-known Belgian advocate, being its chief promoters. The first meeting was at Ghent in '74, and since then the Institute has assembled annually at various places on the Continent and in England. The 1904 session was held at Edinburgh. The idea of the founders was that since the rules which govern the intercourse of states are established out of respect for the public opinion of the civilised world, and since this public opinion in turn is mainly derived from the leading international jurists of Europe, the incorporation of those jurists into a society whose resolutions should form a *corpus juris gentium*, could not but facilitate the development of the reign of law and justice among nations. The maximum number of its members is 60, and of its associates 60, and no nation can possess more than a fifth of the whole number. The Institute was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1904. The English members are Professors Westlake, Holland, Leech, and Dicey, Sir Robert Hart, Lord Reay, Mr. Thomas Barclay, Sir D. Mackenzie Wallace, and Lord Chief Justice Alverstone; and the English associates are Mr. E. J. Lawrence, Sir Sherston Baker, Sir John Scott, Mr. J. A. Foote, Prof. Goudy, Mr. John Macdonell, C.B., and Sir John Ardagh. **General Secretary,** Prof. Descamps (Secretary of State and Senator), 99, Rue de Namur, Louvain, Belgium.

## IRELAND.

Ireland has an area of 32,605 sq. m., and a population, according to the 1901 census, of 4,458,775, 2,200,040 males and 2,258,735 females, showing an excess of 58,695 females as against a similar excess of 66,844 in 1891. The decrease in the population, as compared with 1901, was 245,975. Munster showed a decrease of 97,241, or 8·29 per cent.; Connaught of 73,037, or 10·08 per cent.; Leinster of 38,709, or 3·26 per cent.; and Ulster of 36,988, or 2·28 per cent. The only county which showed an increase was Dublin, with 6·31 per cent. All the other counties showed a decrease, ranging from 5·69 per cent.

in the case of Wicklow to 13·45 in the case of Monaghan. As to religious professions, 3,308,661 were returned as Roman Catholics, being 6·7 per cent. less than the number in '91; 581,089 as Protestant Episcopalians, or 3·2 per cent. less than in '91; 443,276 as Presbyterians, or 0·4 per cent. less than in '91; 62,006 Methodists, or 11·7 per cent. more than in '91; 3,898 Jews, or 111·9 per cent. more than in '91; and 59,845 all other persuasions. Put in another way, 74·2 per cent. of the population were returned as Roman Catholics, 13·03 per cent. as Protestant Episcopalians; 9·94 per cent. as Presbyterians, and 1·39 per cent. as Methodists. The number of families returned in 1901 was 910,256, or a decrease since '91 of 2·3 per cent., representing an average of 4·9 persons to a family, as against 5 in '91. The number of inhabited houses was 858,158 in 1901, a decrease of 12,420, or 1·4 per cent. The country is divided into 4 provinces: Leinster, Munster, Ulster, and Connaught. There are 6 county boroughs: Dublin, pop. 290,638; Belfast, 349,180; Cork, 76,122; Limerick, 38,151; Londonderry, 39,892; and Waterford, 26,769. The number of emigrants from Ireland in 1903 was 40,659, of whom 39,789 were natives of Ireland. Since 1851, when the Emigration Returns were first compiled, up to the end of 1903, the number of native emigrants from Ireland totalled 3,961,011, including 2,058,907 males and 1,902,104 females.

## Administration.

The head of the executive in Ireland is the Viceroy or Lord-Lieutenant, who is assisted by a Chief Secretary, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Attorney-General for Ireland, the permanent officials, and a Privy Council (which is a separate and distinct body from the Privy Council of Great Britain); but the government of the country is in all essential points carried on under the direction of or in concert with the Ministry of the day in London. The Lord-Lieutenant is charged with the maintenance of peace and order; the Irish Constabulary are under his control, and he may, if he think it to be necessary, direct the Commander of the Forces to send troops to their aid. He has power to commute sentences and pardon criminals. There are, however, more agreeable and less anxious functions attaching to the office; for, as representing His Majesty, the Viceroy, assisted by his wife, holds courts, drawing-rooms, levées, and maintains in Dublin an establishment of a semi-regal character. On occasions he confers the honour of civil knighthood. During his absence the duties of chief governorship are performed by three or more Lords Justices, those who act in this capacity being usually the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Commander of the Forces, and some of the judges. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland is head of the Irish judicial establishment, principal legal adviser of the Lord-Lieutenant, and exercises in Ireland many of the powers which in England are vested in the Lord High Chancellor. The office may be held by a Roman Catholic.

The Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant, or Chief Secretary for Ireland as he is usually called, has been described as prime minister to the Viceroy; and although he is in theory subordinate to the Home Office, he has his own establishment at the Irish Office in London, as well as in Dublin, and is directly responsible to the House of Commons for the



acts of the Irish administration. He is assisted by a **Permanent Under-Secretary**, salary £2000, and other officials. There is a separate **Local Government Board** (see below); a **Board of Public Works**, which is the great financial agent of the Government in Ireland; a **Board of Trade**; a **Board of National Education**, by which the grant made by Parliament for public education is administered (see **EDUCATION**); and a new **Department of Agriculture** and other Industries and Technical Instruction was created in '99. This Department has done a most important work in and for the country in the development of agriculture and industry. See article on **AGRICULTURE**.

**Lord-Lieutenant**, The Earl of Dudley, G.M.P., G.C.V.O.

**Chief Secretary**, Rt. Hon. George Wyndham, M.P.

**Under-Secretary**, Rt. Hon. Sir A. P. Macdonnell, G.C.S.I.

**Lord Chancellor**, Lord Ashbourne.

**Chairman Board of Public Works**, G. C. V. Holmes, C.V.O., C.B.

**Principal Officer Board of Trade**, Captain W. Tillar.

**Vice-President Board of Agriculture and Technical Instruction**, Right Hon. Horace Plunkett, K.C.V.O.

### **Royal Irish Constabulary.**

This is a semi-military force, consisting of over 10,000 members, who are drilled and disciplined as soldiers, live in barracks, and are armed with rifles, swords, bayonets, and revolvers. In quelling disturbances they are frequently required to act in large bodies in the double capacity of policemen and soldiers, but upon all their ordinary duties they are, like the men of other police forces, armed with a truncheon only. As at present constituted, the **Irish Constabulary Force** was established by Act of Parliament in '36, and is directly controlled by the Irish Government. It has undergone several changes and additions to its strength by subsequent statutes. In '67 the title of **Royal Irish Constabulary** was conferred on the force by command of H.M. Queen Victoria. The City of Dublin and its suburbs are protected by the **Dublin Metropolitan Police**, and the **Royal Irish Constabulary** perform police duties for the remainder of Ireland. A Reserve Force in Dublin was established in '39 for duty, when required, in any part of Ireland. Its authorised strength consists of 4 district inspectors, 8 head constables, and 400 sergeants, acting-sergeants and constables.

The **Inspector-General** is resident in Dublin, and is assisted by a **Deputy Inspector-General** and three **Assistant Inspectors-General**. Each county or riding is under the immediate charge of a county inspector.

The duties of this imperial constabulary consist of the following among other numerous civil services not imposed upon police forces in the United Kingdom: viz., collecting agricultural statistics yearly; taking the census decennially; acting as auctioneers for sale of distress; acting as inspectors of weights and measures; the performance of Custom officers' duties for the prevention of smuggling, and of Excise duties to prevent illicit distillation.

The headquarters of the force are at the depot in Phoenix Park. This is also the place for recruiting and the professional education of all members of the Constabulary. Recruits must be unmarried, at least 5 ft. 9 in. in height, and between 19 and 27 years of age.

A separate force was established by Act of Parliament for Belfast in '65, with an inspector in charge now styled **Commissioner of Police**, whose salary and half the cost of the extra men was to be paid for by that borough. In '70 a small additional force was appointed to **Londonderry**, the cost of which was to be defrayed in the same manner.

**Civil Service Examinations** are held, for candidates nominated by the **Chief Secretary**, for cadetships in the force. One-half of the vacancies for district inspectors are filled by cadets and one-half by specially selected head constables of exceptional merit. Candidates for cadetships must be unmarried, at least 5 ft. 8 in. in height, and between 21 and 26 years of age. A pension system has been established by statute law. Special provisions have also been made for men who are incapacitated from injuries received in the discharge of their duty.

### **Dublin Metropolitan Police.**

The **Dublin Metropolitan Police** are under the immediate direction of a **Commissioner** and an **Assistant Commissioner**, and the offices of **Receiver** and **Secretary** are consolidated. At the end of 1903 the effective strength of the force was 1175, consisting of 7 superintendents, 24 inspectors, 41 station sergeants, 149 sergeants, and 954 constables. An excellent detective staff exists in the force for the prevention and detection of crime, headed by a superintendent and other officers. The expenditure for the year ending March 31st, 1904, for the **Dublin Metropolitan Police Establishment**, including the **Police Courts**, was £149,650, of which £52,803 was received as appropriations in aid from local sources, and the balance from the **Imperial Treasury**. Pensions and gratuities are provided for the force by an Act of Parliament passed in '83.

### **Local Government Board.**

This Board, like those for England and Scotland, is the central authority for poor law, local government, and public health matters. The Board consists of the **Chief Secretary** to the Lord Lieutenant as **President**, a **Vice-President** (Sir Henry A. Robinson, K.C.B.), and **Commissioners** (Sir A. P. Macdonnell, G.C.S.I., and W. L. Micks), and is assisted by a staff of officials and inspectors. The duties of the Board are in the main similar to those of the English and Scottish Boards, but the Lord-Lieutenant exercises certain powers which in England belong to the **Local Government Board**. The principal local authorities are the same as those in England and Wales, but there are no parish councils in Ireland.

### **Local Taxation Statistics.**

According to the Report of the **Local Government Board** for the year ended March, 1903, the daily average number of indoor paupers was 41,892, and of outdoor paupers 55,578. The receipts of Boards of Guardians amounted to

£1,230,550, of which £1,209,547 came from the County Councils. The total expenditure was £1,175,886. In the case of Rural District Councils the receipts were £534,992, and the expenditure £485,210.

The receipts of Committees of Lunatic Asylums were £553,150, and their expenditure £478,245. As regards Town Authorities the receipts were £2,463,372, and the expenditure £2,387,945. The amounts paid into the Local Taxation Account from Imperial sources in aid of local rates during the year ended March 1903 came to £1,271,083. The amount raised by local taxation during the year was £3,931,634, which was an increase of £157,944 on the preceding year.

The total outstanding loans were as follows:—

County Councils . . . . .	£291,052
Town Councils . . . . .	5,217,203
Town Commissioners . . . . .	676,473
Commissioners under Special Acts . . . . .	931,277
Harbour Authorities . . . . .	2,726,384
Belfast Water Commissioners . . . . .	1,725,128
Joint Boards . . . . .	163,956
Boards of Guardians . . . . .	248,562
Rural District Councils . . . . .	2,190,411
Committees of Lunatic Asylums . . . . .	1,228,235

Total . . . . . £15,398,681

The Report as to Ireland, of the Royal Commission appointed in 1896 to inquire into Local Taxation, is dated April 11th, 1902 (see 1903 ed.). Generally it recommends that the same principles suggested for England and Scotland should be applied to Ireland.

Under the **Local Government (Ireland) Act, '98**, agricultural land is assessed to the poor rate and county cess at one-half of its value. To make up the deficiency on the other half, a grant is paid out of the Local Taxation (Ireland) account from moneys received from the Consolidated Fund. The total annual amount of the grant is £727,655, which practically all goes to the County Councils. The amount of rates collected by County Councils during the year was £1,581,574. Town authorities received £875,971 from rates for municipal purposes, and £467,022 from poor rates.

### **Local Administrative Bodies.**

**County Councils.**—The first step in the direction of improved institutions was made by establishing a uniform county franchise for all local government matters on the basis of the Parliamentary franchise. By the **Local Government (Ireland) Act, '98**, County Councils were established for every administrative county, its members being elected by the votes of the electors under the Ballot Act. The counties are divided into electoral areas, each of which returns its representative to the Council; and in addition to these members the County Council comprises the chairmen of Rural District Councils, and certain additional members chosen by the Council from outside. These Councils are elected triennially. They are the rating authority for the county except in urban districts. Their powers are limited to what may be called strictly county matters, and include all the powers transferred to them from the Grand Jury (whom they supersede so far

as all administrative work is concerned) from the Presentment Sessions; from Boards of Guardians as to the making of poor rates in all places other than those that are urban; and from various authorities as to such matters as coroners, lunatic asylums, contagious diseases of animals, technical instruction, the encouragement of agriculture, fisheries, ancient monuments, marine harbours and coast protection works, and other matters. The County Councils also have conferred on them some new powers as to the acquisition and holding of land, as to exceptional distress, hospitals, and the making of byelaws for the government of the county.

**Municipal Corporations.**—These Corporations exist in a limited number of the larger towns and cities, and are administered under the **Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Act, '40**, the municipality being the only authority for local government purposes. It is a somewhat remarkable feature of the past history of Ireland that, owing to the restricted class in whom rested the power of petitioning for a charter, only one town has, since the passing of the Act of '40, obtained municipal powers. Now that these restrictions are practically removed, it is to be anticipated that more towns will obtain charters of incorporation in view of the growing needs of many of them.

**Urban District Councils.**—These Councils supersede the Town Commissioners and other bodies previously existing in towns, and they become the sole rating authority in the area over which they have jurisdiction. The **Local Government Act, '98**, transferred to them all the powers of the Presentment Sessions, and provided for their election by the Local Government electors. They are the highway and public health and burial authority for the district, subject to control as regards highways of the County Council. If any town has a population exceeding 1500, it may petition the Local Government Board for Ireland for an Order forming it into an urban district, and such Order, if issued, will have effect without confirmation by Parliament.

**Rural District Councils.**—These Councils are elected by the Local Government electors for those parts of the county division or rural district which are outside urban districts, and two councillors, instead of one as is the case in England, are returned for each electoral division. The number of members of these Councils in Ireland is therefore relatively larger than for a similar district in England. They supersede the rural sanitary authorities, and are the sanitary, but not the highway, authority for their district. They have transferred to them the powers of the Baronial Presentment Sessions, and all public health powers as well, and they can exercise under the **Local Government Act, '98**, additional powers as to boats plying for hire, recreation grounds, labourers' dwellings, epidemic diseases, and other matters. They may obtain by an Order of the Local Government Board any of the powers of an Urban District Council. In regard to highway expenditure the Council has to submit proposals to the County Council, and it is not in their power to do more. The County Council will decide what is to be done, and carry it out. The funds of District Councils are obtained by precepts issued to the County Council, by whom the sum required is levied. There are no parish councils in Ireland.



**Rating Powers.**

The areas of local rating are the Rural and Urban Districts, and the Barony in which the county cess was in the past raised is now merged in the larger area of the county. For rating purposes the County Council is the sole authority in the county, exclusive of urban districts, and the Urban Council is the authority in its own district. Expenses for public health purposes are raised by a general rate or what are termed "district charges," and special rates are levied for works of water supply and sewerage, to which the areas that benefit are alone called upon to contribute. For poor law purposes the Guardians of each Union obtain funds by precepts on the County Council. General County purposes, such as the maintenance of highways, lunatic asylums, etc., are defrayed out of the rate levied by the County Council, and called the "poor rate." One-half the amount of all rates levied on agricultural land is remitted as against the ratepayer, and the deficiency is made good out of a grant from the Imperial Exchequer. Apart from the general expenses for which rates are levied uniformly on the rating areas, a system has been created of "excluded charges" which are levied on particular districts for special purposes, such as the cost of extra constabulary (this force not being under the control of the local authorities at all), the cost of harbour, tramway, and light railway works, compensation for injuries caused by crime, and expenses for local works of public sanitation.

**Irish County Councils.**

**Antrim.**—Chairman, Sir Francis E. W. Macnaghten, Bart., H.M.L.; Vice-Chairman, George M'Ferran, J.P.; Secretary, Arthur Hill Coates, County Court-House, Belfast; Surveyor, John H. Brett, C.E.

**Armagh.**—Chairman, R. G. McCrum; Secretary, Joseph Atkinson, Jun., County Court House, Armagh; Accountant and Assistant Secretary, T. E. Reid; Surveyor, R. H. Dorman.

**Carlow.**—Chairman, John Hammond, J.P., M.P.; Secretary, Richard J. Keogh, Solicitor; Office, Court House, Carlow; Surveyor, E. T. Qulton, M.A.; Sub-Sheriff, R. F. W. Thorp; Accountant, James O'Neill.

**Cavan.**—Chairman, P. McManns; Secretary, W. Finlay, Cavan; Surveyor, R. Somerville.

**Clare.**—Chairman, P. J. Hogan, J.P., Coeagh, Bodyke; Secretary, F. Naunton Studdent, Templemaley, Ennis; Surveyor, P. L. K. Dobbin.

**Cork.**—Chairman, Jeremiah J. Howard, J.P.; Secretary, John George McCarthy; Office, Court House, Cork; County Surveyors, S. A. Kirkby, M.A., Queenstown, and R. W. Longfield, Bandon.

**Donegal.**—Chairman, James Dunlevy, Donegal; Secretary, Bernard McFadden, Solicitor, Lifford; Surveyors, J. R. A. Ferguson, M.E., and J. H. Steadman, M.E.

**Down.**—Chairman, The Right Hon. Thomas Andrews, D.L.; Secretary, Robert MacIlwaine; Office, County Court House, Downpatrick; Surveyor, James Heron, B.E., Courthouse, Downpatrick.

**Dublin.**—Chairman, P. J. O'Neill, J.P.; Secretary, R. T. Blackburne, J.P.; Accountant,

E. M. Cowan; County Surveyor, W. Collen, C.E. Solicitor, W. J. Shannon.

**Fermanagh.**—Chairman, Jeremiah Jordan, M.P., Enniskillen; Secretary, E. Hugh Archdall; County Solicitor, Charles F. Falls, M.A., Enniskillen; Clerk, W. H. West, Enniskillen; Office, Court House, Enniskillen; Surveyor, James Parsons Burkett, Enniskillen.

**Galway.**—Chairman, J. A. Glynn, Esq., B.A.; Secretary, W. Gordon Seymour; Accountant, W. G. Fogarty; Secretary Technical Instruction, W. G. Fogarty; Office, County Court House; Surveyors, James Perry, M.E., Galway, and John Smith, M.E., Ballinasloe.

**Kerry.**—Chairman, D. M. Moriarty, solicitor, Killarney; Secretary, P. M. Quinlan; Office, Court House, Tralee; Surveyor, S. Goodwin; Office, Court House.

**Kildare.**—Chairman, Stephen J. Brown, B.A., J.P.; Secretary, John T. Heffernan; Accountant, Thomas Langan; Surveyor, Edward Glover, C.I.C.E.

**Kilkenny.**—Chairman, Joseph Walsh, J.P.; Secretary, George J. Morris; Office, Court House, Kilkenny; High Sheriff, Sir William Blunden, Castle Blunden, Kilkenny; Surveyor, Alex. M. Burden, C.E., Belle Vue, Kilkenny.

**King's Co.**—Chairman, Henry Egan, J.P., Tullamore; Secretary, Charles P. Kingston; Office, Court House, Tullamore; Surveyor, James Delany, Tullamore.

**Leitrim.**—Chairman, Patrick Gaffney, J.P.; Secretary, Charles Dolan; Office, Council Chambers, Carrick-on-Shannon; Surveyor, E. O'Neill Clarke; Solicitor, Charles W. Alleyne, Carrick-on-Shannon.

**Limerick.**—Chairman, Robert Coll, J.P.; Secretary, Robert Roche, 82, George Street, Limerick; Surveyor, John Horan, M.E., M.I.C.E.

**Londonderry.**—Chairman, Col. J. Jackson Clark, D.L.; Secretary, Thompson B. Adams; Office, County Court House, Londonderry; Surveyor, Charles L. Boddie.

**Longford.**—Chairman, John Phillips, Corboy, Longford; Secretary, T. N. Edgeworth, D.L., Kilshrewly, Edgeworthstown; Solicitor, John Wilson, Main Street, Longford; County Surveyor, J. W. Gunnis, F.R.I.B.A., Winston, Longford.

**Louth.**—Chairman, Peter Hughes, J.P.; Secretary, Townley F. Filgate; Office, Court House, Dundalk; Surveyor, Patrick J. Lynam, Dundalk.

**Mayo.**—Chairman, Conor O'Kelly, M.P., J.P.; Secretary, J. Clarke, Castlebar; Surveyors, W. P. Orchard, B.E.M. Inst.C.E.; E. K. Dixon, M.Inst. C.E.

**Meath.**—Chairman, John Sweetman; Secretary, Hugh J. Cullen, J.P.; Office, Navan; County Surveyor, J. H. Moore, 63, Eccles Street, Dublin.

**Monaghan.**—Chairman, T. Toal, Esq., J.P.; Secretary, D. C. Rushe, B.A.; Office, Court House, Monaghan; Surveyor, W. F. Barry, A.M.I.C.E.

**Queen's Co.**—Chairman, P. A. Meehan, J.P., Maryboro'; Secretary, J. Carey; Office, Court House, Maryboro'; Surveyor, H. V. White.

**Roscommon.**—Chairman, John Fitzgibbon Castlesea; Secretary, Michael J. Heverin, B.A. Solicitor, Castle View, Roscommon; Office County Council Chambers, Court House, Ros

common; **Surveyor**, Chris. Mulvany, M.Inst. C.E., Garrow House, Athlone; **Office**, The Court House, Roscommon.

**Sligo**.—**Chairman**, John O'Dowd, J.P., M.P.; **Secretary**, William T. Vernon; **Office**, County Court House, Sligo; **Surveyor**, Charles Booth Jones.

**Tipperary** (South Riding).—**Chairman**, P. F. Mullally, J.P.; **Secretary**, Michael O'Donnell, J.P.; **Office**, Court House, Clonmel; **County Surveyor**, Edward A. Hackett, M.I.C.E.

**Tyrone**.—**Chairman**, His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, K.G.; **Secretary**, Claude C. Hamilton; **Office**, Court House, Omagh, co. Tyrone; **County Surveyors**, F. J. Lynam, C.E., and J. W. Leebody, B.E.

**Waterford**.—**Chairman**, Edmond Nugent, J.P., Ballymacarbery, Clonmel; **Secretary**, R. G. Paul; **Office**, Dungarvan, co. Waterford; **County Inspector R.I.C.**, J. R. B. Jennings; **Surveyor**, W. E. L'Estrange Duffin, C.E.

**Westmeath**.—**Chairman**, Robert J. Downes; **Secretary**, R. W. C. Levinge, J.P.; **Sheriff**, George Arthur Boyd-Rochfort; **County Surveyor**, Arthur E. Joyce, C.E.

**Wexford**.—**Chairman**, Sir T. H. G. Esmonde, Bart., M.P.; **Secretary**, Captain W. H. Pigott; **Office**, Court House, Wexford; **Chief Constable**, Gilbert J. Talbot; **Surveyor**, Henry Webster, M.Inst.C.E.

**Wicklow**.—**Chairman**, Edward P. O'Kelly, J.P.; **Secretary**, Edward N. Wynne, C.E., J.P.; **Office**, Court House, Wicklow; **Surveyor**, Stephen G. Gallagher.

### *The Land Act, 1903.*

The Irish Land Act 1903 was given almost textually in the 1904 edition. At the Nationalist Convention held in Dublin, April 21st, 1904, Mr. J. Redmond attacked the Government because they had "declined to propose legislation to amend the grave defects which were retarding and marring the work of the Land Act, and had introduced a Bill dealing solely with the interests of the landlords, and so drawn as to prevent the possibility even of discussion of amendments of the tenants. Resolutions were carried asserting

"That serious amendments, including the abolition of the zones system, are required in the Irish Land Act 1903, to prevent the unjust inflation of the price of land in Ireland, and that the powers possessed under that Act by the Estates Commissioners and the Congested Districts Board for the acquisition of untenanted lands are not sufficient to provide a remedy for the evils of congestion by the redistribution of the land among the population of the poor districts of the country, without which the Irish land question can never be settled; and that a power of compulsory purchase of untenanted lands, such as the Congested Districts Board unanimously asked for in 1895, should be conferred upon that body and upon the Estates Commissioners acting under the Land Act of 1903, and that provisions should be made that sales, in cases of congested estates under that Act, should be made only to the Board or the Estates Commissioners,"

and declaring

"That the delay in putting in force the sections of the Land Act 1903, dealing with the restoration of the evicted tenants, is another proof of the irreconcilability of the great body of the Irish landlords; that there can be no hope of a settlement of the land question until these tenants are restored to their homes, from which they were unjustly evicted; that the Irish party insist upon the Estates Commissioners opening negotiations at once with the owners of all estates upon which there are evicted farms; that the powers possessed by the Estates Commissioners and the Congested Districts Board for the acquisition of grazing lands are insufficient; and that nothing short of compulsory purchase will ever lead to a settlement of the land question in the congested areas of the country."

See SESSION, sects. 11, 46, and 50.

### *Home Rule.*

The demand for Home Rule was renewed at the meeting of the Nationalist Convention in Dublin, April 21st, 1904. At Glasgow, July 10th, Mr. Redmond said: "The one great fact to the Irish leaders' mind which stood out in the present political situation was that Home Rule was still the be-all and end-all of the Irish policy and programme. . . . The land question might come to a settlement apart from Home Rule, and the finances of Ireland might be put on a better footing, but these could only be valuable because they were stepping-stones to Home Rule."

### *Irish University Education.*

A Royal Commission on Irish University Education was appointed June 1901, "To inquire into the present position of higher general and technical education in Ireland, outside Trinity College, Dublin, and to report as to what reforms, if necessary, are desirable in order, to render that education adequate to the needs of the Irish people." **Chairman**, Lord Robertson, one of the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary. **Other members**: Prof. Butcher, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Clonfert, Prof. Ewing, Sir R. Jebb, M.P., Mr. Justice Madden, Lord Ridley, Prof. Rhys, Prof. R. F. H. Dickey, D.D., Prof. J. Lorrain-Smith, Mr. Starkie, and Mr. Wilfrid Ward. **Secretary**, James Dermot Dale, M.A. Two volumes of evidence taken by the Commission were issued, and the final report was published in March 1903. The Commissioners pointed out that there were only two Universities in Ireland, Dublin University and the Royal University of Ireland. The Catholic University of Ireland exists only as an association of certain colleges which prepare students for the Royal University examinations. As to the religious difficulty, "the Roman Catholics of Ireland, forming 74 per cent. of the whole population, a large number of whom are interested in this question, are, as a body, unprovided with any adequately-endowed University education of which they are willing to avail themselves." The Roman Catholic population stand aloof from the existing State-endowed colleges, and, so far as appears, the



difficulty will continue unless met by a scheme which will be accepted by the Roman Catholic Hierarchy. The Royal University, the Commissioners recommended, should be reconstructed as a teaching University with four Constituent Colleges, the three existing Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork and Galway, and a new Roman Catholic College situated in Dublin. The Commissioners held that all the chairs in the new College should be open to persons of all denominations, and that the existing Catholic University School of Medicine should form the medical faculty of the College. The endowment and equipment of the College should be on a scale required by a University College of the first rank. The report further recommended the reform of the constitution and government of the Queen's Colleges, with an increase in their powers of self-government, and in the endowment of Queen's College, Belfast. Provision for the education of women was also recommended. There were notes appended by individual Commissioners objecting to the exclusion from the University scheme of both Magee Presbyterian College and the arts students of Maynooth.

A meeting in the Mansion House, Dublin, held on Jan. 29th, 1904, carried resolutions reaffirming the demand "so often and so fruitlessly made on behalf of Catholics of Ireland for justice in the matter of university education," and declaring the immediate settlement of the question to be a matter of extreme urgency. The Government, however, announced in July that they would not introduce any measure during the 1904 Session.

### **The Irish Reform Association.**

The Land Conference Committee, which was formed in 1902, and had so much to do with the inception of the Land Act, 1903, was in August 1904 dissolved and reconstituted as the Irish Reform Association, with Lord Dunraven, Sir Algernon Coote, Col. Hutcheson Poë, Mr. L. Talbot Crosbie and Col. Everard as a Provisional Organising Committee. The programme of the Association contained the following:—

"Believing as we do that the prosperity of the people of Ireland, the development of the resources of the country, and the satisfactory settlement of the land and other questions, depend upon the pursuance of a policy of conciliation and good will and of reform, we desire to do everything in our power to promote a union of all moderate and progressive opinion, irrespective of creed or class animosities, from whatever source arising, to co-operate in recreating and promoting industrial enterprise, and to advocate all practical measures of reform. While firmly maintaining that the Parliamentary union between Great Britain and Ireland is essential to the political stability of the Empire and to the prosperity of the two islands, we believe that such union is compatible with the devolution to Ireland of a larger measure of local government than she now possesses. . . . We believe that a remedy for the present unsatisfactory system can be found in a decentralisation or localisation of Irish finance. . . . We think the time has come to extend to Ireland the system of Private Bill legislation which has been so successfully worked in Scotland, with such modifications as Scottish experience may suggest, and as may be necessary to meet the requirements of

this country. We are of opinion that a settlement of the question of higher education is urgently needed, and that the whole system of education in this country requires remodelling and co-ordinating. We desire to do all in our power to forward the policy of land purchase in the spirit of, and on the general lines laid down in, the Land Conference Report. We consider that suitable provision for the housing of the labouring classes is of the utmost importance."

### **An Irish Financial Council.**

The Organising Committee reported further (Sept. 23rd, 1904) indicating the lines on which devolution might proceed. As to finance, the report suggested that the control over purely Irish expenditure should be taken from the Treasury, which was only interested in effecting economies for the Imperial account, and intrusted under Parliament to an Irish Financial Council interested in making savings for Irish purposes. Power to raise revenue would remain as now with Parliament, and the collection of the revenue would also remain an Imperial concern. The Council should be under the presidency of the Lord Lieutenant, and consist of 12 elected and 12 nominated members, including the Chief Secretary for Ireland as *ex-officio* member and Vice-President. The county and borough council constituencies and the Parliamentary constituencies could be formed into groups to elect members, and the nominated members should represent commercial interests and important minorities. The decisions of the Council should be final, unless reversed by the House of Commons by not less than a one-fourth majority of votes. The Council should prepare and submit the Irish Estimates to Parliament annually, and be competent to examine, supervise, and control every item of expenditure, and to call for information relevant to financial questions of all kinds; to propose such reductions as it considered consistent with the efficacy of the public services, and to apply such reductions and all other savings on the annual estimates to the improvement of the administration and the development of the country's resources.

It was essential that the chief spending department in Ireland—the Board of Works—which was now subordinate to the Treasury, should come directly under the undivided control of the Irish Government; and the Scotch system of Private Bill Procedure should be extended to Ireland.

### **"A Statutory Body."**

The Report proceeded: "We believe that power to deal with much of the business relating to Irish affairs, which Parliament is at present unable to cope with, might with perfect safety and with advantage both to Ireland and Parliament be delegated to an Irish body to be constituted for the purpose." This body might be composed of Irish representative peers and members of the House of Commons representing Irish constituencies and of past and present members of the Financial Council, which would thus become an extra-Parliamentary panel for the purpose. "Parliament should confer on the statutory body authority to promote Bills for purely Irish purposes, including some of those now dealt with by the provisional orders of

the Local Government Board and the Board of Works; and Parliament should take power to refer to the statutory body not only business connected with Private Bill Legislation, but also such other matters as in its wisdom it may deem suitable for reference under prescribed conditions."

Finally, a Royal Commission was suggested to deal with the subject and make the necessary inquiries.

### Discussion of Proposals.

The Irish Unionist Alliance (Sept. 26th, 1904) declared that these proposals were "attended with the gravest danger to the Unionist cause, and that legislation to confer further powers of local government on Ireland in excess of those granted to other portions of the United Kingdom must inevitably tend to the establishment of an Irish Parliament."

Mr. Wyndham, M.P., said (Sept. 27th, 1904), with reference to the proposal of a statutory Legislative Assembly for Ireland: "Upon that I have to say, without reserve or qualification, that the Unionist Government is opposed to the multiplication of legislative bodies within the United Kingdom, whether in pursuance of the policy generally known as 'Home Rule for Ireland,' or in pursuance of the policy generally known as 'Home Rule all round.'" He criticised the proposals for dealing with Private Bill Legislation and with Irish Finance, and added: "I do not for a moment question the sincerity of the Irish Reform Association's intention to avoid any course which might impair the Parliamentary Union of Great Britain and Ireland. I am convinced of their devotion to the Imperial ideal. I welcome their desire to stimulate energy and foster collaboration among their countrymen for the promotion of education, commerce, and industry. These aspirations are unimpeachable. But the chances of their realisation are prejudiced, and not enhanced, when they are confused with any plan, however tentative, for the multiplication of Legislative Assemblies within the limits of the United Kingdom. To any such plan, however contracted in scope and vague in feature, the Unionist party is opposed."

The Ulster Liberal Unionist Association (Sept. 30th, 1904) unreservedly condemned the proposals, and declared that it would fight them as determinedly as it did those of Mr. Gladstone.

Lord Dunraven, writing to the *Times*, Oct. 8th, 1904, described the proposals of the report thus: "(1) The creation of a financial council, partly elected and partly nominated, to make presentments and supervise the expenditure of voted money and of money derived from savings effected in administration; (2) the formation of a statutory body, composed, in accordance with the Scotch model, of members of the Legislature and an extra-Parliamentary panel, and empowered to deal with private Bill legislation, and such other business as Parliament may refer to it." These proposals, he said, did not trench in the slightest degree upon the supremacy of Parliament. He pointed out that "the administration of Irish affairs is in the hands of 41 departments. . . . In the expenditure of money devoted to Irish services, and passing through the hands of those 41 departments, the people of Ireland have no voice. They cannot say on what projects they desire the money should be expended; they cannot indicate cases

on which they think money has been unwisely expended; they have no incentive to making economies possible in the necessary running expenses of government. The people are powerless, and the Lord Lieutenant-General and General-Governor is practically powerless also. To put it shortly, the Lord Lieutenant can only influence the action of those departments which are concerned with crime; he cannot direct, stimulate, or control the action of those departments which deal with the moral and material welfare of the people over whom he is appointed to rule. . . . The thesis that Ireland suffers from a specific grievance is, I submit, proved. The existing state of things constitutes a hardship, and in justification of the Union a remedy should be found." Parliament, he argued, was overwhelmed with business, and unable to give adequate attention to Irish affairs; so that "the case for delegation, both for the relief of Ireland and of Parliament, is made out." He went on to contend that "devolution of legislative and administrative power is compatible with the supremacy of Parliament," and concluded thus: "The justification of the legislative Union is that it subjects Ireland 'to no hardship or inequalities of treatment.' I have shown as explicitly as the limits of a letter admit that hardship and inequality of treatment do exist. The justification of the Union by the adjustment of inequality and by the removal of hardship is the political objective of the Irish Reform Association."

Sir West Ridgeway, a former Under-Secretary of State for Ireland, warmly supported the aims and objects of the Association, stating that his views were conceived during the period of his service as Under-Secretary.

The Attorney-General for Ireland, the Right Hon. J. Atkinson, K.C.M.G., in a correspondence published in the *Times* (Nov. 3rd, 1904), denounced it as "a gross betrayal of the Unionist position and an injury to the Unionist cause."

It is proposed to hold an Irish International Exhibition at Dublin in 1906, all the work being, as far as possible, executed by Irish workmen from Irish material, and the most prominent position being reserved for the display of Irish manufactures.

**Irish Language Society for the Preservation of the.** This Society, founded in 1877, has gradually succeeded in establishing the teaching of Irish in popular schools and colleges in Ireland. There is a Chair of Irish established in the Royal University of Ireland, Professorships of Irish in Cork College and Galway College, likewise in the Catholic Training College (for teachers), Drumcondra, etc.; and Irish is on the programmes of the Royal University, of the National Board, and of the Commissioners of Intermediate Education. Irish-speaking Inspectors are sent to the schools; and Irish can be used as a medium for instruction in Irish-speaking districts. This bilingual system has greatly increased the efficiency of the teaching in these schools. Of the Society's books 317,872 have been sold in Ireland. President, The Right Hon. the O'Connor Don, P.C., D.L.; Treasurer, G. N. Count Plunkett, V.P., M.R.I.A., F.S.A.; Secretary, J. J. Mac-Sweeney, R.I.A. Offices, 62, Molesworth Street, Dublin.



## IRON AND STEEL TRADE OF THE WORLD.

The progress of this industry during the last twenty-five years has been so immense that it may now rightly be deemed to be one of the leading ones of the world, as will be manifest from the statistics given below.

See also *Report of the Tariff Commission on the Iron and Steel Trades*, pp. 207-8.

### I. PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF IRON ORE.

The 4th edition of Mulhall's "Dictionary of Statistics" (1898) gives the total tons produced in the world from 1800 to 1889 as follows:—

	Tons.
1801-20 . . . . .	35,000,000
1821-40 . . . . .	82,000,000
1841-50 . . . . .	96,000,000
1851-60 . . . . .	150,000,000
1861-70 . . . . .	205,000,000
1871-80 . . . . .	338,000,000
1881-88 . . . . .	367,000,000
For 88 years . . . . .	1,273,000,000

During these periods the weight of iron ore raised in leading countries was approximately as follows:—

Period.	Million Tons Ore.						Totals.
	Great Britain.	United States.	Germany.	France.	Spain.	Various.	
1801-20 . . . . .	17	3	4	6	—	5	35
1821-40 . . . . .	44	9	6	12	1	10	82
1841-50 . . . . .	49	10	7	14	1	15	96
1851-60 . . . . .	90	15	11	12	2	20	150
1861-70 . . . . .	101	27	31	17	4	25	205
1871-80 . . . . .	160	58	54	26	10	30	338
1881-88 . . . . .	116	90	72	22	37	30	367
For 88 years.	577	212	185	109	55	135	1273

### Statistics 1890—1903.

The total output of iron ore in the world probably amounted in 1902 to about 95,000,000 tons, the principal producers being the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, and Spain, in the order given, these countries accounting for about 80 per cent. of the total output of the world. The details for the years named as to these countries, and as to France, are given in the following table. In the case of the United Kingdom, the United States, and British Colonies, the tons are equivalent to 2240 lbs., but in the case of all other countries they are metric tons, equivalent to 2204 lbs.

#### United Kingdom.

Year	Output in tons.	Tons per head	Consumption in tons	Tons per head
1890	13,781,000	0'37	18,205,000	0'49
1895	12,615,000	0'32	17,059,000	0'43
1900	14,028,000	0'34	20,318,000	0'49
1901	12,275,000	0'30	17,812,000	0'43
1902	13,426,000	0'32	19,847,000	0'47
1903	13,716,000	0'32	20,016,000	0'47

#### United States.

Year	Output in tons.	Tons per head	Consumption in tons	Tons per head
1890	16,036,000	0'26	17,283,000	0'28
1895	15,958,000	0'23	16,480,000	0'24
1900	27,553,000	0'36	28,400,000	0'37
1901	28,887,000	0'37	29,789,000	0'38
1902	35,554,000	0'45	36,631,000	0'46
1903*	31,606,000	0'39	32,505,000	0'40

#### Germany (including Luxemburg).

1890	11,406,000	0'23	10,721,000	0'22
1895	12,350,000	0'24	11,887,000	0'23
1900	18,964,000	0'34	19,824,000	0'35
1901	16,570,000	0'29	18,550,000	0'33
1902	17,964,000	0'31	19,053,000	0'33
1903*	21,231,000	0'36	23,112,000	0'39

#### Spain.

1890	6,055,000	0'34	346,000	0'02
1895	5,514,000	0'30	339,000	0'02
1900	8,676,000	0'48	853,000	0'05
1901	7,907,000	0'43	1,013,000	0'05
1902	7,925,000	0'42	345,000	0'02
1903*	8,479,000	0'45	786,000	0'04

#### France.

1890	3,472,000	0'09	4,797,000	0'12
1895	3,680,000	0'09	5,094,000	0'13
1900	5,448,000	0'14	7,195,000	0'18
1901	4,791,000	0'12	6,195,000	0'16
1902	5,004,000	0'13	6,144,000	0'16
1903	—	—	—	—

\* Provisional figures.

### Minor Producing Countries.

Where consumption exceeds production the balance is made up of imports from one or other of the minor producing countries.

The other countries which produce iron ore are mainly—

Country.	Year.	Tons.	Per head.
Russia . . . . .	1900	6,200,000	0'05
Austria-Hungary . . . . .	1902	3,307,000	0'07
Sweden . . . . .	1902	2,896,000	0'56
Belgium . . . . .	1902	166,000	0'02
Canada . . . . .	1902	360,717	—
Newfoundland . . . . .	1902	728,721	—
Italy . . . . .	1902	263,818	—
Greece . . . . .	1902	546,409	—
Algeria . . . . .	—	525,012	—

## II. PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF PIG IRON.

The greater portion of the pig iron produced is now used in the production of steel, and the amount of steel produced has in recent years increased proportionately much faster than the production of iron, particularly in the United States. According to Mulhall's Statistics, 4th edition (1898), the production of pig iron for the ninety years 1800-1889, in the principal nations producing it, was approximately as follows:—

Period.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Germany.	Other Countries.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1800-20 . . . .	5,700,000	1,400,000	1,300,000	4,800,000	13,200,000
1821-40 . . . .	16,400,000	3,800,000	2,500,000	10,100,000	32,800,000
1841-50 . . . .	18,200,000	4,200,000	2,600,000	8,500,000	33,500,000
1851-60 . . . .	32,500,000	6,600,000	4,400,000	13,600,000	57,100,000
1861-70 . . . .	47,400,000	11,400,000	10,300,000	24,500,000	93,600,000
1871-80 . . . .	65,600,000	24,200,000	20,600,000	31,700,000	142,100,000
1881-89 . . . .	71,200,000	47,900,000	33,300,000	38,700,000	191,100,000
For 90 years . .	257,000,000	99,500,000	75,000,000	131,900,000	563,400,000

The production among minor countries from 1830 to 1889 was approximately as follows:—

	1830.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1889.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Belgium . . . .	35,000	73,000	220,000	520,000	490,000	850,000
Austria . . . .	80,000	140,000	310,000	400,000	470,000	760,000
Russia . . . .	120,000	220,000	290,000	350,000	450,000	600,000
Sweden . . . .	105,000	130,000	180,000	290,000	400,000	460,000
Spain . . . .	20,000	40,000	50,000	70,000	160,000	230,000
Various . . . .	25,000	37,000	50,000	80,000	120,000	160,000
Total . . . .	385,000	640,000	1,100,000	1,710,000	2,090,000	3,060,000

#### Statistics 1890—1903.

The total quantity of pig iron produced in the world in 1901 amounted to about 40,000,000 tons, and in 1902 to about 44,000,000, the chief producers being the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany, in the order stated. These countries between them are accountable for about three-quarters of the whole output.

The figures below give for the countries and years named the total and per head output and consumption of pig iron.

#### United Kingdom.

Year.	Total Production.	Per head.	Total Consumption.	Per head.
	Tons.		Tons.	
1890 . . . .	7,904,000	0·21	6,825,000	0·18
1895 . . . .	7,703,000	0·20	6,931,000	0·18
1900 . . . .	8,960,000	0·22	7,705,000	0·19
1901 . . . .	7,929,000	0·19	7,285,000	0·18
1902 . . . .	8,680,000	0·21	7,798,000	0·19
1903* . . . .	8,811,000	0·21	7,875,000	0·19

#### United States.

Year.	Total Production.	Per head.	Total Consumption.	Per head.
	Tons.		Tons.	
1890 . . . .	9,203,000	0·15	9,322,000	0·15
1895 . . . .	9,446,000	0·14	9,473,000	0·14
1900 . . . .	13,789,000	0·18	13,554,000	0·18
1901 . . . .	15,878,000	0·20	15,860,000	0·20
1902 . . . .	17,821,000	0·23	18,419,000	0·23
1903* . . . .	18,009,000	0·22	18,587,000	0·23

#### Germany (including Luxemburg).

Year.	Metric Tons.	Per head.	Metric Tons.	Per head.
	Tons.		Tons.	
1890 . . . .	4,651,000	0·09	4,984,000	0·10
1895 . . . .	5,455,000	0·10	5,534,000	0·11
1900 . . . .	8,507,000	0·15	9,105,000	0·16
1901 . . . .	7,867,000	0·14	7,985,000	0·14
1902 . . . .	8,518,000	0·15	8,314,000	0·14
1903* . . . .	10,018,000	0·17	9,758,000	0·17

\* Provisional figures.

#### Russian Empire (excluding Finland).

Year.	Total Production.	Per head.	Total Consumption.	Per head.
	Metric Tons.		Metric Tons.	
1890 . . . .	902,000	0·01	1,035,000	0·01
1895 . . . .	1,425,000	0·01	1,552,000	0·01
1900 . . . .	2,895,000	0·02	2,947,000	0·02
1901 . . . .	2,822,000	0·02	2,837,000	0·02
1902* . . . .	2,556,000	0·02	2,519,000	0·02

#### France.

Year.	Total Production.	Per head.	Total Consumption.	Per head.
	Metric Tons.		Metric Tons.	
1890 . . . .	1,962,000	0·05	1,906,000	0·05
1895 . . . .	2,004,000	0·05	1,918,000	0·05
1900 . . . .	2,714,000	0·07	2,832,000	0·07
1901 . . . .	2,389,000	0·06	2,430,000	0·06
1902 . . . .	2,405,000	0·06	2,320,000	0·06
1903* . . . .	2,828,000	0·07	2,749,000	0·07

#### Austria-Hungary.

Year.	Total Production.	Per head.	Total Consumption.	Per head.
	Metric Tons.		Metric Tons.	
1890 . . . .	965,000	0·02	1,012,000	0·02
1895 . . . .	1,128,000	0·03	1,261,000	0·03
1900 . . . .	1,456,000	0·03	1,522,000	0·03
1901 . . . .	1,482,000	0·03	1,536,000	0·03
1902 . . . .	1,427,000	0·03	1,435,000	0·03

#### Belgium.

Year.	Total Production.	Per head.	Total Consumption.	Per head.
	Metric Tons.		Metric Tons.	
1890 . . . .	788,000	0·13	1,023,000	0·17
1895 . . . .	829,000	0·13	1,043,000	0·16
1900 . . . .	1,019,000	0·15	1,317,000	0·20
1901 . . . .	764,000	0·11	914,000	0·13
1902 . . . .	1,069,000	0·16	1,327,000	0·19
1903* . . . .	1,216,000	0·19	1,526,000	0·23

#### Sweden.

Year.	Total Production.	Per head.	Total Consumption.	Per head.
	Metric Tons.		Metric Tons.	
1890 . . . .	456,000	0·10	427,000	0·09
1895 . . . .	463,000	0·10	408,000	0·08
1900 . . . .	527,000	0·10	494,000	0·10
1901 . . . .	528,000	0·10	481,000	0·09
1902 . . . .	538,000	0·10	509,000	0·11
1903* . . . .	490,000	0·09	472,000	0·09

\* Provisional figures.



## Spain.

Year.	Total Production.	Per head.	Total Consumption.	Per head.
	Metric Tons.		Metric Tons.	
1890* . .	180,000	0'01	147,000	0'01
1895* . .	206,000	0'01	195,000	0'01
1900* . .	294,000	0'02	279,000	0'02
1901 . .	136,000	0'01	98,000	0'01
1902 . .	331,000	0'02	301,000	0'02
1903 . .	380,000	0'02	338,000	0'02

\* Figures for '90-1900 extracted from the United States Geological Survey Reports.

The production of Germany was in 1903 for the first time above that of the United Kingdom.

**Production in Minor Countries.**

Very little pig iron is made in other countries than those named above. In Canada, however, it is increasing, and rose from 68,800 tons in '98 to 319,600 tons in 1902. Government bounties on the production of pig iron have been in operation in Canada since 1897, and are to continue in force, though subject to a gradual reduction, until 1907, but, although the bounty is on a higher scale in the case of pig iron made from native ores, the pig iron produced in Canada from Canadian ore is much less than that produced from imported ores, and the greater part of the Canadian ore is exported.

**III. PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF STEEL.**

The aggregate quantity of steel produced from 1850 to 1890, according to Mulhall's Statistics, 4th edition (1899), may be set down approximately as under:—

Period.	Great Britain.	United States.	Germany.	France.	Various.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1850-69 .	2,600,000	700,000	1,300,000	800,000	700,000	6,100,000
1870-79 .	8,300,000	3,800,000	3,100,000	2,200,000	2,100,000	19,500,000
1880-89 .	25,100,000	27,700,000	12,200,000	3,800,000	6,100,000	68,900,000
For 40 years .	36,000,000	32,200,000	16,600,000	6,800,000	8,900,000	94,500,000

**Statistics, 1890-1903.**

The total steel production of the world in 1902 may be put at about 33,000,000 tons.

The following tables show, for the years named, the total production, and the production per head, of steel in the United Kingdom, Russia, Sweden, Germany (including Luxemburg), Belgium, France, Spain, and the United States:—

Year.	United Kingdom.	Per head	Russian Empire.	Per head.	Sweden.	Per head.	Germany (including Luxemburg).	Per head
	Tons of 2240 lb.		Metric Tons.		Metric Tons.		Metric Tons.	
1890	3,579,000.	0'10	375,000	0'003	168,000	0'04	2,232,000	0'05
1895	3,010,000	0'08	872,000	0'007	197,000	0'04	3,933,000	0'08
1900	4,901,000	0'12	2,201,000	0'016	300,000	0'06	6,362,000	0'11
1901	4,904,000	0'12	—	—	269,000	0'05	6,211,000	0'11
1902	4,849,000	0'12	—	—	286,000	0'06	7,422,000	0'13
1903*	5,034,000	0'12	—	—	310,000	0'06	8,802,000	0'15

Year.	Belgium.	Per head	France.	Per head.	Spain.	Per head.	United States.	Per head.
	Metric Tons.		Metric Tons.		Metric Tons.		Tons of 2240 lb.	
1890	246,000	0'04	683,000	0'02	75,000	0'04	4,277,000	0'07
1895	455,000	0'07	876,000	0'02	57,000	0'03	6,115,000	0'09
1900	655,000	0'10	1,565,000	0'04	144,000	0'08	10,188,000	0'13
1901	653,000	0'10	1,425,000	0'04	151,000	0'08	13,474,000	0'17
1902	967,000	0'14	1,568,000	0'04	164,000	0'09	14,947,000	0'19
1903*	—	—	1,855,000	0'05	200,000	0'011	—	—

\* Provisional figures.

A comparison of the total quantity of steel produced, with the total quantity of pig iron consumed, for all purposes, shows that for every 100 tons of pig iron consumed for all purposes the United Kingdom produced on an average of the 3 years 1900-1902 about 64 tons of steel, while Germany produced 79 tons, the United States 81 tons, France about 60 tons, and Belgium about 64 tons.

The quantity of steel produced by the open-hearth process in the United Kingdom is at

present about double that produced by the Bessemer process. In Germany and the United States, on the other hand, the proportions are reversed, about two-thirds of the total production of these countries consisting of Bessemer steel. The quantity of pig iron consumed in the manufacture of one ton of Bessemer steel being greater than that consumed in the manufacture of one ton of steel by the open-hearth process, it follows that the proportion of iron converted into steel in the United States and

Germany is even greater, as compared with the United Kingdom, than would appear from the figures given above.

The United States Steel Corporation is the largest combination of industries in the world. It consists of nine large trade industries, and was incorporated on Feb. 23rd, 1901. Its authorised capital was \$508,486,300 preferred, and \$506,473,400 common stock. It controls from 65 to 75 per cent. of the steel industry of the United States. The profits were materially reduced during 1903, and 1904. *Engineering* for Oct. 9th, 1903, said, "The value of the common stock of the United States Steel Corporation is so little appreciated by investors that 100 dollars of it is regarded as worth no more than 18 dollars, this being the price quoted."

#### IV. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.

##### British Imports and Exports.

The chief imports into the United Kingdom are pig iron (principally from Sweden and Spain); bars, angles, rods, and sections; unwrought steel (principally from Germany); and girders, beams, joists, etc. The figures are:—

	Tons.		
	1899.	1901.	1903.
Pig Iron . . . . .	171,373*	195,409	130,280
Bars, Angles, Rods, and Sections . . . . .	73,156	98,101	186,630
Unwrought Steel . . . . .	77,290	182,884	274,056
Girders, Beams, Joists, etc. . . . .	95,476	122,685	145,329

\* Includes a small amount of puddled iron.

The Chief Exports from the United Kingdom are:—

	Tons.		
	1899	1901.	1903.
Pig Iron . . . . .	1,380,142	839,182	1,065,380
Iron Bars . . . . .	135,965	104,781	111,056
Railroad Iron (Rails) . . . . .	471,774	466,607	604,076
(Chairs, } Sleepers, etc.) }	118,893	106,117	119,398
Galvanised Sheets . . . . .	238,013	250,285	352,032
Tinplates and Sheets . . . . .	256,373	271,320	292,800
Steel Bars, Angles, } etc. . . . . }	146,239	112,123	156,821
Steel Sheets . . . . .	159,589	96,654	*161,722

\* Iron and Steel Sheets and Plates.

##### German Imports and Exports.

The Chief Imports of Germany are:—

	Metric Tons.		
	1899.	1901.	1903.
Pig Iron . . . . .	612,652	267,503	158,347
Wrought Iron Bars, Tyres, and Plough-shares . . . . .	37,179	22,518	26,129
Tinplate . . . . .	23,834	9,949	17,080
Cast Iron Wares . . . . .	25,631	20,690	9,514
Malleable Iron Pipes . . . . .	22,299	12,201	9,365

The Chief Exports are:—

	Metric Tons.		
	1899	1901	1903
Pig Iron . . . . .	182,091	150,447	418,072
Angle Iron . . . . .	221,165	342,447	419,555
Rails . . . . .	109,813	180,977	378,611
Wrought Iron Bars, Tyres, and Plough-shares . . . . .	193,933	329,513	348,929
Blooms, Puddled Bars, Ingots . . . . .	23,438	201,716	638,182
Rough Plates and Sheets of Wrought Iron . . . . .	150,239	255,627	278,933
Iron Wire . . . . .	92,251	154,285	165,510

##### French Imports and Exports.

The Imports of France are of no great importance. The chief exports are:—

	Metric Tons.		
	1899	1901	1903
Pig Iron . . . . .	153,792	96,463	193,715
Iron Bars . . . . .	29,695	25,703	25,187
Iron and Steel Rails . . . . .	18,753	37,682	48,868
Steel Ingots and Billets . . . . .	15,524	18,989	144,140
Structural Iron and Steel . . . . .	10,929	27,550	26,147

##### American Imports and Exports.

The Imports of the United States have not been large in recent years, but in 1902 and 1903 pig iron and steel imports increased considerably.

	Tons.		
	1899	1901	1903
Pig Iron . . . . .	40,393	62,930	599,574
Steel Ingots, Blooms, Billets, Bars, etc. . . . .	12,601	8,164	261,559
Tin Plates . . . . .	58,915	77,395	47,360

The chief exports are:—

	1899	1901	1903
Pig Iron . . . . .	228,678	81,211	20,381
Steel Bars or Rods . . . . .	47,421	35,562	40,251
Billets, Ingots, and Blooms . . . . .	25,487	28,614	5,445
Iron and Steel Rails . . . . .	277,714	318,956	30,837
Steel Sheets and Plates . . . . .	50,635	23,923	13,242
Structural Iron and Steel . . . . .	54,244	54,005	30,641
Wire . . . . .	116,317	88,238	108,519

**Irving, Sir Henry**, Hon.D.Litt., LL.D. Dublin, Cambridge, Glasgow, was originally named **John Henry Brodribb**, but assumed his present name by royal patent. He was b. at Keinton, Glastonbury, 1838, and was ed. at Dr. Pinches' school in George Yard, Lombard Street, London. His first appearance on the stage was at the Sunderland theatre in '56, and he afterwards played at Edinburgh, London,



Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, and elsewhere. His first great success was made in the spring of '70 as Digby Grant in the comedy "Two Roses." In '71 he first appeared at the Lyceum in "The Bells," and then after a series of successes in "Charles I.," "Eugene Aram," and "Richelieu," came that famous representation of "Hamlet" in '74, which created such a sensation, and finally gave him his pre-eminent position on the stage. "Macbeth," "Othello," Tennyson's "Queen Mary," "Richard III.," and "The Lyons Mail," followed in '75, '76 and '77; and then, in December '78, he took over the sole management of the Lyceum, which ended in '99. In "Othello" afterwards he alternated the characters of Othello and Iago with the late Mr. Edwin Booth, and produced, and in conjunction with Miss Ellen Terry played in, "The Merchant of Venice," "Much Ado about Nothing," "The Cup," "Twelfth Night," "Faust," "The Dead Heart" ('89), "Ravenswood" ('90), "The Corsican Brothers" ('91), "Henry VIII." ('92), Tennyson's "Becket" ('93), "King Arthur" ('95), "Cymbeline" ('96), "Madame Sans-Gêne" ('97), and "Peter the Great" ('98). The interest in the last play was greatly increased by the fact that the author was Mr. Lawrence Irving, the great actor's son. In '83 he first visited America, and the visit has been many times repeated since. He produced a play by M. Sardou on "Dante" at Drury Lane in the spring of 1903. In '95 Sir Henry was knighted.

### ITALY.

Italy is governed by Victor Emmanuel III., the third constitutional king. The first was Victor Emmanuel II., King of Sardinia, of the house of Savoy-Carignano, who was declared King of Italy on March 17th, 1861, by the first Italian Parliament, which assembled in Feb. '61, though it was not until '70 that the province of Rome was occupied by the Italian army and annexed to the kingdom. The Executive is vested in the King, and exercised through his Ministers. The legislative authority is exercised by the King in conjunction with a Senate of about 360 members in 1904 (composed of the Princes of the royal house who are of age, and of an unlimited number of members selected by the Ministry and nominated by the King for life, who have rendered eminent services to the country, are upwards of forty years of age, and pay taxes to an annual amount of £120); and a Chamber of 508 Deputies, elected by conditional universal suffrage for a period of five years, though the King can dissolve the Chamber at any time. Electors must be over 21, and qualified by a certain standard of education, by payment of at least 19'80 lire in direct taxation, or if farmers of at least 500 lire of rent, or, if in business, of an annual rent varying from 150 to 400 lire, according to the communes in which they live; professors, soldiers who have served under arms for 2 years, and others are qualified to vote. All money bills must be initiated in the Chamber. Senators and deputies are unpaid, but travel free.

### The Army.

The Italian army consists of the **Active Army**, the **Mobile Militia**, and the **Territorial Militia**. There are 12 army corps, each having 2 infantry divisions, except that in the Rome district,

where there are 3. The organisation of the permanent army comprises 96 regiments of line infantry (288 battalions), 12 regiments of bersaglieri (36 battalions) and 7 Alpine regiments (22 battalions). The strength varies considerably, the company having upon a peace strength a maximum of 100 and a minimum of 60, with a mean of 80, known as the *forza bilanciata*. Large numbers of men are upon what is known as unlimited leave. There are 24 regiments of cavalry (144 squadrons), each squadron having a mean strength of 145 men and 124 horses. There are 24 regiments of field artillery, with 186 6-gun batteries, but in peace time the battery has only 4 guns. The army also comprises 1 regiment of horse artillery (6 batteries), 1 of mountain artillery (12 batteries), 1 brigade of mountain artillery, with 3 batteries in Venetia, 3 regiments of coast artillery and a brigade in Sardinia, 2 regiments of fortress artillery and 5 of engineers, comprising 60 companies of the various branches.

The total strength of the forces is given as follows, but it must be remarked that the men of the territorial militia are almost untrained:—

	Officers and Men.
With the colours . . . .	248,111
On unlimited leave . . . .	486,290
Mobile Militia . . . .	320,170
Territorial Militia . . . .	2,275,631
Total on a war footing . .	3,390,202

There are about 1250 guns with the Regular Forces and 378 with the Mobile Militia.

### The Navy.

The administrative machinery of the Italian Fleet is very similar to that of France. There is a **Minister of Marine**, responsible to Parliament, of which he is a member, and generally an admiral as well. There is also an **Under Secretary of State**, relieving the Minister of many of his executive duties. Attached to the Under Secretary of State's office are four bureaux, dealing respectively with the **Personnel**, **Shipbuilding**, **Artillery**, and the **Mercantile Marine**. There are also two consultative bodies to assist the Minister, one of which, presided over by the Under-Secretary of State, deals with general questions, and the other is practically a committee on designs. There are three **Naval Districts**, each administered by a flag-officer, the form of administration being a copy on a smaller scale of that at headquarters. The Superintendent of Dockyards has functions corresponding to those of the Under-Secretary of State, while the chief of the staff is to the Admiral commanding the district what the Director-General of Personnel is to the Under-Secretary of State. The financial year extends from July 1st to the following June 30th. Seamen for the Italian Fleet are recruited by conscription; all men following a seafaring life of twenty years of age must serve at sea for eighteen months or more. Actually the whole draft is not required, and the part which is taken for service remains afloat for four years. There are also training-schools for boys.

The Italian Naval Estimates for the year 1904-5 totalled £5,087,643 (127,191,083 lire), as against £5,087,269 (127,181,734 lire). The sum to be expended on new construction is £1,032,272 (25,806,802 lire).

The personnel of the Italian Navy, allowed for in the Budget of 1904 5, is 25,000. Of these 18,299 serve afloat, and 6,771 ashore.

The strength of ships built, building and projected for the Italian Navy on Nov. 30th was:—

#### Built.

Battleships, 1st class . . . . .	14
do. 3rd class . . . . .	3
Armoured cruisers . . . . .	5
Protected cruisers, 2nd class . . . . .	5
do. do. 3rd class . . . . .	13
Unprotected do. . . . .	1
Torpedo vessels . . . . .	14
Torpedo-boat destroyers . . . . .	11
Torpedo boats . . . . .	138
Submarines . . . . .	1

#### Building.

Battleships, 1st class . . . . .	4
Armoured cruisers . . . . .	1
Torpedo-boat destroyers . . . . .	2
Torpedo boats . . . . .	8
Submarines . . . . .	3

#### Projected.

Battleships, 1st class . . . . .	1*
Torpedo boats . . . . .	14
Submarines . . . . .	4

\* The projected battleship is to be of the *Vittorio Emanuele* class.

The Government dockyards of Italy are situated as follows:—

**Spezia.** One dock takes any ship; one takes all Italian ships; four smaller.

**Venice.** One dock takes cruisers; one smaller. One building to take any ship.

**Taranto.** One dock takes any ship.

Vice-Admiral Mirabello became **Minister of Marine**, and Vice-Admiral Frigerio **President of the Superior Council of the Navy**, in September.

The only large vessels launched for the Italian Navy during 1904 were the battleships *Regina Elena*, at Spezia on June 19th, and the *Vittorio Emanuele*, at Castellamare on Oct. 14th. No vessels have been completed during the year.

The torpedo flotillas have been reorganised under the title of "Superior Command of Torpedo Boats." An explosion occurred on board the *Marco Polo* at Chemulpo, whereby three men lost their lives.

Combined naval and military manœuvres were carried out in September, an expeditionary force being embarked at Naples, and landed on the beach some miles to the north in face of military opposition.

**President of the Superior Council**, Vice-Admiral Frigerio.

**Vice-President of the Superior Council**, Vice-Admiral Brochetti.

#### Local Government, Education, etc.

For the purposes of local government the country is divided into 69 provinces administered by provincial councils, and subdivided into 8275 communes. Each commune is presided over by a syndic (who in the larger communes is elected, in the smaller appointed by the King),

and has a municipal council of from 30 to 50 members according to the population. The Roman Catholic is the nominal State religion, and the religion of the vast majority of the people; but the Government has passed many acts so framed as to make the civil government supreme, and to secure complete freedom for all creeds. The officials of the Church are appointed by the Pope, but the royal assent is necessary in the case either of a bishop or an archbishop. (See separate article on RELIGIOUS BODIES.) Elementary education is compulsory between the ages of six and nine in all parts of the country, but the law is not rigorously enforced. There are about 52,000 public primary schools, with scholars numbering in all about 2,550,000. Secondary and higher instruction is also provided by the State, and there are 21 universities. The chief newspapers are the *Tribuna* of Rome, the Government organ, the *Secolo* of Milan (Liberal), the *Corriere della Sera*, which circulates throughout the north of Italy, and the *Osservatore Romano*, the Vatican organ.

#### Industries, Railways, etc.

**Agriculture** is the occupation of nearly one-third of the population, wheat, maize and other grains being largely produced. Poultry and dairy farming for export are making great progress. Wine, silk and oil are among the other products, and sulphur, zinc, lead and iron are mined. There has been a very marked and rapid industrial development in recent years, particularly in the last ten or twelve. The chief industries are the textile—silk, cotton, flax, hemp and jute—mechanical and metal industries. Electricity is very largely used for motive power and for lighting and traction. The chief exports are silk, wine, oil, eggs, sulphur, hemp and flax, skins, ores and cattle. There were in 1903 nearly 10,000 miles of railways, most of which belong to the State, though they were leased in 1885 for 60 years to companies which work them under contracts terminable if so desired in 1905, or 1925, when a decision will have to be made whether the existing contracts shall be renewed in a modified form or the State shall undertake the direct management of the lines itself. In the latter case the Treasury will have to make provision for the loans contracted with the companies, and for the material and rolling stock which may require to be taken over.

A Commission in 1903 recommended the establishment of a network of navigable water-courses, 212 miles in length, in the northern part of the kingdom, the region having already 1677 miles of navigable rivers and canals, which are to be connected by a system of auxiliary canals. The cost is estimated at about £4,500,000 sterling, but the actual cost will be reduced by a third by the sale of water-power and of water for agricultural purposes. The main line of the proposed system is a canal from Venice by Milan to Turin, another connecting Milan and Bologna, and a third Bologna and Venice. A navigable waterway is also recommended from Venice to the Austrian frontier, for which purpose three existing rivers can be utilised.

#### Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 110,646 sq. m.; pop., 1902, 32,966,307. Rome has a pop. of 463,000, Naples of 503,731, and Milan of 491,450. Revenue, 1902-3, £75,203,210; estimated 1903-4, £79,014,836; expenditure,



1902-3, £72,414,690; estimated 1903-4, £69,861,769. Public debt, 1903, £510,501,000; imports, 1902, £73,440,121; exports, £60,415,495.

**Ministry:** *Premier and Minister of Interior*, Signor Giolitti. — *Foreign Affairs*, Signor Tittoni. — *War*, General Pedotti. — *Marine*, Admiral Mirabello. — *Justice*, Signor Ronchetti. — *Treasury*, Signor Luzzatti. — *Finance*, Signor Majorana. — *Public Works*, Signor Tedesco. — *Public Instruction*, Signor Orlando. — *Agriculture*, Signor Rava. — *Posts and Telegraphs*, Signor Stelluti-Scala.

**Ambassador in London**, Monsieur A. Pansa, 20, Grosvenor Square, W.

**Consul-General in London**, Comm. L. Allatini.

**British Ambassador to Rome**, Sir Edwin Egerton, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. — *Secretary*, Hon. Reginald Lister, M.V.O.

**British Consuls.** *Consuls-General:* *Florence*, Major W. P. Chapman; *Genoa*, W. Keene; *Naples*, E. N. Rolfe. *Consuls:* *Milan*, J. H. Towsey; *Palermo*, S. J. A. Churchill; *Rome*, C. C. Morgan; *Brindisi*, S. G. Cocoto; *Cagliari*, R. H. Pernis; *Venice*, E. de Zuccato.

**Papal Secretary of State**, Monsignor Merry Del Val.

### **Sovereign.**

**Victor Emmanuel III.**, King of Italy, succeeded his father, King Humbert I., who on July 29th, 1900, was assassinated at Monza by the Anarchist Bresci. Victor Emmanuel was b. Nov. 18th, '69, and in Oct. '96 was married to Princess Hélène of Montenegro. As Crown Prince of Naples, he visited Queen Victoria with his Princess in '97, and took part in the Diamond Jubilee celebrations. He earned the respect and confidence of the people over whom he rules before he ascended the throne, and his kindness of nature and rectitude of purpose are universally acknowledged. The heir to the throne is Umberto Nicola Tommaso Mario, Prince of Piedmont, born Sept. 16th, 1904. A daughter (Yolanda Margherita) was born in June 1901, and another daughter on Nov. 19th, 1902. Prince Emanuele of Savoy, Duke d'Aosta, cousin of the King, b. Jan. 13th, '69, was made a Royal Knight of the Garter by King Edward VII. in July 1902. While in England in 1903, on a visit to King Edward, the King received the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford University.

### **Political Parties.**

Italian political parties formerly consisted of a **Right** and a **Left**, the former being the party of Cavour, the monarchical and Conservative party, and the latter consisting of the followers of Mazzini, the Liberal and democratic if not Republican party. These two parties, however, have since split up into many different combinations. Signor Crispi, after a long tenure of power, resigned in '91, but the disastrous state of the country's finances led to his recall in '94 by the unanimous wish of the nation, and he remained in office until the disasters which overtook the Italian forces in Erythrea in the early part of '96 brought about his downfall. He was succeeded by the Marquis di Rudini, who found himself to a large extent dependent upon the support of the extreme Radicals, led by Signor Cavallotti, and after the general election in March '97 gave Signor Zanardelli and two other Radicals places in the Ministry (Dec. '97). General Pelloux succeeded him with a Liberal

Ministry, including adherents of Giolitti Zanardelli and Crispi, June 29th, '98, but was compelled to resign in May '99, and formed a new administration, consisting, for the most part, of Conservatives, a curious change, Baron Sonnino, though not in the Ministry, lent it his support. The general election of June 1900 necessitated by the dissolution of Parliament because of obstruction, resulted in large gains by the Extreme Left who secured 101 seats, allocated thus—Radicals 44, Republicans 27, and Socialists 30. The Government also gained many seats, and secured 300 supporters in the new Chamber, and the Constitutional Opposition about 110. Nevertheless General Pelloux resigned, and a Cabinet of a Moderate Liberal type, under Signor Saracco, succeeded to office. On this falling, in Feb. 1901, an administration was formed by Signor Zanardelli, which included both Signor Giolitti and Signor Prinetti in its ranks. Signor Prinetti resigned in April 1903, and in October Signor Zanardelli retired on the ground of his health. M. Giolitti then forming a new Ministry, with Signor Luzzatti as Finance Minister and Signor Tittoni as Foreign Minister. The Extreme Left had formed an important section of M. Zanardelli's supporters, but their attitude gradually changed to strong opposition both to him and to M. Giolitti. At the dissolution on Oct. 18th, 1904, they were 106 strong, including 48 Radicals, 24 Republicans, and 33 Socialists. At that time M. Giolitti had about 273 supporters, while the Opposition, including the Socialists, numbered about 235. See **History** below.

### **History, 1904.**

An arbitration convention with Great Britain, on the usual lines, was signed at Rome (Feb. 1st). The German Emperor visited Naples in March, and entertained the King and his suite to lunch on the *Hohenzollern*, afterwards visiting him on the Italian cruiser *Agordat* (26th). The Chamber sent a message to the King expressing its joy at the union symbolised by the meeting of the two Sovereigns, and the vitality of the Triple Alliance was held to have been demonstrated afresh. The President of the French Republic, accompanied by M. Delcassé, arrived in Rome (April 24th) to return the visit of the King and Queen to France in Oct. 1903. They were met by the King and driven to the Quirinal, receiving an enthusiastic popular welcome *en route*. At the State dinner (25th) both the King and M. Loubet in their speeches emphasised the cordial relations existing between the two countries. A military review (26th) and a banquet at the French Embassy (27th) concluded the visit to Rome. The President, accompanied by the King, went to Naples (28th), where he took his leave after a naval review had been held. The Pope made a formal protest against the action of the President, as Head of a Catholic State, in thus recognising the Power that had deprived him of his dominions, and the friction thus created led to important consequences. See **FRANCE**. A new Commercial Treaty with Switzerland was signed at Rome (July 13th), and approved by the Chamber on Dec. 16th. Similar treaties were arranged with Germany and Austria-Hungary during the year.

Serious strike riots, mainly provoked by the Socialist party, broke out in Italy in September, and a general strike throughout the country

was attempted. The troops had to be called out at Genoa, and at Venice, Turin and Milan there were grave disturbances. A reign of terror was exercised by the Socialists in Milan, and for three days the Labour Exchange prevented the appearance of all papers except its own organ. The very incompleteness of this temporary control, however, led to its breakdown, and by the 21st work was pretty generally resumed. The Premier used these disorders as an argument for a dissolution, and put before the country as the main issue the defence of the Constitution, which he declared was threatened by the attitude of the Socialists and other members of the Extreme Left. The General Election took place (Nov. 6th) and the second ballots (13th), the result being the loss of 15 seats to the Extreme Left, who only secured the return of 91 members, including 30 Socialists. The rout of the latter in important cities like Milan and Florence showed the alarm to which the September disturbances had given rise. More than four-fifths of the members elected had pledged themselves to support the Constitution against Socialist attacks. The Chamber met (Dec. 1st), and Signor Marcora, the Ministerial candidate, was elected President, receiving 292 votes. Signor Luzzatti, in the course of his financial statement (9th), referred to the projected State acquisition of railways. The liquidation with the companies, he calculated, would cost the State the sum of £20,000,000, and a further sum of £20,000,000 would have to be expended in the course of the next 10 years in the improvement of lines and railway material. The £20,000,000 for the railway companies he proposed to find by making use of the deposits and other funds of the savings banks of Lombardy and other similar institutions. The proposed abolition of *otroli*, he said, would be gradual, beginning first with only the poorest communes, where the duty is most irksome, and annually, for five or six years, including more communes in the list of free centres.

### Colonies.

**Erythrea.** The Italian possessions on the Red Sea were combined under this name by various decrees from '90 to 1901. The colony has the control of its own administration and the management of its own finance, a civil Governor appointed by the King representing the Italian Government. The colony extends from Cape Kasar about 670 miles along the coast of the Red Sea to a point on the Strait of Pab-el-Mandeb. The heavy reverses inflicted upon the Italian forces during '96 by Menelik's

army led to a decision to limit the Italian possessions to the Mareb and the Belesa, to abandon the province of Tigre, which had been incorporated as a part of the colony, and to give up the idea of a protectorate over Abyssinia. A treaty of peace was concluded in Nov. '96, by which the treaty of Ucciali, making Abyssinia a virtual protectorate, was abrogated, and the absolute independence of King Menelik was recognised. Italy, Abyssinia, and Great Britain agreed to a modification of the frontiers between the colony, Abyssinia, and the Soudan (May 15th, 1902), and the annexation of Raheita to the colony was announced (19th). The area of the colony is about 88,500 sq. m., and the population, which is nomadic, numbers about 450,000. Asmara is the seat of government. Massowah has about 8000 inhabitants. Gold mines exist near Asmara, and pearl fishing is carried on at Massowah by the Italian Pearl Fishery Company. A railway is being built from Massowah to Asmara.

**Somaliland.** The country occupying the eastern horn or promontory of Africa. The bulk of it is under the protection of Italy, according to the Anglo-Italian agreement of '91, though there is a British Protectorate on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, and France has a footing at Obok. Italian Somaliland is separated by the river Juba from the East Africa Protectorate (British), and has a coast-line extending from the Juba to Cape Guardafui, and then along the coast of the Gulf of Aden to the Somali Coast Protectorate (see separate article), also British. The area of Italian Somaliland is 100,000 sq. m., and the population about 450,000. It is divided into three parts for administrative purposes. A Convention with the Italian Trading Company of Benadir, whereby the Company undertook the administration of the towns of the territory and of the hinterland, forming the Benadir Coast Colony, with a coast-line from the Juba to Meregh, was approved (Nov. 28th, '99). The company was to administer the Benadir ports till July 16th, 1906, with an annual subsidy of £16,000 for the first 12 years and of £14,000 for the remainder of the term. An inquiry held in 1903, however, revealed the fact that the company's administration was negligent and incompetent, and in May 1904 Signor Tittoni, the Foreign Minister, said the duty now devolved upon the Government to administer the country itself. The second part consists of the Sultanate of Obbia under Sultan Yusuf Ali, on the eastern coast, and the third part of the Sultanate of the Mijertain, covering the Horn of Africa, the capital of which is Bandar Alula.

## J

**Jameson, Leander Starr, C.B.,** Premier of Cape Colony, Feb. 1904, was b. in Edinburgh in 1853, adopted the medical profession, became M.R.C.S. Eng. '75 and M.D. London '77. In '91 he was appointed Administrator of Rhodesia, and held that post till the famous Raid in Dec. '95, after the failure of which he was tried in London and sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Cape Colony in 1900 to represent

Kimberley, and appointed a Director of De Beers in the same year, and of the British S. Africa Co. in 1902.

### JAPAN.

Japan is an empire—separated from China by the Eastern Sea and the Straits of Korea—consisting of the archipelago of Nippon, which includes four large islands, Yesso, Honshiu, Kinshiu, and Shikoku, together



with Formosa and the Pescadores, ceded by China in '95, and nearly 4000 smaller islands. Its area, excluding Formosa and the Pescadores, is about 147,655 sq. m., and the population (1903) 46,305,000. The population of the capital, Tokio, is 1,440,121, of Osaka, 821,235, and of Kioto, 353,139. Yokohama (pop. 193,762) and Kobe (pop. 215,780) are the two chief ports, and the chief centres of foreign trade.

The island of Formosa lies off the Chinese coast. Its area is about 13,500 sq. m., and the pop. (1903) 3,082,404, mostly Chinese. It is very mountainous, and the almost inaccessible inland parts are held by a primitive race of the Malay type. The chief towns are Tamsui at the north and Tainanfu and Anping at the south end. The chief products are coal, tea, sugar, rice, and camphor, the Government having a monopoly of the camphor industry, which is carried on by a British firm under contract with the Government. Considerable energy has been shown by the Japanese in developing internal communications. There are 154 miles of railways, and good roads have been also made in all directions. A Governor-General with large powers administers the island, which is divided into twenty districts, each under a chief magistrate.

The Pescadores have an area of 85 sq. miles and a pop. of 54,151.

### The Legislature.

The history of Japan is almost as ancient as that of China, the present Mikado, Mutsu Hito, being the representative of a dynasty which claims to have possessed the throne since B.C. 660. The country was, prior to '89, an absolute monarchy, but in that year a new Constitution was promulgated. In the Emperor are vested the executive power with the advice of his Ministers, whom he appoints, and who are responsible to him; and the legislative power with the consent of the Diet. The Diet is composed of a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. The House of Peers numbers about 330, and consists of (a) Peers elected for life, including: (1) male members of the Imperial family above 20 years of age; (2) princes and marquises above 25 years of age; (3) persons nominated by the Emperor for State services or for their learning; and (b) Peers elected for 7 years, including: (1) counts, viscounts, and barons above 25, to the number of one-fifth of each order, elected by the respective orders; (2) persons elected indirectly by the residents in the various districts who pay the highest taxes. In the House of Representatives there are 369 members, elected for 4 years by male citizens over 25 paying land tax or other direct taxes of not less than 10 yen per annum who have resided in their districts for one year at least. Elected and nominated members of both Houses are paid 2000 yen (about £200) for each session, with travelling expenses.

### The Army.

The Japanese army, in efficiency of administration and command, and in the training and quality of officers and men, has taken a high place among the armies of the world. In the war with Russia it has given proof of qualities that are not surpassed, and that are equalled in few other armies. The national spirit and education, based upon its feudal traditions, are directed to the formation of military forces necessary for the defence of the empire, which

it was foreseen would be threatened as it rose. The Emperor is supreme head of the army, and military affairs are directed through the War Minister and the Chief of the General Staff by the Superior War Council. In order to insure unity of action between the various branches and the navy, there is a Council consisting of the War Minister, the Naval Minister, the chiefs of the General Staff and the Naval Staff and the Director-General of Military Training.

The military expenditure has increased enormously, rising from 5,850,000 yen in 1877-8 to 58,000,000 yen in '98-99, after which there was a slight decline until war threatened with Russia.

The military forces are the **Permanent Army**, with reserves and recruiting reserves, the **Territorial Army** and its reserve or **National Militia**, and the Militia of certain of the islands. The Permanent Army is available for foreign service, the Territorial Army for home defence, and the Militia for auxiliary operations in more distant parts of the country; but in the war Japan has put forth a vast reserve of military strength, and the mobilisation of the Reserves has enabled her to despatch more than 300,000 men to Manchuria, and more are being mobilised. Under Marshal Oyama are the three armies of Generals Oku, Nodzu, and Kuroki, facing General Kuropatkin at Mukden, and that of General Nogi, which undertook the operations against Port Arthur.

Service is personal and obligatory from the age of 17 to 40. The periods are divided thus: 3 years in the Active Army, 4 years and 4 months in its reserve, and 10 years in the Territorial Army, making in all 17 years and 4 months, after which the man passes into the reserve of the Territorial Army to complete his period of liability. Until recently the obligation for foreign service was 12 years and 4 months; but in Sept. 1904 it was extended to 17 years and 4 months, as is mentioned above. It is estimated that this change will increase the fighting force of the army by about 200,000 men. The recruiting reserve is drawn from the excess of the contingent, and the men, after passing their 7 years and 4 months in the Reserves, pass to the Territorial Army.

The following are details of the effective strength of the army on a war footing, not comprising the troops in the island of Formosa: **Administrations and establishments**, 1000 officers, 2900 men; **Permanent Army**, infantry, 156 battalions; cavalry, 59 squadrons; field artillery, 19 regiments of 6 batteries, with 684 guns; fortress artillery, 20 battalions; engineers, 13 sapper battalions and 1 railway battalion; transport, 13 battalions: total, 203 battalions, 59 squadrons, 684 guns; or 7500 officers, 193,790 men, 61,390 horses. Depot troops: 52 battalions, 17 squadrons, 26 companies, 19 batteries; or 1000 officers, 34,600 men, 9000 horses, 114 guns. **Territorial Army**: 130 battalions, 26 squadrons, 312 guns, 3200 officers, 118,530 men, 11,860 horses. **Militia**: 35 officers, 1180 men, 210 horses. **Grand total**, 386 battalions, 26 companies, 99 squadrons, 1116 guns, 11,735 officers, 348,100 men and 84,460 horses. The total fully-trained force, according to the *St. Petersburg Gazette*, is 509,960. Another estimate gives the Active Army as 160,000 men, its reserve 120,000, the Territorial Army 98,000, and its militia reserve 114,000, being a total of 492,000 trained men. In peace the forces are grouped in three great

commands—the armies of the East, Centre, and West, whose commanders held positions analogous to the inspectors of the German Army. In these armies are grouped 12 divisions, with their headquarters at Tokio, Sendai, Nagoya, Osaka, Hiroshima, Kumamoto, Sapporo, Hirosaki, Kanazawa, Himeji, Marugame, and Kokura. The Guard division at Tokio is not included in this organisation. All these forces have now taken the field, and reserves have been called out in their place. The Military College and Academy train accomplished officers of great intelligence. They were pronounced by General Grant to be amongst the foremost of the kind in the world. The barracks and gymnasia are of the best type, and every care is paid to the physical development of the men. Medical, hospital, transport and supply arrangements are admirably efficient.

### The Navy.

The Naval Administration of Japan is under the control of a Minister of Marine (Vice-Admiral Baron Yamamoto, with a Vice-Minister (Rear-Admiral Saito). There are also ten heads of Departments: the Bureau of General Affairs, the Bureau of Military Affairs, the Bureau of Personnel, a Medical Bureau, an Accountant Bureau (which also includes supplies), a Bureau of Justice, a Bureau of Naval Education, a Central Department for the Materiel of the Navy, the Hydrographical Office, the Department of Works, the Legal Department (concerned with courts-martial), the Board of Admirals and the Board of Technical Affairs. The two last-named are Committees of Advice. In addition there is the Naval General Staff, of which the President is Admiral Viscount Ito, the Vice-President Sir G. Ijuin; and this staff is divided into three sections, including the Intelligence Department.

The number of officers and men available for active service is about 31,000. There is also a small reserve of some 4,000.

The executive officers are distributed as follows: 1 admiral, 7 vice-admirals, 14 rear-admirals, 61 captains, 110 commanders, 109 lieutenant-commanders, 270 lieutenants, 120 sub-lieutenants, and 75 midshipmen.

The strength of the Japanese Navy in ships built and building on Nov. 30th, 1904, was:—

#### Built.

Battleships, 1st class . . . . .	5
2nd class . . . . .	1
Coast " defence ships . . . . .	2
Armoured cruisers . . . . .	8
Protected cruisers, 2nd class . . . . .	11
3rd class . . . . .	8
Unprotected cruisers . . . . .	9
Torpedo vessels . . . . .	1
Torpedo-boat destroyers . . . . .	19
Torpedo boats . . . . .	82

#### Building.

Battleships, 1st class . . . . .	2
Protected cruisers, 2nd class . . . . .	1
Torpedo-boat destroyers . . . . .	1
Torpedo boats . . . . .	3

*Note.*—The two battleships building are the *Kashima* and *Katori*, both building in England. No particulars of the other vessels in the new shipbuilding programme which was supposed

to come into operation in 1904 have been made public.

The Government dockyards in Japan are situated as follows:—

**Yokosuka.** One dock takes any ship; two smaller.

**Kure.** One dock takes cruisers.

### Local Government, Education, etc.

For local administration the country (except Yesso, which has a governor and a special administration, and Formosa, for which see above) is divided into 46 districts, each with a governor and an elected assembly. The districts are subdivided into villages and towns, municipalities and counties, each with its chief magistrate, council and assembly. In religious matters absolute freedom is allowed, subject to the preservation of peace and order. The chief forms of religion, however, are Shintoism and Buddhism. Elementary education is compulsory for children of from 6 to 14 years of age. There are about 27,000 elementary schools, and about 5,000,000 pupils, while high schools and technical schools are rapidly increasing in number. For the administration of justice there are 310 sub-district courts of first instance, the district courts, which number 49, 7 courts of appeal, and the Supreme Court or Court of Cassation at Tokio. The chief Tokio journals are the *Jiji Shinpo*, *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, *Asahi Shimbun* and the *Kokumin*.

### Industries, Commerce, etc.

There are about 1,300,000 tons of workable coal in the empire, one-half of which is found in Yesso, which island also contains large deposits of sulphur. Copper, iron, and silver are also mined. The length of railways is (1904) 4495 miles, of which 1344 miles are owned by the State. There are 21 cities and towns which have their own systems of telephone service. The land is largely held by peasant proprietors, and the chief products are rice and cereals, tea, sugar, and silk, while textile and other manufactures are improving and increasing. A gold standard was adopted in October '97. By treaties concluded with Great Britain and other European Powers in '94, the right of the Japanese to frame their own Customs policy was acknowledged, though provisional arrangements were made for a period of twelve years. Foreign jurisdiction in the treaty ports was abolished in '99, and in return the country was thrown open to European traders, instead of only the treaty ports. Great Britain enjoys "most favoured nation" treatment. Foreigners cannot own real estate, except as members of associations or partnerships constituted conformably to Japanese law.

### Statistics and Diplomatic.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1901-2 . . . . .	27,435,904	26,685,682
1902-3 . . . . .	29,734,134	28,922,673
1903-4 . . . . .	25,168,196	24,475,234
1904-5 . . . . .	22,985,599	22,318,123
" (War) . . . . .	57,600,000	—
1905-6 . . . . .	22,000,000	—
" (War) . . . . .	78,000,000	—

The yen is taken at 2s. The figures for the last three years are those of the Budget Estimates.



**Imports**, 1902, £27,739,232; 1903, £32,374,250.

**Exports**, 1902, £26,368,320; 1903, £29,553,374.

**Foreign debt**, 1904, £56,491,895.

The British Empire sent £10,648,438 in 1902 and £12,596,363 in 1903 of the imports, and took £6,452,214 in 1902 and £6,910,341 in 1903 of the exports; the United States sent £4,966,643 in 1902 and £4,723,586 in 1903 of the imports, and took £8,190,433 in 1902 and £8,444,727 in 1903 of the exports; China, £4,143,650 in 1902, £4,640,509 in 1903, imports; and £4,781,434 in 1902, and £6,634,822 in 1903 exports; and Germany, £2,635,069 in 1902, £2,753,000 in 1903 imports, and £483,571 in 1902, £529,368 in 1903 exports.

**Ministry: Prime Minister**, General Count Taro Katsura.—*Foreign Affairs*, Baron Jutaro Komura.—*Interior*, Viscount Akimasa Yoshikawa.—*Finance*, Baron Arasuke Soné.—*War*, Lieut.-Gen. Masatake Terauchi.—*Marine*, Admiral Baron Gombei Yamamoto.—*Justice*, Mr. Keichoku Hatano.—*Education*, Mr. Yuzuru Kubota.—*Agriculture and Commerce*, Baron Keigo Kiyoura.—*Communications*, Lieutenant Kanetake Oura.

**Minister in London**, Viscount Tadasu Hayashi, 4, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.—*and Secretaries*, Moritaro Abé, Chozo Koike.—*Attachés*, Kitsu-taro Takahashi, Tsuneo Matsudaira.—*Chancellor*, Gohji Ukita.—*Military Attaché*, Lieut.-Colonel Taro Utsunomiya.—*Naval Attaché*, Captain Makoto Kaburaki.

**Consul-General in London**.—Minoji Arakawa, 1, Broad Street Place, E.C., and 72, Kensington Park Road, W.

**British Minister at Tokio**, Sir Claude McDonald, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.—*Secretary*, G. H. Barclay, C.M.G.—*Consul-General at Yokohama*, J. C. Hall, I.S.O.—*Consuls*, H. A. C. Bonar (Kobé), R. de B. Layard (Nagasaki), A. M. Chalmers (Shimonoseki), A. E. Wileman (Tainan, Formosa), F. W. Playfair (Tamsui, Formosa).

### Sovereign.

**Mutsu Hito**, b. Nov. 3rd, 1852. Ascended the throne in '68, and married Princess Haruko in '69. His children are Prince Yoshihito (b. Aug. 31st, '79, proclaimed Crown Prince in '89, and married in 1900 to Princess Sadako, b. June 25th, 1884), and four Princesses. A son and heir, Prince Hirohito, was b. to the Crown Prince on April 29th, 1901, and another son, Prince Yasuhito, on June 25th, 1902. The Emperor's reign has been marked by great reforms; and the feudal system, which had impeded the general progress of the country, was abolished in '71. Under the rule of the present Mikado, Japan has entered upon an unprecedented era of prosperity. Civilisation has made rapid progress, and the introduction of Western arts and ideas has secured for Japan a foremost place amongst the Asiatic nations. He has given the Japanese a Parliamentary constitution based on European principles. His direction of the operations in the war with China was marked in Dec. '98 by the Diet by a vote of 20,000,000 yen from the war indemnity paid by China.

### Political Parties.

When the new constitution came into force and the Diet assembled in 1890, the Government was constituted mainly of statesmen drawn from two great clans, the Satsuma and Choshin clans. But the representatives elected to the Diet consisted for the most part of men drawn from two other and

rival clans—the Hizen clan under Count Okuma, and the Tosa clan under Count Itagaki. Count Okuma formed and led the Progressive party, and Count Itagaki the Liberal party, both of which advocated the principle of party government, though they would not combine to secure it. This the Government would not accept, and so they were continually being defeated in the House, which they as often dissolved. Eventually the Government tried a coalition in '95 with the Liberals, the Marquis Ito being Premier; and then for a time, especially during the war with China, the Opposition was quiescent. But after the war, difficulties again manifested themselves. In '98 the Liberals and Progressives at last joined their forces, and the Marquis Ito, who was then in power, at once resigned, and a new Ministry was formed, with Count Okuma as Premier. The experiment, however, failed, and the Marquis Yamagata formed a Cabinet on the old lines of clan statesmen, in Nov. '98, which endured till 1900. In August of that year the Marquis Ito issued a manifesto setting forth the aims of a new party formed by him and termed the Seiyukai, or Constitutional Political Association. He received the support of a majority of the members of the House of Representatives, and was soon afterwards appointed Prime Minister in place of the Marquis Yamagata, who resigned office (Sept. 29th). In June 1901 the Marquis Ito gave way to a Ministry led by Viscount Katsura, and composed mainly of members of the House of Peers unconnected with the two great political parties. The Seiyukai at the general election in August 1902 gained 192 seats, the Progressives 104, the Imperialists 20, and the Independents 59. The Seiyukai, therefore, had a clear majority of 9 over all the other parties put together; but, through the influence of the Marquis Ito, Viscount Katsura was left in power. The general election caused by the dissolution at the end of 1902 resulted in March 1903 in the return of the Seiyukai party 183 strong, with a majority in the House almost as large as they had before. Ultimately in July 1903 the Marquis Ito resigned his leadership of the Seiyukai to the Marquis Saionji, and accepted the office of **President of the Privy Council**, an advisory body which is consulted by the Emperor on all important measures, Count Matsugata and Marquis Yamagata also being appointed Privy Councillors. When the Diet was opened on Dec. 10th, 1903, the Seiyukai could claim 132 votes, the Progressives 85, and the remaining 159 members were divided into smaller groups. The Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, read by the President of the Diet and approved by the House, expressed the view that the Ministry were pursuing a policy of opportunism at home and forfeiting opportunities abroad. The Government thereupon dissolved Parliament, and a general election was fixed for March 1st, 1904. Meanwhile the war with Russia broke out. The general election resulted in the return of 134 members of the Seiyukai, 93 Progressives, 132 Independents, and 20 Imperialists.

### The Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

An important Agreement with Great Britain was signed (Jan. 30th, 1902), giving expression to the common policy of the two countries in the Far East. The following is the **Text of the Agreement**. The Governments of Great

Britain and Japan, actuated solely by a desire to maintain the *status quo* and general peace in the extreme East, being moreover specially interested in maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of the Empire of China and the Empire of Korea, and in securing equal opportunities in those countries for the commerce and industry of all nations, hereby agree as follows:

Article I.—The High Contracting Parties, having mutually recognised the independence of China and Korea, declare themselves to be entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country. Having in view, however, their special interests, of which those of Great Britain relate principally to China, while Japan, in addition to the interests which she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree politically, as well as commercially and industrially, in Korea, the High Contracting Parties recognise that it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests if threatened either by the aggressive action of any other Power, or by disturbances arising in China or Korea, and necessitating the intervention of either of the High Contracting Parties for the protection of the lives and property of its subjects.

Article II.—If either Great Britain or Japan, in the defence of their respective interests as above described, should become involved in war with another Power, the other High Contracting Party will maintain a strict neutrality, and use its efforts to prevent other Powers from joining in hostilities against its ally.

Article III.—If in the above event any other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against that ally, the other High Contracting Party will come to its assistance, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

Article IV.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the interests above described.

Article V.—Whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, the above-mentioned interests are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly.

Article VI.—The present Agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for five years from that date. In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said five years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

#### History, 1904.

The Emperor opened the Diet in person (March 20th), and stated that the appeal to arms had been forced upon the country by Russia's want of sincerity. There could now be no pause till the object of the war was achieved. The House of Representatives expressed itself as "thoroughly satisfied with the declaration of war," and both Houses passed cordial votes of thanks

to the Navy (22nd). All political parties joined also in supporting the Government's programme of war taxes. The proposals included the extension of the tobacco monopoly, the creation of a salt monopoly, increases in the land tax, income tax, stamp taxes, etc., and new taxes on silk, piece goods, kerosene, and woollens. The Premier said (23rd) the settled national policy was the establishment of permanent peace in the Far East and the consolidation of the position of the Empire by promoting friendly relations with the great Powers and by respecting their legitimate rights. The Lower House passed all the war-tax bills except those levying duties on salt and silk, and slightly reduced the land tax (26th). The effect was to give an increase of £6,200,000 instead of £7,000,000 as the Government proposed, and this the Finance Minister accepted. The War Finance programme as finally settled was as follows: From foreign and domestic loans, Exchequer bonds, etc., £41,100,000; from increased taxes, £6,200,000; from economies and surpluses, £4,800,000; and from special accounts, £5,500,000: making a total of £57,600,000. After unanimously adopting a resolution to the effect that the House would not grudge supplies, trusting the Ministers faithfully to discharge their high duties, the Diet was closed (29th).

The discovery of a rich gold mine in the Kesen district of the Rikuzen province was reported in August.

In opening the Diet (Nov. 30th) the Emperor said: "Our expeditionary forces have been victorious in every engagement, and by displaying an increased brilliancy of valour have secured steady progress in the situation. Placing full confidence in the loyalty and devotion of our subjects, we expect that the ultimate object of the war will be attained; and we trust that you will endeavour, in compliance with our will, to discharge with harmonious co-operation the duty which is incumbent upon you." The Budget presented showed a total war revenue required of £78,000,000, including provision of interest on outstanding loans. The Government anticipated that it would be necessary to borrow only £45,000,000 of this. The ordinary revenue required was about £22,000,000, making a total revenue for 1905 of £100,000,000. The Government's proposals were unanimously voted amid enthusiasm.

A special article on the war, describing the preliminary negotiations, the course of hostilities up to the end of 1904, and the financial outlook, is given under the heading RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Jaures, Jean, is a leading member of the French Chamber of Deputies, and a member of the Socialist party. A relative of the admiral of the same name, he was b. on Sept. 3rd, 1859, at Castres, in the South French department of Tarn. After a distinguished college career, he became Professor of Philosophy, first at Albi, and then at Toulouse. He took the degree of Doctor in '92, and one of his theses for the doctorate dealt with the German scientific socialists Lassalle and Marx. He had been elected deputy in '85, by the *scrutin de liste* against a Conservative, but the return to the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, in '89, deprived him of that honour. He was, however, successful in '92 and '93. Again rejected in '98, he was once more returned to the Chamber in 1902. He is editor of *La Petite*



*République*, and has attempted to reunite the different groups of French Socialists. See **SOCIALISM**. He was much to the fore in the defence of Capt. Dreyfus, and raised the question again in the Chamber in 1903. In Dec. 1904 he fought a duel with M. Déroulède. Amongst his publications are: "Les Preuves," '98; "Action Socialiste," 1900; "Etudes Socialistes," 1902. He is the general director of a great work, by various authors, "L'Histoire Socialiste," to be completed in 15 vols., of which three have appeared.

**Jeune, Right Hon. Sir Francis Henry, G.C.B.**, is the eldest son of a former Bishop of Peterborough, and was b. in 1843. Ed. at Harrow, elected to a scholarship at Balliol Coll., Oxford, where he obtained 1st Class in Classical Mods. '63, and 1st class in *Lit. Hum.* two years later. He also was successful in obtaining the Stanhope prize in '63, and the Arnold prize in '67. Fellow of Hertford Coll. '74, Hon. Fellow '82. He was called to the bar of the Inner Temple '68, and took silk in '88. In connection with the civil action of the Tichborne claimant he acted as junior counsel. In ecclesiastical law he long enjoyed a considerable reputation, and appeared in the Lincoln case in '90. Succeeded Lord Hannen, in Jan. '91, as Judge of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division. Was knighted on his accession to the judicial bench. On the decease of Sir C. P. Butt, in '92, Sir Francis succeeded him as President of the Probate Division, and was made a Privy Councillor. He was afterwards appointed Judge-Advocate-General, was made K.C.B. in '97 for services in that office, and G.C.B. in 1902. Lady Jeune has long been an energetic philanthropist, and, with Sir Francis, has occupied a noteworthy position in the social life of London. She published "Lesser Questions," a volume of essays, in '94. Address: Arlington Manor, Newbury.

## JEW.

The numbers of Jews in the various countries of Europe, according to the "Jewish Year-Book," are as follows: Russia, 5,082,342; Austria-Hungary, 2,076,277; Germany, 886,948; Roumania, about 200,000; Turkey, 282,277; Holland, 103,988; France, 86,885; Great Britain and Ireland, 188,000; Italy, 44,037; Switzerland, 12,551; Servia, 5100; Greece, 8350; Denmark, 5000; Sweden and Norway, 5000. Total in Europe, about 8,666,530. Outside Europe no satisfactory enumeration is possible, but it is probable that Asia contains 342,440; Africa, 354,500; the Americas, 1,556,128; and Australia, 17,933. There are probably about 11,013,000 Jews in existence at the present date, and of late years the number living in Palestine has noticeably increased. The Jews are returning to the land of their ancestors as tillers of the soil. It is estimated that there are now 78,000 Jews in Palestine. The number of Jews in London is estimated at 112,650, and in other parts of Great Britain and Ireland at 81,450.

In England, full emancipation was granted to the Jews in '58. They possess a special Jewish Board of Guardians (Middlesex Street, Bishops-gate), which provides for indigent Jews, and expended £68,999 in relief during 1903 to 5113 cases; a large orphan asylum at West Norwood, in addition to many other charities, and there are Jewish wards in several hospitals.

There are seven large Jewish elementary schools in London, the principal being the Jews' Free School, Bell Lane, Spitalfields, the largest and one of the most successful elementary schools in the world. Similar schools and charities are connected with the principal provincial congregations. The most important are those of Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Glasgow, Newcastle, Hull, and Sheffield. The spiritual wants of Jews are provided for in the East-End by a number of *hebras* or minor congregations, which have been united (Federation of Synagogues); while fifteen of the larger synagogues are organised by the United Synagogue (2, Charlotte Street, Portland Place, W.). Ministers for these are trained at the Jews' College (Queen Square House, Guilford Street, W.C.), which has a very extensive library of works dealing with Jewish subjects. Another library specially noteworthy for Hebrew MSS. is situated at the Beth Hamidrash (St. James' Place, E.C.), where the sittings of the Beth Din, or ecclesiastical tribunal, are held, at which points of Jewish law are decided.

## Ecclesiastical and other Bodies.

Ecclesiastical matters are under the control of the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Hermann Adler (*q.v.*). The mandates of the Chief Rabbi are only binding on the so-called Orthodox Jews, while there are "Reform" congregations at Upper Berkeley Street, London, Manchester and Bradford. There has been a marked *rapprochement* of recent years between these two bodies. There are, besides, some 3000 Spanish and Portuguese Jews (*Sephardim*) in London, who are under the spiritual charge of the Rev. Dr. Gaster and whose ritual slightly differs from that of the more numerous German and Polish Jews (*Ashkenazim*). A new movement, styled the Jewish Religious Union, was started in 1901, which provides services, largely in English, for those to whom the ordinary synagogue service does not appeal. The services were at first held in the West End only, but an East End Branch was established in Oct. 1903. As a religious term "Jew" has nowadays the very vaguest connotation, ranging from the superstition of the Chassidim of Russia and Galicia to the advanced agnosticism of the Society of Ethical Culture in New York.

Jews have some special enactments connected with the form and registration of their marriages, modifications of the Factory Acts to suit their Sabbath, etc. These, and other matters likely to affect them, are looked after by the Jewish Board of Deputies (19, Finsbury Circus; Solicitor and Secretary, Charles H. L. Emanuel, M.A.). In 1903 a Royal Commission recommended restrictions on alien immigration which would largely affect Jews, but no legislation has yet been enacted, the Bill which was brought in by the Government in the session of 1904 having been withdrawn owing to the opposition it encountered in Grand Committee. The chief Jewish weekly is *The Jewish Chronicle* (2, Finsbury Square, E.C.: Publisher, Solomon Davis).

Until comparatively recently Jews were restricted in their rights throughout the world, and those of eastern Europe and parts of Africa and the East still labour under many disabilities, which it is the object of the "Alliance Israélite" of Paris, and of similar societies in Germany, Austria, and England (Anglo-Jewish Association, 85, London Wall, E.C.: Secretary, M. Duparc), to remove.

### *The Anti-Semitic Movement.*

Anti-Semitism is a tendency, based even more on race feeling than on religious opinion, of unfriendly and even hostile disposition towards Jews. Economic considerations add to this tendency, Jews being popularly envied by their less prosperous neighbours on the ground of greater prosperity, the consequence, frequently, of sobriety, abstemiousness, inventiveness, and the absence of family quarrels, much rather than of avarice and usurious oppression. "The Jew is economical in everything except the education of his children." This is given by a Jew as the cause, or a chief cause, of their success. The anti-Semitic movement in Russia and closely adjoining countries is probably a continuance only of that spirit of oppression which once pervaded all Christendom. See RUSSIA as to the Kishineff massacre in 1903. Roumania has only lately been required by England and America to observe the Treaty of Paris of '78, and to refrain from its persecution which involved expatriation. Other countries have shown powerful hostile waves, such as France during the Dreyfus affair. In Austria the Emperor was, by repeated municipal elections, obliged to confirm as Burgomaster of Vienna Dr. Lueger, the avowed head of the Austrian anti-Semites. In Prussia, Bismarck and the Emperor William I. might have nipped the movement in the bud by some stern discouragement. They did not do so, and it has grown from a mere obscure feeling into an organised political party: members of the German Parliament declare themselves openly as the group of anti-Semites. They have their own papers, their candidates at elections, and their societies, but the influence of the movement is waning.

### *The Zionist Movement.*

This movement has on the side of the Jews produced a counter-move, the **Zionist Movement**, founded by the late Dr. Theodore Hertzl, and warmly promulgated by Max Nordau in Paris and Mr. I. Zangwill in London. According to Mr. Zangwill, Zionism aims at (1) the organisation of the Jews, (2) the opening of the door to Palestine, (3) the successful establishment of a home for the Jews there, (4) the working up of the State into a model State after the home has been established, and (5) the realisation of the Jewish mission by imparting to the world the social solutions and ideals of righteousness developed by the spiritual genius of the race. **Zionist Congresses** were held at Basle in '97, '98, '99, in London 1900, and again at Basle in 1903, with ever-increasing attendances. At the last mentioned the British Government's offer of land in British East Africa, on the Uganda Railway between Nairobi and Mau, for the founding of a specially Jewish colony, with self-government, under British control, was announced. The unexpected proposal was thankfully received by most of the leaders, but the majority of the Russian contingent of the representatives at the Congress voted against it, as deviating from the aim of obtaining Palestine. A commission of three members left in December 1904 for the region to investigate and report. It was reported that in England there were 15,000 Zionists enrolled in 75 associations, while the total number of members enrolled in the movement is 320,000.

Sir Francis Montefiore, Mr. L. J. Greenberg, and others are at the head of the movement in this country.

The **Jewish Colonisation Association** (Paris, 2, Rue Pasquier) is the trust created by the late Baron Hirsch for the purpose of helping persecuted Jews in all parts of the world, and its chief work has been the formation of colonies in Argentina. The Zionists contend that the money should be used to help their movement.

**Joachim, Joseph**, the distinguished violinist, was b. near Presburg, in Hungary, in 1831. Already famous as a youthful prodigy, he went to Leipzig in '43, to the Conservatoire previously founded by Mendelssohn, who saw his genius and encouraged him. He first came to London in '44, and has since annually visited us. He has been principal violinist of the **Monday and Saturday Popular Concerts** from their very commencement. In '69 he became the head of the newly developed Academy of Music at Berlin. He has written several works for his instrument and the orchestra, the chief being the Hungarian Concerto. The University of Cambridge conferred on him the degree of **Mus. Doc.** in '77, and he was afterwards given the Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford. In celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his first appearance in public, Herr Joachim was, on March 17th, '89, presented with a magnificent violin purchased by subscribers to a fund of which the Duke of Edinburgh was President. On the sixtieth anniversary of his first appearance in England, his portrait, by Mr. Sargent, R.A., was presented to him by Mr. Balfour, at a reception held at Queen's Hall (May 16th, 1904).

**Johnston, Sir Harry H.**, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.Sc., was b. in London June 12th, 1858, and ed. at Stockwell Grammar School and King's College, London. After studying painting for some time at the Royal Academy he travelled a good deal, especially in Africa, and was made British Vice-Consul in the Cameroons in '85. Thence he was transferred to the Niger coast and to Portuguese East Africa. He took the leading part in the expedition to Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika which resulted in the founding of the British Central Africa Protectorate, of which he was appointed Commissioner and Consul-General in '91. He was Consul-General of Tunis '97-9, and Special Commissioner of the Uganda Protectorate '99-1901, upon which he published a comprehensive work in 1902. He retired on a pension in 1902, and stood unsuccessfully for Rochester in 1903.

**Joint Stock Companies.** See 1902 ed. for an article upon the provisions made by the **Companies Acts '62-1900** as to the formation of such companies, with a summary of the 1900 Act in particular. A return is compiled annually by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, containing a list, with particulars of capital, etc., of all joint stock companies registered in the United Kingdom during each year, as well as a list of companies dissolved or struck off the register during the same year. In 1903, 4075 companies with a nominal capital of £126,606,015 were registered, as compared with 3929 companies, with a nominal capital of £156,983,861 in 1902, with 3365 companies, with a nominal capital of £144,760,333 in 1901, and 4864 companies, with a nominal capital of £221,827,934, in 1900. On April 30th, 1904, there were in the register in



the United Kingdom 37,287 joint stock companies (35,965 in 1903), with a paid-up capital of £1,899,648,675 (£1,849,455 in 1903). During the year ended Dec. 31st, 1903, the total number of companies dissolved by order of the Court or after voluntary liquidation and struck off the register under the Acts of 1880 and 1900 was 2421. A report of the Board of Trade under the Companies (Winding-up) Act of 1890, issued in Dec. 1903, showed that during the year 1902 winding-up proceedings were commenced in the case of 1639 companies, the total capital involved being £64,279,454; and that during the ten years ended 1902, 38,928 companies were registered, and 14,538 went into liquidation, nearly the whole being voluntary liquidations. On these liquidations the estimated loss on vendors' shares was £179,619,685; the loss on shares subscribed for cash, £163,434,137; and the loss to creditors, £39,499,877. The report contained much comment on the evasion of the 1900 Act by "private companies"—i.e., companies which do not issue prospectuses—these companies numbering 3147, with a nominal capital of £118,282,529 in 1902. "The present tendency of company formation is clearly in the direction either of 'one-man' companies or of companies which obtain their capital without any restriction on allotment or on commencing business, and without the disclosure of facts required by sect. 10 of the 1900 Act. . . . There can be little doubt that the proportion of private to that of public companies has greatly increased since the passing of that Act as the result of the omission to apply its provisions to all companies, whether issuing a prospectus to the public or not."

**Jones, Henry Arthur**, the dramatist, was b. Sept. 20th, 1851, at Grandborough, Bucks. His early dramatic attempts included "Only Round the Corner," "A Clerical Error," "His Wife," and "A Bed of Roses." In Nov. '82 Mr. Wilson Barrett produced "The Silver King" at the Princess's Theatre, and this greatly increased Mr. Jones's reputation. "Breaking a Butterfly" and "Chatterton" ('84), "Saints and Sinners," "Hoodman Blind," "The Lord Harry," "The Noble Vagabond," "Hard Hit," and "Heart of Hearts," which followed, testify to the energy with which he prosecuted his dramatic labours. "Wealth," at the Haymarket in April '89, was followed by "The Middleman" (Aug. '89). A play of daring originality, called "Judah" ('90), and "The Dancing Girl" ('91), added greatly to the estimation in which he was held. In Nov. '92 "The Crusaders" was produced at the Avenue Theatre; "The Tempter," Mr. Jones's first essay in blank verse, at the Haymarket in '93, "The Masqueraders" at the St. James's, and "The Case of Rebellious Susan" at the Criterion in '94, "The Triumph of the Philistines" at the St. James's in '95, "Michael and his Lost Angel" at the Lyceum, and "The Rogue's Comedy" at the Garrick in '96, "The Physician" and "The Liars" at the

Criterion in '97, "The Manœuvres of Jane" at the Haymarket in Oct. '98, "Carnac Sahib" at Her Majesty's in April '99, "Mrs. Dane's Defence" at Wyndham's Theatre in Oct. 1900, "The Princess's Nose" at the Duke of York's, "Chance, the Idol" at Wyndham's in 1902, "Whitewashing Julia" at the Garrick in 1903, "Joseph Entangled" at the Haymarket and "The Chevalier" at the Garrick in 1904. A book on "The Renaissance of the Drama" was published by him during '95, and nearly all his plays are published in book form. Address: 38, Portland Place, W.

**Journalists, The Institute of**, was established on March 9th, 1889, by conversion of the National Association of Journalists, a professional society founded in '84, and incorporated by royal charter in March '90. The Charter, by which journalism is formally constituted one of the professions, directs and declares that the members of the Institute "shall for ever hereafter be, by virtue of these presents, one body politic and corporate." The objects of the Institute include the devising of examination or other practical tests for candidates for membership; "the promotion of whatever may tend to the elevation of the status and the improvement of the qualifications of all members of the journalistic profession"; ascertainment, and where necessary amendment, of the law and practice affecting the discharge by journalists of their professional duties, and the promotion by all reasonable means of the interests of journalists and journalism. The Hall of the Institute is in London, but the council meetings and the annual conference are both movable, and are held from time to time in the chief towns throughout the country. At the date of conversion into the Institute there were about 1200 members, since increased to over 3000, organised in 55 districts and sub-districts, and including nearly all the well-known journalists of London and the provinces (including Scotland and Ireland), and an increasing number in the Colonies, India, etc. The Charter, moreover, confers upon the Institute power to affiliate branches in India and the colonies and in foreign countries—a power which has been exercised in the case of the New Zealand Institute of Journalists. The Annual Conference in 1904 was held at Glasgow. Mr. D. Sandeman, F.J.I., of Glasgow was elected President for 1904-5. Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Arthur W. à-Beckett, F.J.I. Legal Advisers, Mr. J. Andrew Strahan, M.A., LL.B., Hon. Counsel; and Sir Albert K. Rolitt, M.P., Hon. Solicitor; Messrs. Adams & Adams, Solicitors. Auditors, Mr. Arthur J. Cook, A.I.A., and Mr. F. Hinde, F.J.I. Hon. Secretaries, Mr. G. H. Kynaston, F.J.I., and Mr. Joseph Watson, F.J.I. Secretary of the Institute, Herbert Cornish, F.J.I. Hall of the Institute, Tudor Street, London, E.C.

## K

**Katsura, General Viscount**, Prime Minister of Japan, was b. in 1849 in the province of Nagato, generally called Choshu, in the western part of the main island of Japan. This province has given birth to many illustrious statesmen and generals, amongst whom the names of Marquis Ito, Field-Marshal Marquis Yamagata, and Count Inoué may be mentioned. During the Restoration era, in '67, General Katsura distinguished himself as an able subaltern, and thus began his brilliant military career. Some years after the Restoration he was sent to Germany to study army details, and spent several years in that country. In '76, when a colonel, he was again sent to Germany in company with the late General Kawakami, to inspect the German military system. (These two officers were at that time regarded as the most promising men in the Japanese army.) On his return home he was gazetted major-general, and was appointed Vice-Minister of the War Office, under General Oyama. During his tenure of this office he took a prominent part in the reform of the Japanese army. In '91 he was promoted to be lieutenant-general, and in the following year was appointed to the command of the third division of the army. During the Chino-Japanese war he marched with his division through Korea to Manchuria; and later on, under General Nodzu, he won many victories. For his distinguished services he was created a viscount, and two years after promoted to the rank of general. In '98 he was appointed War Minister, and held that post till the downfall of the Yamagata Cabinet in October 1900. The present Ministry, under his premiership, was formed in May 1901, in succession to the Ito Cabinet. See JAPAN.

**Kerr, Admiral of the Fleet Lord W. T., G.C.B.**, Senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty 1899-1904, is the 4th son of the 7th Marquis of Lothian, and was b. Sept. 28th, '39. Ed. at Radley, he entered the Navy in '53, and has seen much and varied service—in the Baltic '54-5, with the Naval Brigade at Lucknow, in important sea commands, and at the Admiralty. His sea service includes the position of second-in-command of the Mediterranean station '90-92, and the full command of the Channel Squadron '95-7. He was private secretary to the First Lord '85-90, Junior Lord '92, and Second Lord '94-5. Promoted to G.C.B. June 1902. Address, 58, Cromwell Road, S.W.

**Kew Gardens.** First formed as a Botanic Garden by the Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, Dowager Princess of Wales, in 1759; gardens transferred to Commissioners of Woods and Forests 1840. Botanic Garden opened to the public free '41; Arboretum '47. Palm-house built '48; Temperate house '62-99; Jodrell Laboratory for research '76; North (Picture) Gallery '82. Transferred to Department of Agriculture 1903. The Gardens are in close connection with the Colonial Office, and serve as an advanced horticultural school, in which special attention is given to the training of gardeners for colonial and Indian service. **Open free** to the public every weekday from noon (June to September from 10 a.m.), and on Sunday from 1 p.m.

till dusk. **Director**, Sir W. T. Thiselton-Dyer, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S.; **Curator**, W. Watson. **Office**, 197, New Road, Kew.

**King's College, London.** Established by royal charter Aug. 14th, 1829, opened '31; charter annulled by Act of Parliament May 19th, '82, and College re-incorporated for the purpose of "giving instruction in literature, science, and the doctrines and duties of Christianity as the same are inculcated by the Church of England." By the Amending Act 1993 all religious tests as qualification for office in the College or on the Council were removed, except in the case of Professors and Lecturers in the faculty of Theology. The College is a School of the University of London in all the Faculties, and appoints two members of the Senate. There are eight faculties and departments in the College—viz., theology, arts, natural science, engineering, medicine, women's, civil service, and two schools. The College grants, under authority of its Act of Parliament, the diploma of "Associate of King's College," to which is attached the privilege of free admission to all the classes in the department from which they have been elected, as also the use of the college libraries and museums. The Department for Women is conducted in Kensington Square; certificates of proficiency are granted on passing the examinations, after a regular attendance of three or more terms. The students of the Evening Classes, which are held in each faculty, from October to March and from April to June, receive certificates. The Civil Service Department and the Strand School prepare for the excise, customs, post office, the navy, and other examinations, and for commercial life; women are also prepared. During the Academic year 1902-3, there were 120 students in theology (70 matriculated), 331 in arts and laws (59 matriculated), 780 in science and engineering (121 matriculated), 359 in medicine (106 matriculated), also 418 women. In addition to the above 2008 students, 1210 attended the lectures on Banking, 1556 were in the Civil Service classes, 316 boys attended the school, now removed to Wimbledon Common, and 731 the Strand School: total under education, 5821. The whole College is under the supervision of the Principal, Rev. Dr. Arthur C. Headlam.

**Kipling, Rudyard**, was b. in Bombay 1865, and is the son of Mr. J. Lockwood Kipling, C.I.E. He was ed. in England, and in '82 he went out to India and joined the staff of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, Lahore, for which paper his earlier tales were written. He has depicted Anglo-Indian and military life in "Soldiers Three," "Black and White," "Plain Tales from the Hills," "Story of the Gadsbys," "Life's Handicap," etc. "The Naulakha," published in '91, and written in collaboration with Wolcott Balestier, is not of such high merit as the work that is all his own. "Many Inventions," a collection of stories, appeared during '93, and a good deal of verse in various magazines. In '94 "The Jungle Book" was published, followed in '95 by "The Second Jungle Book." A book of verse, "Barrack-Room Ballads," appeared in '92, and in '96 another volume, "The Seven



Seas." In '97 he published "Captains Courageous," in '98 "The Day's Work," in '99 "Stalky & Co.," in 1901 "Kim," in 1902 "Just So Stories," in 1903 "The Five Nations," and in 1904 "Traffics and Discoveries." In 1903 a dramatised version of "The Light that Failed" was produced at the Lyric.

### KNIGHTHOOD, ORDERS OF.

In modern days knightships are conferred as a mark of the Sovereign's esteem, or as a reward for services of any kind, military or civil. They are bestowed by the Sovereign, or the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland as representing him, or by letters patent. The Royal Orders of Knighthood are: the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, Star of India, the Indian Empire, and the Victorian Order.

In 1904 H.M. the King commanded the creation of a Central Chancery of all the Orders of Knighthood, and the issue of Insignia and registration of warrants is now carried out by the Lord Chamberlain's Department, the Comptroller of which is Major-General Sir Arthur Ellis, G.C.V.O., C.S.I.

Knights not belonging to any of these orders are termed knights bachelors. The knightships conferred and promotions made during 1904 are set out below.

#### The Most Noble Order of the Garter.

Originally established by King Edward III. in 1349, and reconstituted in 1831, it is limited to the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and such descendants of George I. as may be elected to be members of it, and to twenty-five Knight Companions; but sovereigns and princes of other realms, and extra Knight Companions, may be admitted by special statutes. Its abbreviation is K.G., and it is the highest order of knighthood. Its insignia and habit are most elaborate and imposing, and include the George,—a gold medallion of St. George and the Dragon, suspended from a blue ribbon; the Garter, which is worn below the knee of the left leg, and is made of dark blue velvet, edged with gold, its motto being "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*" ("Evil be to him who evil thinks"); a mantle of blue velvet lined with taffeta, with the star of the order embroidered on the left breast; a hood and surcoat of crimson velvet, and a hat of black velvet; a collar of gold weighing thirty ounces, and the star with the cross of St. George in the centre, encircled by the Garter. The following is a full list, the date of creation being prefixed in each case:—

#### THE SOVEREIGN.

- 1901. H.M. Queen Alexandra (Lady of the Order).
- 1884. Wales, H.R.H. the Prince of.
- 1867. Connaught, H.R.H. the Duke of.
- 1902. Connaught, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of.
- 1878. Cumberland, H.R.H. the Duke of.
- 1902. Saxe-Coburg, Duke of (Duke of Albany).

- 1902. Aosta, the Duke of.
- 1867. Austria, the Emperor of.
- 1902. Austria, Archduke Francis of.
- 1866. Belgians, the King of the.
- 1865. Denmark, the King of.
- 1896. Denmark, the Crown Prince of.

- 1877. German Emperor, the.
- 1901. Germany, the Crown Prince of.
- 1873. Hellenes, the King of the.
- 1892. Hesse, the Grand Duke of.
- 1866. Schleswig-Holstein, H.R.H. Prince Christian of.
- 1891. Italy, the King of.
- 1903. Persia, Shah of.
- 1895. Portugal, the King of.
- 1902. Portugal, Crown Prince of.
- 1889. Prussia, Prince Henry of.
- 1892. Roumania, King of.
- 1893. Russia, H.S.H. the Czar of.
- 1902. Russia, the Hereditary Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch of.
- 1902. Spain, King of.
- 1882. Sweden and Norway, the King of.

#### THE KNIGHT COMPANIONS:

- 1892. Abercorn, Duke of.
- 1886. Abergavenny, Marquess of.
- 1902. Bedford, Duke of.
- 1894. Breadalbane, Marquis of.
- 1897. Buccleuch, Duke of.
- 1891. Cadogan, Earl.
- 1865. Cowper, Earl.
- 1897. Derby, Earl of.
- 1892. Devonshire, Duke of.
- 1899. Elgin, Earl of.
- 1883. Grafton, Duke of.
- 1895. Lansdowne, Marquess of.
- 1873. Leicester, Earl of.
- 1888. Londonderry, Marquess of.
- 1902. Marlborough, Duke of.
- 1886. Norfolk, Duke of.
- 1899. Northumberland, Duke of.
- 1900. Portland, Duke of.
- 1869. Ripon, Marquis of.
- 1901. Roberts, Field Marshal Earl.
- 1892. Rosebery, Earl of.
- 1891. Rutland, Duke of.
- 1864. Spencer, Earl.
- 1902. Sutherland, Duke of.
- 1902. Wellington, Duke of.

Prelate, The Bishop of Winchester.  
 Chancellor, The Bishop of Oxford.  
 Registrar, The Dean of Windsor.  
 Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir Alfred S. Scott-Gatty.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

**Garter King of Arms.** The holder of this office of dignity and historic interest is, within the College of Arms, above all other officers. His powers include the adjustment of arms in England and Wales, and the power of granting arms under the authority of the Earl Marshal in conjunction with the provincial Kings of Arms, according to their several jurisdictions, to persons qualified to bear them, and the creation of arms, crests, cognisances, and devices, as well as the power and authority to grant armorial bearings. He has, under the Earl Marshal, the regulation of the proceedings at State ceremonies, and the guidance of coronations; and he controls and manages all matters concerning the Order of the Garter. At the commencement of every Session he lays on the table of the House of Lords the roll of the lords temporal, and he assists at the introduction of all newly created peers (see PARLIAMENT). The present holder of the office, Sir Alfred S. Scott-Gatty, is a son of the late Rev. Alfred Gatty, D.D., was b. in '47, ed. at Marlborough and Christ's College, Cambridge,

became Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms '80, York Herald of the College of Arms '86, and Acting Registrar of the College '99. He is well known as a composer, and succeeded the late Sir A. W. Woods as Garter Principal King of Arms, April 21st, 1904. Office, The College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

### **The Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.**

Originally established in 1540, and remodelled in 1687, and again in Queen Anne's reign (1703). It was by the statute of 1827 declared that this Order should consist of the Sovereign and 16 knights. Its abbreviation is K.T., and the badge, the Gold St. Andrew, is suspended from a green ribbon; motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*. The following is a list of the Knights of the Order:—

#### **The Sovereign.**

Prince of Wales. D. of Connaught.

D. of Argyll.	E. of Home.
D. of Athole.	M. of Zetland.
E. of Southesk.	M. of Tweeddale.
D. of Buccleuch.	M. of Linlithgow.
D. of Montrose.	L. Balfour of Burleigh.
D. of Fife.	E. of Errol.
E. of Crawford and	D. of Roxburghe.
Balcarras.	E. of Haddington.
E. of Rosebery.	

Dean, Very Rev. James Cameron Lees, D.D.  
Secretary, Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, Bart.

Lyon King of Arms, Sir J. Balfour Paul.  
Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, Hon. Alan David Murray.

### **The Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick.**

Established in 1783 by George III., and is to consist of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being, and 22 Knights. Its abbreviation is K.P.; its badge is suspended from a sky-blue ribbon, with motto *Quis separabit?* There are, at present, 27 K.P.s, including the sovereign and princes of the blood, and subjoined is a list of them:—

#### **The Sovereign.**

The Prince of Wales.	Earl of Kilmorey.
Duke of Connaught.	Earl of Rosse.
Earl of Gosford.	Lord Iveagh.
Earl of Kenmare.	Earl Roberts.
Earl of Listowel.	Earl of Lucan.
Earl of Dunraven.	Earl of Bandon.
Earl of Carysfort.	Lord Clonbrock.
Earl of Howth.	Earl of Longford.
Lord Monteagle.	Marquess of Waterford.
Viscount Wolsley.	Earl of Enniskillen.
Marquess of Ormonde.	Lord De Ros.
Earl of Erne.	Earl of Mayo.

Grand Master, The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.  
Chancellor, The Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Ulster King of Arms and Registrar, Sir Arthur E. Vicars, C.V.O.

Secretary, G. Francis W. Lambart; Genealogist, H. Farnham Burke.

Usher of the Black Rod, Col. Viscount Charlemont, C.B.

### **The Most Honourable Order of the Bath.**

Originally established by King Henry IV. at his coronation, 1399, this order fell into neglect in the seventeenth century, but was revived in 1725, under George I. It was remodelled by the Prince Regent in 1815, to commemorate the auspicious termination of the long and arduous contest in which the empire had been engaged, and was further enlarged in 1845, and now has three classes:—

G.C.B. . Knight Grand Cross Bath.

K.C.B. . Knight Commander Bath.

C.B. . Companion Bath.

Members of the first two classes, being knights, are, after knighthood, entitled to the prefix "Sir." The G.C.B.'s are not to exceed 55 for military service, exclusive of the sovereign and princes of the blood, and those distinguished foreigners upon whom may be conferred the honorary dignity, and 27 for the civil service; of the second class there may not be more than 145 for military and 100 for the civil service, excluding those admitted as honorary members, and except in certain special circumstances when there is power to increase the numbers. Of Companions there may be 988, of whom 705 may be for military and 283 for civil service. An officer must have received a medal or some similar honour, or have been specially mentioned in despatches for distinguished service in action before he can be nominated. The badge is suspended by a crimson ribbon, with motto *Tria juncta in uno* (Three joined in one).

Dean, The Dean of Westminster.

Registrar and Secretary,

Bath King of Arms, Sir Spencer C. B. Ponsonby-Fane, G.C.B., I.S.O.

Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod, Charles George Barrington, C.B.

### **The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.**

Established by letters patent in 1861 and enlarged in '66 and '78. Its badge is worn pendent from a light-blue ribbon with white stripes edgewards; motto, "Heaven's Light our Guide." It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and three classes of members:—

G.C.S.I. . Knight Grand Commander.

K.C.S.I. . Knight Commander.

C.S.I. . Companion.

Members of the first two classes, being Knights, are entitled to the prefix "Sir." Of the first class there may be 36, of the second class 85, and of the third (or Companions) 170; but extra and honorary members may, and have been, from time to time appointed.

Registrar, Major-Gen. Sir Arthur Ellis, G.C.V.O., C.S.I.

Secretary, The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

### **The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.**

Instituted in 1818, and is the order to which subjects of His Majesty who have taken a distinguished part in colonial and foreign affairs are generally admitted. It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, and three classes of members:—



G.C.M.G. . . . Knight Grand Cross.  
K.C.M.G. . . . Knight Commander.  
C.M.G. . . . Companion.

Members of the first two classes, being Knights, are entitled to the prefix "Sir." The first class now consists of 100 members, exclusive of honorary members and princes of the blood, the second of 300, and the third of 600 members.

The motto of the Order is *Auspiciis melioris avi*.

Secretary, Sir M. F. Ommannay, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.

Office of Arms, Sir W. A. Baillie Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B.

### **The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire,**

Instituted in 1878 to commemorate the proclamation of H.M. Queen Victoria as Empress of India, and enlarged in '86, and in the Jubilee year, as a means of rewarding those whose services to the Indian Empire have merited the Imperial favour. This order consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and of three classes of members—viz., Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.I.E.), Knights Commanders (K.C.I.E.), and Companions (C.I.E.). Only the two first of these, being knights, are entitled to the prefix "Sir." The motto of the order is *Imperatricis Auspiciis*.

Secretary, The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

### **The Imperial Order of the Crown of India.**

Instituted Jan. 1st, 1878, and consists of the Sovereign and such as the Sovereign may think fit to appoint of the Princesses of His Majesty's Royal and Imperial House; the wives and female relatives of Indian Princes; and the wives or other female relatives of any of the persons who have held, now hold, or may hereafter hold, the offices of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Governors of Madras or Bombay, Principal Secretary of State for India or Commander-in-Chief in India.

Registrar, Major-Gen. Sir Arthur Ellis, G.C.V.O., C.S.I., Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department.

### **The Royal Victorian Order**

was created and instituted by H.M. Queen Victoria by letters patent under the Great Seal, April '96. Those admitted to the order are to be British subjects who may have rendered important or personal services to the Sovereign; or foreigners upon whom His Majesty may think fit to confer the distinction, and who are to rank as honorary members. Members of the order are divided into five classes:—

Knights Grand Cross . . . . G.C.V.O.  
Knights Commanders . . . . K.C.V.O.  
Commanders . . . . . C.V.O.  
Members of the Fourth Class  
Members of the Fifth Class

Members of the first and second classes receive the honour of knighthood. The first three classes rank after the corresponding classes of the Order of the Indian Empire.

Chancellor, The Lord Chamberlain for the time being.

Secretary, The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse for the time being.

### **The Order of Merit.**

Created by King Edward VII. on June 26th, 1902. It is designed to include British subjects who have won conspicuous distinction in the naval and military services, or in letters, art and science. The badge of the Order consists of a cross of red and blue enamel of eight points, having the words "For Merit" in gold letters within a laurel wreath on a blue enamel centre. The reverse of the badge shows the King's Royal and Imperial cipher in gold, and the whole is surmounted by the Imperial Crown enamelled in colour, and suspended by a ribbon of Garter blue and crimson. The members of the Order are:—

Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour.

Earl Roberts.

Lord Kelvin.

Lord Lister.

Lord Rayleigh.

Sir W. Huggins.

The Rt. Hon. J. Morley.

Viscount Kitchener.

Viscount Wolseley.

### **The Distinguished Service Order.**

Instituted by H.M. Queen Victoria, who, holding that the means of adequately rewarding the distinguished services of officers in the naval and military services who had been honourably mentioned in despatches were limited, instituted and created for the purpose of rewarding individual instances of meritorious and distinguished service in war a new naval and military Order of distinction. The statutes of the Order were issued from the War Office on Nov. 6th, '86. Foreign officers who have been associated in naval and military operations with our forces are eligible to be honorary members; and the Order ranks next to the Fourth Class of the Royal Victorian Order. The badge, which consists of a gold cross, enamelled white, edged gold, having on one side thereof in the centre, within a wreath of laurel enamelled green, the Imperial Crown in gold upon a red enamelled ground, and on the reverse, within a similar wreath and on a similar red ground, the Royal Cypher E.R. VII., is to be suspended from the left breast by a red riband edged blue of one inch in width.

Secretary and Registrar, F. A. Bayly, War Office.

## **KNIGHTHOODS AND OTHER HONOURS CONFERRED, 1904.**

### **Baronetcies conferred.**

Boyle, Edward, Esq., K.C.  
Cayzer, Sir Charles, M.P.  
Flannery, Sir J. Fortescue, M.P.  
Goulding, William J., Esq.  
Harmsworth, Alfred C., Esq.  
Heath, James, Esq., M.P.  
Kimber, Henry, Esq., M.P.  
Nairn, Michael B., Esq., Kirkcaldy.  
Palmer, Walter, Esq., M.P.  
Ropner, Sir Robert, M.P.  
White, George, Esq.  
Wills, Sir Edward P., K.C.B.

**G.C.B.**

Austria, H.I. & R.H. the Archduke Frederick of.  
 Cameron, Gen. Sir W. G., K.C.B.  
 Domville, Admiral Sir Compton E., G.C.V.O.,  
 K.C.B.  
 Egerton, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles C., K.C.B.,  
 D.S.O.  
 Ewart, Gen. Sir J. A., K.C.B. (since deceased).  
 Holdich, Gen. Sir E. A., K.C.B.  
 Kelly-Kenny, Lieut.-Gen. Sir T., K.C.B.  
 Waldeck & Pyrmont, H.S.H. the Prince of (hon.).

**K.C.B.**

Beaumont, Vice-Admiral Sir Lewis A., K.C.M.G.  
 Christie, William H. M., C.B., F.R.S., Astro-  
 nomer Royal.  
 Fanshawe, Vice-Admiral Arthur D.  
 Gamble, Hon. Col. Sir D., Bart., C.B., Hon.  
 Col. 2nd V.B. Prince of Wales's Volunteers  
 (S. Lanc. Regt.).  
 Hall, Hon. Col. A. W., C.B., late 3rd Dorset  
 Regt.  
 Hardinge, Sir Arthur H., K.C.M.G., C.B.  
 Minister to Persia.  
 Hogg, Lieut.-Gen. A. G. F., C.B., Indian Army.  
 Low, Gen. A., C.B.  
 Maclean, Hon. Col. Sir F. D., Bart., C.B., late  
 West Kent Imperial Yeomanry.  
 Manning, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel W. H., C.B.  
 Pearson, Vice-Admiral Hugo Lewis.  
 Reed, Hon. Col. C. J., C.B., Hon. Col. North-  
 umberland Royal Garrison Artillery Militia.  
 Seymour, Lieut.-Gen. and Hon. Gen. W. H.,  
 C.B.  
 Stanhope, Hon. Col. W. S., C.B., Hon. Col. 2nd  
 V.B. York and Lanc. Regt.).  
 Thomas, Major-Gen. and Hon. Lieut.-Gen. J. W.,  
 C.B.  
 Thornton, Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. H., C.B., late  
 Indian Medical Service.  
 Townsends, Surg.-Gen. E., C.B., C.M.G., Army  
 Medical Staff.  
 Traill-Burroughs, Major-Gen. and Hon. Lieut.-  
 Gen. F. W., C.B.  
 Wright, Lieut.-General W. Purvis.

**G.C.M.G.**

Bertie, Sir Francis L., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., H.M.  
 Ambassador to Italy.  
 Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne, K.C., M.P.,  
 H.M. Attorney-Gen.; for services connected  
 with the Venezuela Arbitration.  
 Grey, Earl, Governor-General of Canada.  
 McCallum, Col. Sir Henry Edward, R.E.,  
 K.C.M.G., A.D.C., Governor of Natal.  
 Northcote, Lord, G.C.I.E., C.B., Governor-Gen.  
 of Australia.  
 Ommannay, Sir Montagu F., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.,  
 I.S.O., Permanent Under Secretary of State  
 for the Colonies.

**K.C.M.G.**

Blomfield, Rear-Admiral Richard Massie,  
 C.M.G., Controller-General of the Egyptian  
 Ports and Lighthouses.  
 Bredon, Robert Edward, Esq., C.M.G., Deputy-  
 Inspector-Gen. Chinese Imperial Maritime  
 Customs.  
 Custance, Vice-Admiral R. N., C.V.O., C.M.G.  
 Drummond, The Hon. George Alexander, Presi-  
 dent of the Bank of Montreal.  
 Elliot, Francis Edmund Hugh, Esq., C.M.G.,  
 H.M. Minister at Athens.  
 Frost, The Hon. John, C.M.G., Member of the  
 House of Assembly, Cape Colony.

Fuller, Thomas E., C.M.G., Agent-General for  
 Cape Colony.  
 Grey-Wilson, W., Esq., C.M.G., Governor  
 Bahamas.  
 Jordan, John Newell, Esq., C.M.G., H.M.  
 Minister in Korea.  
 Rodger, John Pickersgill, C.M.G., Governor  
 Gold Coast.  
 Shelford, William, Esq., C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E.,  
 Consulting Engineer for West African Rail  
 ways.  
 Sutton, The Hon. George Morris, Prime Min.  
 of Natal.  
 Sweet-Escott, Ernest B., Esq., C.M.G., Governor  
 British Honduras.  
 Treacher, William Hood, Esq., C.M.G., Resi-  
 dent General for the Federated Malay States.

**G.C.S.I.**

Amphill, Lord, G.C.I.E.

**K.C.S.I.**

Bhaunagar, His Highness Thakur Sahib Bhav-  
 singhji Takhtsinghji.  
 Bikaner, Major His Highness Maharaja Raj  
 Rajeshwar Shiromani Sri Sir Ganga Singh  
 Bahadur, K.C.I.E.  
 Martindale, Arthur Henry Temple, Esq., C.S.I.,  
 I.C.S., Agent to the Gov.-Gen., Rajputana.  
 Raleigh, Thomas, C.S.I., D.C.L., Member of  
 Governor-General's Council.  
 Thomson, James, C.S.I.

**G.C.I.E.**

Bhopal, Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan,  
 Begum of.  
 Muscat, The Sultan of (hon.).

**K.C.I.E.**

Macdonald, Major and Brevet-Col. J. R. L.,  
 C.B., R.E., Commander Tibet Expedition.  
 Mehta, Phirozshah Merwanji, Esq., C.I.E.,  
 Member of Council, Bombay.  
 Ottley, Colonel John Walter, R.E., C.I.E.,  
 President of the Royal Indian Engineering  
 College, Cooper's Hill.  
 Prinsep, Sir Henry Thoby, Judge Calcutta High  
 Court.  
 Sailana, His Highness Raja Jaswant Singh  
 Bahadur of, Central India.  
 Scott, Colonel Buchanan, R.E., C.I.E., Mint  
 Master, Calcutta.  
 Younghusband, Major F. E., C.I.E., British  
 Commissioner to Tibet.

**G.C.V.O.**

Arendrup, Major-Gen. Christian Henrik, of  
 the Danish Army (hon.).  
 von Auersperg, Prince Franz Joseph, Chamber-  
 lain to the Emperor of Austria-Hungary  
 (hon.).  
 Austria-Hungary, H.M. the Emperor of (hon.).  
 Beja, H.R.H. the Duc de (hon.).  
 Bentheim and Steinfurt, H.S.H. Alexis Charles  
 E. L. F. E. B., Prince (hon.).  
 von Biffinger, H.E. Hermann, Baron, Aide-  
 de-Camp to H.M. the King of Wurtemberg  
 (hon.).  
 Bille, M., Danish Minister at the Court of St.  
 James's (hon.).  
 von Bock und Polach, Lieut.-General F., com-  
 manding 9th Army Corps, Germany (hon.).



**Brito Capello**, Rear-Admiral de, K.C.V.O., Royal Portuguese Navy (hon.).  
**Büchsel**, Vice-Admiral, Chief of Staff, German Navy (hon.).  
**Bulgaria**, H.R.H. Ferdinand, Prince of (hon.).  
**Canterbury**, The Archbishop of, P.C., K.C.V.O.  
**Coudenhove**, H. E. Charles, Count (hon.).  
**Danneskjold-Samsøe**, Christian Frederik, Count (hon.).  
**Deuntzer**, Johan Henrik, President of the Danish Council, and Minister for Foreign Affairs (hon.).  
**von Dobe**, Lieut.-Gen. Wenzel, Freiherr Kotz, Chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria-Hungary (hon.).  
**von Eisendeeher**, Vice-Admiral Charles, German Navy (hon.).  
**Festetics**, H. E. Tassilo, Count (hon.).  
**Gosselin**, Sir Martin Le M. H., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.  
**Kilmansegg**, H.E. Count, Governor of Lower Austria.  
**von Koester**, Admiral Hans, Com.-in-Chief German Navy (hon.).  
**Lascelles**, Sir Frank C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.  
**Meldahl**, M. Ferdinand, Chamberlain to H.M. the King of Denmark (hon.).  
**Montecuccoli**, Vice-Admiral Rudolf, Count of Austria (hon.).  
**von Neurath**, Constantin, Freiherr, Lord Chamberlain to the King of Wurtemberg (hon.).  
**Oscar**, H.R.H. Prince, of Sweden and Norway (hon.).  
**Prussia**, H.R.H. Prince Augustus William of (hon.).  
**Prussia**, H.R.H. Prince Joachim Francis of (hon.).  
**Prussia**, H.R.H. Prince Oscar Charles of (hon.).  
**Prussia**, H.R.H. Prince William Eitel of (hon.).  
**von Reischach**, H.E. Eck, Baron, Chamberlain to H.M. Queen of Wurtemberg (hon.).  
**Ribeira Grande**, Don José, Comte da, Lord Chamberlain to H.M. the Queen of Portugal (hon.).  
**Richmond and Gordon**, Duke of.  
**von Richthofen**, Baron, German Foreign Minister (hon.).  
**Saint-Quentin**, Major-Gen. Count Bigot de, Comptroller to the Archduke Frederick of Austria (hon.).  
**Schleswig-Holstein**, Sonderburg Glücksburg, H.H. Prince Albert Christian Adolphus Eugene of (hon.).  
**von Seckendorff**, Vice-Admiral Baron, K.C.V.O., of Prussia (hon.).  
**Teck**, H.S.H. Prince Alexander of, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.  
**von Tirpitz**, Admiral Alfred, German Minister of Marine (hon.).  
**Trauttmansdorff-Weinsberg**, H.S.H. Charles, Prince (hon.).  
**Villaca**, Antonio Eduardo, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Portugal (hon.).  
**Weid**, H.S.H. William Adolphus M. C., Hereditary Prince of (hon.).

**K.C.V.O.**

**de Breteuil**, Marquis.  
**Burton**, Michael Arthur, Lord.  
**Collins**, Sir Robert H., K.C.B., Comptroller of the Household of the Duchess of Albany.  
**Danneskjold-Samsøe**, Count Christian Conrad, Director of the Royal Theatre, Copenhagen (hon.).  
**Fischel**, Rear-Admiral German Navy (hon.).

**Fitz-George**, Colonel Augustus C. F., C.B. (with knighthood).  
**Fitz-George**, Rear-Admiral Adolphus A. F., C.V.O. (with knighthood).  
**Goschen**, Sir W. E., K.C.M.G., British Minister at Copenhagen (hon.).  
**Gough**, Viscount, British Minister to Saxon / and Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of Waldeck and Pyrmont.  
**Habrida**, Colonel, Commr. Vienna Police.  
**Hardinge**, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B., H.M. Ambassador at St. Petersburg.  
**Hart**, Major-Gen. Sir Reginald C., V.C., K.C.B.  
**Krag Juel Vind Frijs**, Count Julius Benedictus, Acting Master of the Horse to H.M. the King of Denmark (hon.).  
**Krag Juel Vind Frijs**, Count Magens Christian (hon.).  
**Launceston**, Don Antonio M. de, Physician to the King and Queen of Portugal (hon.).  
**Lane**, Major-Gen. Ronald B., C.V.O., C.B.  
**du Lau**, Marquis.  
**Leach**, Major-Gen. J., commanding the Woolwich district.  
**Lemvig**, Colonel, commanding Danish Life-Guards (hon.).  
**Mensdorf-Ponilly**, Count, C.V.O., aide-de-camp to the Emperor of Austria (hon.).  
**Milne**, Rear-Admiral Sir Berkeley, Bart., A.D.C. (knighted).  
**Oldenburg**, M. Waldemar, Over Präsident of Copenhagen (hon.).  
**Petersen**, M. Eugen, Chief Commr. of Police, Copenhagen (hon.).  
**Savile**, Lord, C.V.O.  
**von Baudissin**, Rear-Admiral Count, German Navy (hon.).  
**von Engelbrechten**, Colonel German Army (hon.).  
**von Röder**, Major-Gen. Karl H. R. Freiherr, of Wurtemberg.  
**de Weede**, Jonkhur Rudolf E. W., Lord Chamberlain to the Queen Mother of the Netherlands (hon.).  
**Williams**, Major-Gen. A. H. W. (with knighthood).

**NEW KNIGHTS.**

**Angier**, Theodore V. S., shipowner.  
**Banerjee**, Dr. Gooroo Dass, lately a Puisne Judge at Calcutta.  
**Barclay**, Thomas.  
**Barham**, G.  
**Baxter**, George W., Dundee.  
**Beachcroft**, Richard M., L.C.C. and chairman Metropolitan Water Board.  
**a Beckett**, A., late Assistant Accountant-General of the Army.  
**Bellamy**, J. A., Plymouth.  
**Bignold**, Arthur, M.P.  
**Bray**, Mr. Justice Reginald More.  
**Brickwood**, John.  
**Bundey**, The Hon. William Henry, late Judge Supreme Court of South Australia.  
**Burkitt**, William Robert, Puisne Judge at Allahabad.  
**Candy**, Edward Townshend, C.S.I. (retired), lately a Puisne Judge at Bombay.  
**Cook**, Henry, Sec. Royal Co. of Archers.  
**Cowley**, The Hon. Alfred Sandlings, Speaker Queensland Legislative Assembly.  
**Dewar**, Prof. James, F.R.S.  
**Donaldson**, George.  
**Doughty**, George, M.P.  
**Dunning**, E. H.  
**Elgar**, Dr. Edward.

**Gatty, Stephen Herbert**, Chief Justice of Gibraltar.  
**Gibb, George S.**  
**Hampson, Alderman R. A.**, Lord Mayor of Liverpool.  
**Hewitt, Thomas, K.C.**  
**Hill, J. E. Gray.**  
**Holman, Constantine.**  
**Horwood, William Henry**, Chief Justice of Newfoundland.  
**Jenkins, George Henry, C.M.G.**, Clerk of the Parliaments, Victoria.  
**Lewis, Walter Llewellyn**, Chief Justice of British Honduras.  
**Major, A.**, late Director Army Contracts.  
**Marriott, Charles H., M.D.**, Leicester.  
**Marzials, F. T., C.B.**, late Accountant-General of the Army.  
**Masson, David Parkes, C.I.E., V.D.**, Lieut.-Col. Commandant 1st Punjab Vol. Rifle Corps, and member Legislative Council of the Punjab.  
**McCrath, J. T.**, Nottingham.  
**McNeill, Malcolm, C.B.**, Vice-President Local Govt. Board, Scotland.  
**Monro, Capt. David**, late Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland.  
**Murphy, Shirley F., M.D.**, Medical Officer L.C.C.  
**Perry, Major Allan, M.D.**, Ceylon.  
**Pilkington, W. H.**  
**Pink, Thomas.**  
**Plummer, Walter, M.P.**  
**Riddell, A. O.**  
**Rogers, Alderman Hallewell**, Lord Mayor of Birmingham.  
**Sawyer, W. P.**  
**Scott, Benjamin.**  
**Scott-Gatty, Alfred Scott, C.V.O.**, Garter King of Arms.  
**Sinclair, Prof. W. J.**, Manchester Univ.  
**Stephen, Matthew Henry**, late Acting Chief Justice Supreme Court of New South Wales.  
**Stern, E.**  
**Stevenson, T., M.D.**, Scientific Analyst to the Home Office.  
**Swan, Dr. J. Wilson, F.R.S.**  
**Tanner, H.**, Office of Works.  
**Thomas, Griffith**, Mayor of Swansea.  
**Warrington, Mr. Justice Thomas Rolls.**  
**Webb, Aston, R.A.**, designer Victoria Memorial.  
**Williams, T. Marchant.**  
**Wise, W. Lloyd.**

**Koch, Dr. Robert**, the eminent bacteriologist, was b. at Klanthal, Hanover, Dec. 11th, 1843, and took his medical degree at Göttingen. His first appointment was that of assistant surgeon in the General Hospital, Hamburg. He began his bacteriological investigations when district surgeon at Wallstein, and in '80 was appointed a member of the Imperial Board of Health. In '82 he discovered means of isolating tubercle bacilli, and produced tuberculosis by inoculating animals. He was then appointed a German Privy Councillor, and was given the direction of the German Cholera Commission which visited India and Egypt. For his services he received a gift of 100,000 marks (£5000). Then, at the request of his Government, he made a scientific expedition to the south of France in connection with cholera, to South Africa to study the cattle plague, rinderpest; to India in connection with bubonic plague, and to East Africa, the Dutch Indies, New Guinea, Italy, and Istria in connection with malaria. In July 1901 Dr. Koch attended the British

Congress on Tuberculosis held in London and presided over by Lord Lister, and read an address on "The Combating of Tuberculosis in the light of the experience gained in the successful combating of other infectious diseases." He received the Harben medal for 1900 (which had only been conferred on three previous recipients), in recognition of his eminent services to medical science and the public health.

**Koerber, Dr. Ernst von**, Austrian Prime Minister, was born at Trient, in Tyrol, Nov. 6th, 1850, of an old family. He received his education at the Theresian Academy at Vienna, and studied law at the Vienna University. Having obtained his LL.D. degree in '72, he entered upon the usual Austrian official career, but in '74 he left the law for the service of the Ministry of Commerce, where in 19 years he rose from the lower rungs to the top of the ladder. He is credited with having, in '75 worked out a complete plan for the nationalisation of all Austrian private railway lines, which since then has been almost entirely carried out. Later on he became the real leader in Austrian commercial and railway affairs. Count Badeni, as Premier, called him into the Home Office, and after that Minister's fall he filled successively the places of Minister of Commerce and Home Secretary in the passing Cabinets of Gautsch and Clary. When the latter found himself unable to repress parliamentary obstruction, in January 1900, Dr. Koerber became Prime Minister, and has since endeavoured, with great patience, and resourcefulness, to arrive at satisfactory settlements of the constitutional difficulties which have confronted him. He introduced and carried the laws necessary for an extensive system of canals between the Danube, Oder, Moldau, and Elbe, and the construction of a second railway line between Vienna and Trieste. He is an excellent speaker, and a convinced adherent of the parliamentary system. In April 1903 he received from the Emperor the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen. His resignation was reported at the end of 1904. See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, History, 1904.

### KOREA.

A country embracing the peninsula lying between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan, under Yi Hi, who succeeded to the throne in 1864, and assumed the title of Emperor in '97. He was made an Hon. G.C.I.E. in Dec. 1900. The existing dynasty was founded in 1392.

Until '94 China was the suzerain of Korea, and directed her foreign policy. But so many abuses prevailed under this system, that in June '94 Japan stepped in and proposed various reforms, which it was suggested should be jointly carried out by China and Japan. China refused this offer, and eventually hostilities commenced, with the result that the Chinese were driven out of Korea, and a treaty of alliance with Japan was signed in Aug. '94. On the conclusion of the war in '95, China relinquished her suzerainty, and the independence of Korea was acknowledged.

There is a Cabinet consisting of ten Ministers, whose acts must be ratified by the Emperor. For local administration the country is divided into 13 provinces, and these are further divided into 339 districts. The army consists of about 10,000 men. The Chief Commissioner of Customs is a British subject.



Rice, millet, cotton, hemp, and tobacco are grown on the fertile territory skirting the sea, and the people are similar in their habits and customs to the Chinese on the neighbouring mainland. The worship of ancestors is carefully observed, and some educational work is done at Seoul. Gold mining is carried on by an American company, which is working the Wonsan deposits, by British subjects near there, and by German, Japanese and Russian concessionaires. The export of gold has increased from £240,047 in '98 to £516,961 in 1903. Copper, iron, and coal are also found in abundance.

The country is now being opened up by railways. The Seoul and Chemulpo railway, 26½ miles, was taken over by Japan in '99, and trains commenced running on July 8th, 1900. A contract was signed in '98 also for the construction by a Japanese syndicate of a railway between Seoul and Fusan, a distance of 360 miles, at a cost of £2,500,000. In December 1903 the Japanese Government assumed a firmer control of the line, and arranged for its completion during 1904. A Reuter telegram from Tokio stated (Dec. 23rd, 1904) that by Jan. 1st, 1905, trains would be run through from Fusan to Seoul, and the line formally opened. A Government railway between Seoul and Wiju is in progress, and was in December 1904 completed as far as Pingyang; while another line has been laid by the Japanese from Antung, on the western bank of the Ya-lu, to Liao-yang. In March 1905 a line from Seoul to Gensan is to be commenced.

Foreign commerce is carried on at Seoul, the Treaty Ports of Chemulpo, Fusan, Yuensan, Chinnampo, Mokpo, Kunsan, Massampo, Song-chin, and the inland city of Pingyang—the bulk of the trade being with Japan. Wiju and Yongampo were in 1904 opened to foreign trade.

Area about 82,000 sq. m., and population estimated at from 10,000,000 to 16,000,000. Capital, Seoul, pop. 200,000. Imports, 1902, £1,382,351; 1903, £1,859,876, including £590,000 of cotton goods, of which about half were of British origin; exports, 1902, £1,365,995, including £516,961 gold; 1903, £1,524,511, including £557,006 gold. The other chief exports are rice, beans, ginseng, and hides.

British Minister Resident (and Consul-General), Sir John N. Jordan, K.C.M.G., at Seoul.—Vice-Consul, A. H. Lay, at Chemulpo.

Japanese Minister, Mr. Hayashi.

Chief Commissioner of Customs, Mr. McLeavy Brown, C.M.G.

Financial Adviser, Mr. Megata.

Foreign Affairs Adviser, Mr. D. W. Stevens.

Minister in London. Vacant. *Chargé d'Affaires*, Yi Han Eung, 4, Trebovir Road, Earl's Court.

### History, 1904.

In January, in view of the threatening aspect of the Russo-Japanese negotiations, the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs declared that Korea would maintain strict neutrality in the event of war. The negotiations between the two Powers were broken off (Feb. 5th), and hostilities were commenced with the utmost promptitude and effect by Japan. A force of troops was landed at Chemulpo (8th), and the fleet escorting it sank the Russian cruiser *Yariagi* and the gunboat *Koriets* lying at that

port (9th). The Japanese force marched to Seoul, and at once occupied the town. For full details of the war see RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

An Agreement between Japan and Korea was signed (23rd), the English text of which is as follows:—

1. For the purpose of maintaining a permanent and solid friendship between Japan and Korea and firmly establishing peace in the Far East, the Imperial Government of Korea shall place full confidence in the Imperial Government of Japan, and adopt the advice of the latter in regard to improvement in administration.
2. The Japanese Government shall in a spirit of firm friendship ensure the safety and repose of the Imperial Household of Korea.

3. The Japanese Government definitely guarantees the independence and territorial integrity of the Korean Empire.

4. In case the welfare of the Imperial House of Korea or the territorial integrity of Korea is endangered by aggressions of a third Power or internal disturbances, the Japanese Government shall immediately take such necessary measures as circumstances require, and in such case the Korean Government shall give full facilities to promote the action of the Japanese Government. The Japanese Government may for the attainment of the above-mentioned object occupy, when circumstances require it, such places as may be necessary from strategic points of view.

5. The Governments of the two countries shall not in future, without mutual consent, conclude with a third Power such an arrangement as may be contrary to the principles of the present Protocol.

6. Details in connection with the present Protocol shall always be arranged as the circumstances may require between the representative of Japan and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Korea.

On the previous day the Russian Foreign Minister, Count Lamsdorff, sent a protest to the Powers charging Japan with having violated international law by landing troops in Korea before the opening of hostilities, with having attacked the Russian ships at Chemulpo three days before the declaration of war, and with stopping the delivery of telegrams sent to the Russian officers informing them of the rupture of diplomatic relations. The Russian Government also announced that, owing to "Japan's illegal assumption of power in Korea," it would regard all orders and declarations of the Korean Government as invalid. Japan notified the Government that she would build the projected railway line from Seoul to Wi-ju for military purposes immediately. The formal concession was signed (March 10th), and on the same date the treaty between Japan and Korea was published. The Marquis Ito was sent to Seoul on a special mission to advise the Emperor as to the reform of the internal administration of the country, which was at once commenced under Japanese control. The Marquis Ito returned to Tokio (27th). In May the Government issued a decree annulling all treaties and agreements with Russia, including the Ya-lu timber concessions. An agreement with Japan was signed at Seoul (Aug. 22nd), whereby the Government undertook to regulate all matters of national finance and all her foreign relations according to the advice of a Japanese Financial Adviser recommended by Japan, and of a Foreign Diplomatic Adviser also recommended by Japan; also to

consult with the Japanese Government before concluding treaties or conventions with other Powers, or granting concessions to or making contracts with foreigners. Other reforms which are to be brought into effect are the establishment of a proper currency system, a central bank, the reduction of the Korean army to 1000, the discharge of all unnecessary Government officials, the opening of all such posts to all classes of the nation, the remodelling of the educational system, and the improvement of agriculture.

**Kubelik, Johann**, violinist, was b. 1880 at Miehle, near Prague. He received his first musical lessons from his father, a market gardener, and at twelve entered the Prague Conservatoire, where his natural talent, coupled with assiduity, attracted attention. He was very successful at concerts in Austria-Hungary prior to appearing in Feb. 1900 in Berlin with the Philharmonic orchestra. Invited to England by Dr. Richter, he made his *début* at St. James's Hall, June 18th, 1900, in a concerto by Paganini, of the technical difficulties of whose compositions he made light both then and during his subsequent recitals. He made an American tour in 1901-2.

**Kuropatkin, Alexei Nicolaievitch**, was b. March 20th, 1848, and ed. at the First Paul Military School and the Nicolai Academy of the General Staff, passing out with great distinction

in '74. He accompanied the French Foreign Legion on an expedition in Algiers in '75, and then went to Turkestan, where he came into contact with General Skobelev, who in '77 made him his Chief of the Staff. He took part in the the Khokand and Kashgar campaign, and has written a book on "Kashgaria." He served with Skobelev as Chief of the Staff in the Turkish War, and afterwards wrote an account of the campaign. In '82 he reached the rank of General, in '90 he was appointed Commander of the province of Transcaspia, in '97 Commander-in-Chief of the Trans-Caucasus District, and in '98 Minister of War. He visited the Far East in 1903, and on the outbreak of war with Japan was appointed in Feb. 1904 to command the army of Manchuria, while later in the year he was given the command of all the forces there. See RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

**Kyrie Society, The**, owes its origin to Miss Miranda Hill, and was formed in 1877. Its work is apportioned between four branches, which undertake, first, to decorate workmen's clubs, hospitals, etc.; second, to preserve open spaces; third, to give music and entertainments to the poor; and fourth, to provide them with literature. **Hon. Secretaries**, Miss Lilian James and C. W. Empson, Esq. **Office**, 2, Manchester Street, W. There are provincial societies at Birmingham, Cheltenham, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leicester, Liverpool and Nottingham.

## L

### THE LABOUR MOVEMENT.

#### Trade Unions.

At the end of 1903 there were 1166 Trade Unions, with a total membership of 1,902,308, a decrease in membership of 1.4 per cent. Over three-fourths of the total membership is found in the building, mining and quarrying, metal, engineering and shipbuilding, and textile trades. During the ten years 1893-1902 the total membership increased by 27 per cent. There were 1,503,298 unionists in 1892, but the number fell to 1,408,486 in 1895, since when it has steadily risen until 1903, when it fell from 1,925,000 to the number given above. **Women Trade Unionists** numbered 120,078 in 1901, a reduction of 3432 since 1900; of these 89.9 per cent. were engaged in the textile trades, especially cotton-spinning and weaving. The membership of the 100 principal unions rose from 902,763 in 1892 to 1,133,640 in 1903. Their average income rose from 32s. 4.3d. per head in 1892 to 36s. 7d. in 1903, the total in the latter year being £2,073,612. Usually a weekly contribution is fixed by the rules, but the income of a trade union varies according to the needs of the organisation, being increased by levies for special purposes; the contributions per member in 1901 ranged from 8s. to 72s. per year. The total outlay of the 100 principal unions in 1903 was £1,895,015, or 33s. 5.5d. per head. These unions spent, in 1903, £172,418, or 9.1 per cent. of total expenditure, on dispute benefit; £504,214, or 26.6 per cent., on unemployed benefit; £791,404, or 41.8 per cent., on other benefits; and £426,979, or 22.5 per cent., on working and other expenses. In the ten

years 1892-1901 the 100 principal unions expended altogether £15,127,629, of which 19.8 per cent. went for working and miscellaneous expenses, 19.4 for dispute benefit, and 60.8 per cent. for other benefits: *i.e.* unemployed, 21.7; sick and accident, 17.9; superannuation, 9.9; funeral, etc., 11.3. At the end of 1901 the 100 principal unions had funds in hand amounting to £4,161,916, or 71s. 8.3d. per head, compared with £1,605,067, or 35s. 10.3d. per head in 1892. The building unions had 44s. 2d. per head; mining and quarrying, 67s. 2d.; metal, engineering, and shipbuilding, 115s. 9d.; textile, 112s. 10d.; clothing, 36s. 3d.; transport, 66s. 8d.; and other unions, 39s. 10d.

In 1903 there were 204 Trades Councils, with 839,110 members, compared with 158 with 708,784 members in 1894. They are local councils formed by delegates from neighbouring trade unions. Their main objects are to exert influence on local politics in parliamentary and municipal elections, and to afford mutual assistance in disputes. There were also, in 1903, 90 Federations of Trade Unions with 1,727,000 members, compared with 117 with 1,066,676 members in 1897. Their constituent members are trade unions, but their objects and their areas vary very much. Building trades federations are mostly formed of allied trades, and are local in character. The metal and printing groups are also mainly federations of several trades, but the mining and textile groups are largely formed of federations of unions within the same trade. Federations of several trades often have a rule providing for the settlement of disputes between the societies who are members by submission of the matter



to the arbitrament of the federation. The Miners' Federation had a membership of 340,000; and the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation, 240,000.

The General Federation of Trade Unions was founded in '99. In 1903 it had a membership of 403,000. Its income was £31,311; expenditure, £10,723; and its total fund, £98,883. The declared objects of the Federation are to maintain the right of combination, to further conciliation, and to assist workers engaged in disputes when approved by the Executive Committee.

### Trade Union Congress.

The Congress is composed of representatives of trade unions, either working at their trade or paid union officials. Unions may send one delegate for every 2000 members or fraction thereof. Voting on important questions is on the principle of one vote for every 1000 members represented. A Parliamentary Committee of 12 belonging to different unions is elected to look after the interests of the working classes in parliamentary matters and elsewhere, and a paid secretary is also appointed annually. The office of the Parliamentary Committee is in Buckingham St., W.C., and the secretary is Mr. S. Woods.

The 37th annual Congress was held at Leeds on Sept. 5th, 1904, and five following days. The chairman was Mr. R. Bell, M.P., chairman of the Parliamentary Committee and General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. There were 159 organisations, with 1,320,432 members, represented by 453 delegates. Though the number of organisations represented was three less than in the previous year, the increase in total membership was due to the fact that the Northumberland Miners' Association was represented this year but not in 1903.

Among the principal industrial subjects on which the Congress passed resolutions were: Restriction of the hours of labour to eight per day for miners and for workpeople generally; certificates of competency for persons in charge of steam engines and boilers; trade unions to undertake industrial assurance; reduction of naturalisation fees to alien workmen; amend-

ment of the law in relation to trade unions and industrial disputes; the appointment of a Minister of Labour; amendment of the Mines Regulation Act, the Factory and Workshops Acts, the Shop Clubs Act, the Workmen's Compensation Acts, and the Truck Acts; reduction of fees for Registrars' certificates of death when required for trade unions; general old-age pensions; the character note system; wages of Government employees; and improved housing accommodation for working people. A resolution in favour of compulsory arbitration in trade disputes was rejected by 869,000 to 383,000 votes. Delegates were received from the National Federation of Labour of the United States, the Co-operative Union, the Labour Representative Committee, and the General Federation of Trade Unions. Two British delegates were appointed to attend the annual conference of the American Federation of Labour in the following December (1904).

The income of the year was £4443 (including a balance of £1751 from previous Congress); expenditure, £2347, leaving a balance of £2096. The 1905 Congress will be held at Hanley.

### Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour.

The Board of Trade Report records a decline for the third time since '95; in 1900 the general level of wages was higher than in any year for which statistics exist. Excluding agricultural labourers, seamen, and railway servants, in 1903 21,000 workpeople received advances aggregating £1500 per week, while 875,000 had to submit to a total weekly reduction of £39,800. The net weekly decrease for the year was £38,300, compared with decreases of £72,700 in 1902 and £77,300 in 1901. Taking into account the dates at which the changes in 1903 came into operation, the net decrease in the year's wages is about £500,000, compared with decreases of £2,300,000 in 1902, and £1,600,000 in 1901. Only 1·5 per cent. of the workers whose wages were changed were engaged in disputes on this account.

The following table shows the distribution of wage changes in 1903, according to groups of trades:—

Groups of Trades.	Number of Workpeople affected in 1903.			Total Net Increase (+) or Decrease (—) per week in wages.
	By Increases.	By Decreases.	Total.*	
Building Trades . . . . .	4,106	282	4,638	£ 304 9 0
Mining and Quarrying . . . . .	173	764,538	764,711	— 33,139 8 0
Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding .	933	98,868	100,106	— 5,534 10 0
Textile Trades . . . . .	556	445	1,001	+ 18 7 0
Clothing Trades . . . . .	1,709	1,787	3,496	— 85 17 0
Miscellaneous Trades† . . . . .	5,195	8,801	13,996	— 401 9 0
Employees of Public Authorities . .	8,650	—	8,650	+ 511 13 0
Total† . . . . .	21,327	874,721	896,598	— 38,326 15 0

\* Including those whose wages were changed in the year, but were the same at the end as at the beginning of the year.

† Excluding agricultural labourers, railway servants, and seamen.

The decline is again mainly due to the fall in wages in the mining and quarrying trades, where in 1900 there was a net weekly increase of 4s. 9½d. per head, but in 1901 a decrease of 1s. 8½d., and in 1902 of 1s. 11½d.

During the first half of 1904 changes in

wages are reported to have affected 275,227 persons, of whom 152,690 are engaged in coal-mining, 11,181 in pig-iron manufacture, 51,156 in iron and steel manufacture, and 29,748 in engineering and shipbuilding. Most of the changes have resulted in net reductions, 261,958 of the persons above mentioned being thus affected. The net reduction was slightly over £13,000 a week, of which £6000 is represented by coal-mining and £5800 by the three groups of metal trades.

The changes in hours of labour in 1903 were comparatively unimportant. They resulted in a net reduction of 15,427 hours weekly of the 7447 workpeople affected. The number of people is by far the lowest recorded since the statistics were first collected—the next lowest being 29,276 in 1901. The largest reductions in the year have been among public employees, the metal, and the building trades. In the first half-year of 1904 there has been a reduction of 11,048 hours a week, against an increase of 513 a week.

Only approximate estimates can be made of the changes of weekly cash wages of agricultural labourers, seamen, and railway servants. It is estimated that in 1903 in England and Wales the average rate of wages was increased to 51,095 agricultural labourers, and decreased to 24,953, with a net increase of £556 per week, in comparison with a net increase of £312 in 1902, of £3952 in 1901, and £8150 in 1900. Returns from correspondents to the Board in Scotland and Ireland show that there was no material change in agricultural wages in those countries in 1903.

As to seamen, such returns as are available show an average decrease of 1d. to seamen

and 4d. to trimmers per month in steamships, and an increase of 2d. in sailing-ships.

As to railway servants, the only returns available are those made to the Board of Trade by 27 railway companies (employing over 90 per cent. of the total number of railway servants in the United Kingdom) for the first week in December, 1903, when the average earnings per head were 24s. 10½d., as against 24s. 11½d. in 1902. As this is a return of earnings, not of rates of wages, it would be affected by quantity of overtime and other causes independent of any variation in wages.

### Strikes and Lock-outs.

The following table summarises the figures for the years 1899—1903 :—

Year.	No. of disputes beginning in each year.	No. of workpeople affected by disputes beginning in each year.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in each year.
1899 .	719	180,217	2,516,416
1900 .	648	188,538	3,152,694
1901 .	642	179,546	4,142,287
1902 .	442	256,667	3,479,255
1903 .)	387	116,901	2,338,661

The following table summarises the methods of settlement for the past five years. Some of the figures for the years 1899-1902 differ from those previously published, as they now include the methods of settlement of disputes that were terminated after the Reports of the respective years had been published :—

Year.	By arbitration.	By conciliation and mediation.	By direct arrangement or negotiation between the parties or their representatives.	By return to work on employers' terms without negotiation.	By replacement of workpeople.	By closing of works.	Indefinite or unsettled.	Total.
1899	16	22	564	22	91	3	1	719
1900	19	14	487	46	74	4	4	648
1901	25	18	456	45	90	5	1	642
1902	16	13	319	40	50	3	1	442
1903	18	8	266	36	47	5	7	387

The years in the above table have been free from such large general disputes as occurred in several preceding years. In the whole of the ten years, 1893—1902, the average annual number of disputes and of workpeople affected were 724 and 271,000 respectively, and the average duration of disputes was 8,839,347 working days. The aggregate duration of disputes in 1903 in working days was less than one-thousandth of the aggregate available working days; and estimated by the entire body of workpeople, was less than a quarter of a day per head.

Disputes about wages involved 53 per cent. of the workpeople affected by disputes beginning in 1903. A dispute in the tin-plate trade, affecting 14,000 operatives, had reference to the system of payment for certain kinds of plate. Disputes as to hours were of comparatively little consequence, and had regard mainly to the arrangement of hours. Refusals to work with non-union men, and other questions of

trade-union principle, accounted for 19 per cent. of the total of all disputes.

The following are the results for three years :—

Results.	1901.	1902.	1903.
In favour of the workpeople	27'5	31'8	30'9
In favour of the employers .	34'5	31'8	47'3
Compromised . . . . .	37'3	36'1	20'7
Indefinite or unsettled . .	0'5	0'3	1'1

Of the 387 disputes, 266, embracing 68'5 per cent. of all the persons involved in disputes, were settled by direct negotiation between the parties concerned.

There were no serious trade disputes in Great Britain during 1903.

The only notable dispute of the year abroad occurred on July 14th, 1904, when 20,000 men employed by meat-packing firms in Chicago, and



30,000 employed at similar establishments elsewhere in the Chicago Consular District, went out on strike. A sympathetic strike of all the allied trades was instituted in Chicago, and a further 30,000 men were thereby involved, or 80,000 in all. At a conference in Chicago on July 20th, agreement was come to upon a number of points, and the strikers, both in Chicago and New York (where the Butchers' Union had ordered a strike involving 4000 workpeople) resumed work on July 22nd. But the Chicago men were again called out on the alleged grounds that the employers had violated the terms of the above agreement by discriminating against the Union strikers who had been prominent in the dispute. In New York, also, 3500 men were again called out on August 2nd. In September the strike in Chicago terminated, arrangements having been made as to taking back the skilled men at the old wages as vacancies occurred, and the unskilled men at a slight reduction.

### ***Conciliation and Arbitration.***

Of the persons whose wages were affected in 1903, 75·4 had the changes arranged by conciliation, arbitration, wages boards, and similar machinery. Changes in the iron, coal, and boot trades are generally regulated by conciliation or wage boards representative of employers and employed, with reference to an independent umpire. Permanent boards of conciliation and arbitration have comparatively little to do with actual strikes.

In 1903, 73 permanent boards considered 1,633, of which 785 were withdrawn, referred back, or settled independently of the boards; 506 were settled by the boards or committees; 282 by arbitrators or umpires appointed by them; and 60 remained over, under consideration.

As the result of recommendations made in the report of the Royal Commission on Labour, 1894, the Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Act, 1896, was passed, empowering the Board of Trade, where a dispute had arisen or was apprehended, (a) to inquire into the causes of the dispute, (b) to induce the parties to confer together with a view to a friendly settlement, (c) to appoint a person to act as conciliator at the request of either party, and (d) on the application of the parties to appoint an arbitrator. Provision is also made for the registration of private boards of conciliation and arbitration, and the Board of Trade is authorised to take steps to secure the formation of such boards where none exist. The Board of Trade has no power to compel a settlement, and therefore the Act has been valueless in the case of large and embittered disputes, like the Engineering, Taff Vale, and Penryn stoppages. Nevertheless, it has been successful in settling a number of minor quarrels. From August 1896 to June 30th, 1903, the Board dealt with 154 cases. Of these, 56 were in the building trades, 31 in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades, 21 in the mining and quarrying trades, 14 in the transport trades, 8 in the textile trades, 7 in the printing, bookbinding and paper-making trades, 6 in the clothing trades, and 11 in other groups of trades. Of the total of 154 cases, 99 were settled under the Act, and 14 others by the parties themselves during the negotiations. In 40 cases either the Board declined to take action or no settlement resulted from their

intervention. Of the 99 settlements, 65 were effected by arbitration and 34 by conciliation, 23 of the latter being arranged by officials of the Department.

In Belgium a new Workmen's Compensation for Accidents Act was passed in Dec. 1903, to come into operation six months after the promulgation of royal decrees regulating its execution. The law applies to a large number of specified trades, as well as to any not specified, but in which at least five workpeople are usually employed. It also applies to agricultural undertakings, to commercial establishments employing at least three workpeople, and to any undertakings which shall, on the recommendation of the Commission of Labour Accidents (created by the Act) be declared, by royal decree, to be dangerous.

Among laws recently passed in New Zealand are: the Inspection of Machinery Act Amendment Act, 1903; the Arbitration Court Emergency Act, 1903, and a sequel to this Act; the Labour Department Act, 1903, which creates a Labour Department of the Public Service, with a Minister of Labour, to administer the labour laws, to acquire and disseminate knowledge on all matters relating to labour, etc.; the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1903; and the Workers' Compensation for Accidents Amendment Act, 1903.

### ***Accidents and Poisonous Trades.***

During 1903, 4135 workpeople were reported killed in the United Kingdom by accidents in the course of their employment. This is a lower number than any since 1898. The decrease is accounted for chiefly by reductions in the number of fatalities among seamen and factory operatives. The detailed figures are: Shipping, 1380 deaths; mines, 1097; quarries, 88; railway service, 459; factories, 742; workshops, 6; works, 299; railway service (contractors' servants), 26; under notice of Accidents Act, 56. Of the seamen killed, 920 were employed on steamships and 460 on sailing-vessels, or 1 for every 223 persons employed on steamships and 1 for every 93 employed on sailing-ships. Wrecks or casualties accounted for 622 out of the 1380 deaths. Half the deaths in mines were occasioned by fall of roof or side. Of the 459 killed in the railway service 94 were permanent-way men, 49 porters, 37 shunters, 34 brakemen and goods-guards, and 245 in various other occupations. Among the 742 factory-workers killed the greatest number of deaths in any one group of occupations was in the founding and conversion of metals, viz. 107; there were 91 in shipbuilding, 65 in textile factories, and 48 in extraction of metals.

Between 1900 and 1903 inclusive the annual number of cases of lead-poisoning fell from 1058 to 614, or 42 per cent., and the deaths from 38 to 19, or 50 per cent. Cases of anthrax rose from 37 to 47, and deaths from 7 to 12. Cases of other forms of industrial poisoning fell from 34 to 13, and in 1903 there were no deaths from these causes. Special attention has been drawn to the connection between rock-drills and lung disease among the Cornish miners, among whom the death-rate has grown to be eight or ten times that among coal or ironstone miners. Certain sanitary measures have been suggested.

*Miscellaneous.*

**Workmen's Compensation.**—A Departmental Committee was appointed by the Home Secretary in Nov. 1903 to consider what amendments in the law relating to compensation for injuries to workmen are necessary or desirable, and to what classes of employments not now included in the Workmen's Compensation Acts those Acts can properly be extended with or without modification. The committee consisted of Sir Kenelm Digby, K.C.B., Judge Lumley Smith, Sir Benjamin Browne, D.C.L., M.I.C.E., Capt. A. J. G. Chalmers, and Mr. George N. Barnes. The Report was issued in Sept. 1904. It recommended the extension of the principle of the Act of '97 to seamen, and suggested a special inquiry in the case of fishermen. Also that the benefits of the Act be extended to carriers, workers in workshops where more than five are employed, to persons in care of horses and locomotives, and that the Home Office have power, after inquiry, to extend the application of the Act to other occupations, subject to approval of Parliament. It further recommended that the Act cover all building operations, employment on docks, wharves, etc., and in laundries with mechanical power. It recommended special provision for compensation in the case of old or infirm persons, to remove or lessen the difficulty of employing such persons. As to the Act of 1900, it recommended that it shall not apply to casual labour in agriculture.

*The Unemployed.*

Employment during 1903 showed a falling off compared with the three immediately preceding years. The mean percentage of unemployed returned by Trade Unions during 1903 was 5·1, compared with 4·4 in 1902 and 3·8 in 1901. The average percentage for ten years '94-1903 was 4·1. The falling off in 1903 was most marked in the latter half of the year.

In October 1904 inquiries were addressed by the Labour Department to the London boroughs, to the principal provincial towns, and to the local correspondents of the Department, on the subject of exceptional distress due to unemployment, and also as to measures taken for relief. The returns reported exceptional distress in 26 of the 28 Metropolitan districts, and in 52 of the 71 provincial towns. Relief works were reported in operation in November in 22 of these towns, and public works were being expedited. In pursuance of a scheme suggested by the President of the Local Government Board at a conference of Metropolitan Guardians (Oct. 14th), Joint Committees, representing the Borough Councils, the Guardians, and charitable associations, have been formed in nearly all the Metropolitan boroughs. A Central Committee (consisting principally of representatives of the Joint Committees) has also been formed, and met on Nov. 26th and Dec. 2nd. The main object was to ensure the provision of work, as far as possible, for those of the able-bodied unemployed of London, who, though willing to work, were out of employment through no fault of their own. The Lord Mayor issued an appeal for funds on Dec. 12th, and the response was subscriptions amounting to over £33,000 on Dec. 30th, 1904.

The Board of Trade issued, in a substantial volume, a "Report on Agencies and Methods for Dealing with the Unemployed in Certain Foreign

Countries," compiled by Mr. D. F. Schloss. This report deals with Germany, Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, and Holland. Nearly half of the volume is devoted to Germany, where, Mr. Schloss says, every form of relief has been more fully tried than elsewhere. The German Trade Unions give assistance to unemployed members both in the form of allowances to those out of work and of travelling money to those who desire to journey in search of employment. Of the several offices for Insurance against Unemployment in Winter in Germany, Mr. Schloss does not speak hopefully. The premium does not meet the demands upon the funds, which have to be made up by benevolent contributions or municipal subsidies; and it is difficult to prevent abuse on the part of the claimant. Travellers' Homes exist, to the number of nearly 500, organised by a Travellers' Homes Society. In these homes the traveller may either pay for his entertainment or perform work in exchange for board and lodging. Then there are Relief Stations maintained by the public authorities, a system which has been in operation for fifty years. The travelling workman has to work in exchange for relief. The stations are in connection with a Labour Registry. "The German workman," says Mr. Schloss, "who has become weary of travelling from relief station to relief station in his search for work, or who despairs of obtaining employment, . . . has the opportunity afforded him of taking refuge in an institution which will receive him for a more or less prolonged stay—the Labour Colony." These colonies are avowedly charitable institutions for those who, as the rules say, "have suffered inward or outward shipwreck, or who stand in danger of so suffering." The inmates of these colonies consist mainly of the "wreckage" of the population. The Labour Registries, of seven types, are described as the most interesting of the institutions in Germany dealing with the unemployed. By means of Clearing-houses, or Central Registries, a great number of local registries are linked together, and can thus bring the workman into communication not only with a large area within the Empire, but even beyond. Relief Works are often set on foot in German towns.

In Austria the unemployed find a number of Registry Offices of different kinds accessible to them. The Trade Guilds also assist their members to obtain work, as do the Trade Unions and other employees' associations and the employers' associations. The German system of Relief Stations has been copied by the Austrians.

In Switzerland there are three distinct types of Insurance against Unemployment—voluntary, compulsory (St. Gall), and trade union insurance. There are, besides, Relief Stations, Travellers' Homes, Labour Colonies, and Labour Registries.

In France there are Labour Colonies, Labour Registries, and both philanthropic and municipal Relief Works.

Belgium has Insurance against Unemployment, Labour Colonies, and Labour Registries.

In Holland there are two kinds of Labour Colonies—free and penal. Mr. Schloss says that the Dutch Free Labour Colonies do not "exhibit any conspicuous appearance of substantial success."

See VAGRANCY AND LABOUR COLONIES.



**Land Law Reform Association.** The Association advocates amendments of the law to encourage occupiers in improving either houses or agricultural holdings, by giving them absolute security for the results of their outlay; the rating of ground values; more adequate provision of land for small holdings, etc.; healthy and adequate housing for the working classes; abolition of copyhold, the customary tenure, obsolete manorial rights, and the law of primogeniture; the conveyance of land by registration of title, etc. **President,** Sir Walter Foster, M.P. **Hon. Secretary,** James Rowlands. **Secretary,** F. A. Creed, 18, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.

### LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The relation of landlord and tenant is created wherever a person having an estate in land grants to another person in consideration of a rent a lesser estate in this land. Thus, when a freeholder lets his land to a farmer for a term of years, he becomes landlord and the farmer becomes tenant.

Tenancies are of many kinds; and the most usual are a tenancy for a term of years, a tenancy from year to year, a tenancy at will, and a tenancy on sufferance. A tenant for a term of years is a leaseholder; and if the term be longer than three years the lease must be by deed, although, where no deed has been executed, evidence is admissible to prove that there has been an agreement for a lease. Where there is a lease in proper form the tenant is secured in his possession so long as he pays his rent, and at the expiry of his term he is supposed to give up possession without the formality of a notice to quit. Formerly a breach of any of the covenants contained in the lease was enough to void it; but now a breach may usually be compensated by a money payment. A tenancy from year to year arises when land is let from year to year, or when it is let without any express stipulation to that effect, but with the reservation of a yearly rent, or when the tenant holds over after the expiration of his term and pays rent for so doing. This tenancy cannot be terminated by either party otherwise than by giving a half-year's notice; so that if this notice be not given before the expiration of the first half-year, another year is added to the tenancy, and so on. A tenancy from year to year may be created by word of mouth, and a verbal notice to quit is valid, although it is always desirable, as a precaution, to give written notice. A tenancy at will is a tenancy terminable at the pleasure of either party. The Courts are reluctant to construe any tenancy as a tenancy at will unless there is an express agreement to that effect. But this agreement need not be in writing. A tenancy by sufferance is little more than the fact of possession. It occurs when a tenancy of a higher kind, such as a tenancy from year to year, has expired, and the tenant remains in possession without either hindrance or sanction from the landlord. Tenancy by sufferance cannot be created by the will of the parties, but only by legal construction. If the landlord accept rent from the tenant by sufferance, he immediately creates, according to circumstances, a tenancy at will or from year to year. A tenant under a lease or from year to year may sub-let unless expressly restricted from so doing, but a tenant at will or on sufferance cannot do so.

For the recovery of rent in arrear the landlord has, beside the other remedies of a creditor, the remedy of distress. He may, by his bailiff holding a certificate under the Law of Distress Amendment Act, '88, take possession of so much of his tenant's chattels upon the holding as by their sale will produce a sum sufficient to discharge the arrears. He must distrain at one time for the whole of that which is due. No arrears of rent can be recovered by distress but within six years of their becoming due. After five days have elapsed from the seizure of the goods they may be sold, first having been valued by two sworn appraisers if so required by the tenant or owner of the goods, and the surplus, if any, must be repaid to the tenant. If the distress was unlawful the tenant has an action of replevin. It is a general rule that whatever is affixed to the freehold goes with the freehold; and this rule with its exceptions gives rise to a large part of the law of landlord and tenant.

**Fixtures** made by the tenant may be subdivided into three classes: (1) fixtures for purposes of trade, (2) fixtures for ornament or convenience, and (3) fixtures for agricultural purposes. As regards (1) trade fixtures, like machinery, furnaces, brewing vats, salt-pans, etc., these may be removed by the tenant who has set them up, in every case in which their removal occasions no material injury to the freehold. (2) Fixtures for ornament or convenience, like window-blinds, marble chimney-pieces or kitchen ranges. These also, if set up by the tenant, may be removed by him, provided always that in removing them he does little or no damage. (3) Fixtures for agricultural purposes. The law relating to these is chiefly contained in the Agricultural Holdings Acts.

Somewhat analogous to fixtures are **emblements**—that is to say, crops resulting from the tenant's cultivation which at the expiration of his tenancy are still uncut and growing. The general rule with respect to these is that the cultivator has the right, after such expiration, to enter on the land to reap and to carry away the produce of his labour. If he die before the harvest, such crops fall into his personal estate and his executor or administrator succeeds to the rights which he had. Where a tenant from year to year holds of a landlord who has only a life estate, and the landlord dies in the course of the current year, the tenant is entitled to occupy the holding until the year has expired, and the new landlord is entitled to a proportionable part of the year's rent.

The **non-payment of rent** does not affect the validity of a notice to terminate a tenancy. Thus a notice given on March 25th to take effect on Sept. 29th is good, even though the rent due on March 25th may not have been paid. The tenant who agrees to "keep in repair" a house, without any saving clause, takes upon himself a liability to rebuild or renovate the house if destroyed or rendered uninhabitable by fire, settlement, etc. The tenant who agrees to pay "all rates and taxes," without any saving clause, may thereby become liable for a special rate for making up and paving the road, if it has not been taken over by the local authority.

**Land Nationalisation.** For an exhaustive article upon this subject, dealing with it under the following heads—Growth of the Movement, the Legal Argument, the Change from

Tenure to Ownership, and How to Nationalise the Land—see eds. '93 and '94. See also next article, and LAND VALUES LEAGUE.

**Land Nationalisation Society.** This Society was established in the spring of '81, and is the oldest of the British societies which have for their object the abolition of the present system of private ownership of land and the establishment of a general system of public land ownership. It advocates that all land should be assessed on its true value, not on its rental, and that either the State or local authorities should have larger powers of compulsory land purchase on the basis of the assessment. Embodying these two objects, a **Tax and Buy Land Bill** was introduced into Parliament and read a first time on Feb. 5th, 1904. See **Session**, sect. 51. The Society's **Yellow Vans** were started in 1890, and are sent out every summer. **President**, Prof. Alfred Russel Wallace, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.; **Treasurer**, G. A. Hardy, L.C.C.; **Hon. Secretary**, Clement M. Bailhache, LL.B., C.C.; **Secretary**, Joseph Hyder. **Office**, 432, West Strand, London, W.C.

**Land Registry.** The Land Transfer Act '97, which came generally into operation on Jan. 1st, '98, will be found summarised in eds. '98-1902. In the three years '99-1901 a general register of title for the county of London was constructed, and 32,268 properties, of the aggregate value of £34,907,643, were placed on it, while 21,875 transactions of sale, mortgage, inheritance, and otherwise were recorded of these properties. The Land Registry general offices are at 34, Lincoln's Inn Fields. The business of registration for the portions of the county of London lying north of the Thames is carried on on the ground floor of No. 6, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn, which can also be approached through No. 34, Lincoln's Inn Fields. The business for the portions of the county lying south of the Thames is carried on at No. 3, Clement's Inn, Strand. Office hours: Registration 11 to 3; other business 10 to 4. Saturdays, closed at 2. The staff of the Registry includes: **Registrar**, Charles Fortescue-Brickdale; **Assistant Registrars**, Hugh Pollock, T. S. Dury, and C. T. Musgrave; **Secretary**, Guy M. Kindersley; **Assistant Secretary**, C. W. Heneage; **Examiners of Titles**, the Conveyancing Counsel of the Chancery Division and Frederick Stallard, Edward Hume, William Seymour Eastwood, and Thomas R. Colquhoun Dill. The Land Registry also contains the Land Charges, Registration, and Searches Department, and the Middlesex Deeds Department.

**Land Tax.** The land tax in England and Wales is an apportioned tax. It is not charged at the same rate in the pound over the whole country, but each parish is liable to contribute a fixed annual quota. The parochial quotas were fixed permanently and made perpetual in 1798 by the Act 38 Geo. III. c. 60, but subject to redemption. The land tax quota payable is required by law to be raised in each parish by a new assessment yearly and from year to year at an equal rate on the annual value of all lands and tenements, etc., which have not been exonerated from land tax (42 Geo. III., c. 116, s. 180). Such lands and tenements are to be charged "with as much equality and indifference as is possible by a pound rate" (38 Geo. III. c. 5, s. 4). Under the Finance Act, '96, s. 31, the amount assessed may not exceed the amount which would be

produced by a rate of 1s. in the £ on the "annual value." For the purposes of sect. 31 of that Act "annual value" is the annual value as assessed under Schedule A in the Income Tax Act, '42. The assessment of the land tax rests exclusively with the Land Tax Commissioners for each Division, and any complaint against a land tax assessment on the ground of inequality or incorrectness must be by way of appeal to them. Every person intending to appeal is required to give notice of his intention in writing to one or more of the assessors. Appeals once heard and determined by the Commissioners are final. If the income of an owner is less than £160 per annum, he can claim exemption from land tax; or the remission of half the tax if his income does not exceed £400. Any person having an estate or interest in lands and tenements (except tenants at rack rent, or holding under the Crown) may contract for the redemption of the land tax charged thereon. By the Finance Act '96 the consideration for the redemption has been fixed at thirty times the amount of the tax. Information as to redemption may be obtained from the clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes for the division in which the land tax desired to be redeemed is assessed, or (by letter) from the **Registrar of Land Tax**, Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House, London, W.C.

**Land Values, English League for the Taxation of.** This League was founded, under the name of the Land Reform Union, in April '83, "to advance the principles laid down by Henry George in "Progress and Poverty" for the restoration of the land to the people." The League has always advocated the taxation of land values, and has offered a strenuous resistance to every proposal "for buying out Irish or other landlords at the expense or under the guarantee of the ratepayers." The League devotes special attention to lantern lectures. Its reports and publications deal with every aspect of the Land Question. **President**, J. H. Whitley, M.P.; **Gen. Sec.**, Frederick Verinder; **Hon. Treasurer**, Lewis H. Berens. **Office**, 376 and 377, Strand, London, W.C. Monthly paper, *Land Values*.

**Lang, Andrew, M.A., LL.D.,** hon. D.Lit., Oxford, was b. at Selkirk, 1844, and ed. at Edinburgh Academy, St. Andrews University, and Balliol College, where he graduated first class in classics. Elected a **Fellow of Merton**, '68. He has for some time been on the literary staff of the *Daily News*, and is a well-known contributor to periodical literature. The monthly article "At the Sign of the Ship," in *Longman's Magazine*, is his work. His "Ballads and Lyrics of Old France," and "Ballades in Blue China," '81, brought him into prominent notice. His subsequent works, especially "Helen of Troy," "Rhymes à la Mode," and "Custom, Ritual, and Myth," increased his reputation. He is joint translator, with Prof. Butcher, of the "Odyssey," and with Mr. Myers and Mr. Leaf of the "Iliad." In '88 he was appointed Gifford Lecturer on Natural Religion at St. Andrews University, and delivered his inaugural address Jan. 17th, '89. Recent works of his include "The Gold of Fairnilee," "Lost Leaders" (leading articles which had appeared in the *Daily News*), "Prince Prigio," "The Life of Lord Idlesleigh," "The World's Desire" (in collaboration with Mr. Rider Haggard), "Essays in Little," "Angling



Sketches," "Homer and the Epic," "Ban and Arrière Ban," "A Monk of Fife" (a novel), "Life of John Gibson Lockhart," "Pickle the Spy," a history of the obscure years of Prince Charles, "Modern Mythology," "The Book of Dreams and Ghosts," "The Making of Religion," and "The Disentanglers." Mr. Lang has also edited a charming series of "Fairy Tales" in five books, a "Blue Poetry Book," and two books of "True Stories," all for children. Address: 1, Marloes Road, W.

**Lang, Very Rev. John Marshall, D.D.**, was b. at Glassford, Lanarkshire, 1834. Ed. at home privately, at Glasgow High School, and the University. Ordained in the Church of Scotland, '56, he became minister of East Parish (Aberdeen), Fyvie, Anderston (Glasgow), Morning-side (Edinburgh), and in '73 Barony (Glasgow), where he succeeded Dr. Norman Macleod. In '93 he was elected Moderator of the General Assembly, and was President of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance '97-1900. He was appointed Principal of the University of Aberdeen in 1900. His works include "Ancient Religions of Central America," "The Anglican Church," "The Last Supper of our Lord," "Life: is it worth Living?" "The Expansion of the Christian Life" (Duff Lecture), and "The Church and its Social Mission" (Baird Lecture). His son, the Right Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D., was during 1901 appointed a residential Canon of St. Paul's and consecrated as Bishop of Stepney.

**Laurier, Sir Wilfrid, G.C.M.G.**, the first French-Canadian Premier of the Dominion, was b. at St. Lin, 1841, and educated for the bar. Called in '64, he at once began to show his great ability, and rose rapidly in his profession. He embarked on his political career in '71, when he was elected as a Liberal to the Quebec Provincial Assembly; and here, too, his eloquence and ability at once brought him to the front. In '74 he was elected to the Federal Assembly, and his high personal character, his undoubted loyalty and attachment to the connection of the colony with Great Britain, together with his great oratorical powers, which have earned for him the title "Silver-tongued Laurier," soon gave him high rank in the Liberal party. From the first he advocated a policy of free trade, so far as the revenue requirements of the country would allow; and, although a Catholic, his spirited resistance to the attempted dictation of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in regard to the Manitoba Schools question, showed that he was independent of such influence in political affairs. On the retirement of Mr. Blake in '91 he was chosen as leader of the Liberal party, and at the General Election of '96 he led his followers to a notable victory. His tariff legislation during '97, giving Great Britain the benefit of preferential trade with Canada, aroused much enthusiasm both in the colony and at home, and he was warmly welcomed when he came to London to attend the Jubilee festivities. He was then appointed a member of the Privy Council and made a G.C.M.G. In 1900 he again secured the approval both of the Dominion and of the Empire by the prompt despatch of Canadian troops to aid the mother country in South Africa, and led his party to another victory at the polls in November. He attended the Colonial Conference (*q.v.*) and the Coronation in England in 1902. He was again returned to power in 1904. See CANADA.

## LAW, ENGLISH COURTS OF.

The English Courts of Law having jurisdiction in actions between parties are the **House of Lords**, the **Supreme Court of Judicature**, with its two main divisions—the Court of Appeal and the High Court of Justice—and the **County Courts**. In addition to these Courts, which have jurisdiction over all England, there are certain **Local Courts of Record**, of which the chief are: The Mayor's Court in the City of London (which has a concurrent jurisdiction with the High Court in all matters affecting residents within the city or in which the cause of action arises in the city), the Chancery Court of Lancaster, the Liverpool Court of Passage, and the Salford Hundred Court. The Courts having criminal jurisdiction are the High Court of Justice (King's Bench Division), the Central Criminal Court, the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery (usually called the Assizes), the Courts of General Quarter Sessions in counties and boroughs, and the Petty Sessional Courts, metropolitan, county, and borough. Besides these Courts there are certain **Ecclesiastical Courts** having jurisdiction in matters affecting the churches, church property, and the discipline of the clergy of the Established Church.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is the body by which appeals to the King in Council are heard. These are appeals from Colonial or Indian Courts, and from Ecclesiastical or Prize Courts in England.

The following is a list of judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature:—Lord High Chancellor: The Earl of Halsbury. **Court of Appeal**: The Lord Chancellor, Lord Alverstone (Lord Chief Justice of England), the Right Hons. Sir R. H. Collins, LL.D., D.C.L. (Master of the Rolls), Sir F. H. Jeune (President of the Probate Division), Sir R. Vaughan Williams, Sir R. Romer, Sir J. Stirling, Sir J. C. Mathew, and Sir H. H. Cozens Hardy.

**Chancery Division**: Lord Chancellor, Sir A. Kekewich, Sir G. Farwell, Sir H. B. Buckley, Sir M. Ingle Joyce, Sir C. Swinfen Eady, and Sir T. R. Warrington.

**King's Bench Division**: Lord Alverstone, Sir A. Wills, Sir W. Grantham, Sir J. C. Lawrence, Sir W. R. Kennedy, Sir E. Ridley, Sir J. C. Bigham, Sir C. F. Darling, Sir A. M. Channell, Sir W. G. F. Phillimore, Bart., Sir T. T. Bucknill, Sir J. Walton, Sir A. R. Jelf, Sir R. Bray, and Sir A. T. Lawrence.

**Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division**: The Rt. Hon. Sir F. H. Jeune (President), and Sir J. G. Barnes.

Other Judges are the **Lords of Appeal in Ordinary**, Lords Macnaghten, Davey, Robertson, and Lindley. Paid Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council: the Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Couch. **Court of Arches**: Sir Lewis T. Dibdin. **Consistory Court**: Mr. T. H. Tristram, D.C.L. **Bankruptcy Court**: Sir J. C. Bigham: **Railway and Canal Commission**: Sir J. C. Bigham, Lord Stormonth-Darling, Mr. Justice Madden, Sir F. Peel, and Viscount Cobham. As to salaries, see FINANCE, NATIONAL, III., p. 187.

### I. Civil Courts.

i. The House of Lords is the final Court of appeal for England (and also for Scotland and Ireland) in all civil matters. It has a certain jurisdiction in criminal matters by writ of error

(but this jurisdiction is practically in abeyance), and it has also an original jurisdiction in certain criminal cases affecting a peer of Parliament or a peeress. No appeal can be brought to the House of Lords except from a judgment of the Court of Appeal, and in some cases then only by leave of the Court of Appeal. Technically and historically an appeal to the House of Lords is an appeal to "His Majesty the King in his Court of Parliament"; practically and in fact it is an appeal to a Statutory Court of Appeal, of which the judges are the Lord Chancellor, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary—who are judges appointed to that office at a salary, and who as such become life members of the House of Lords, both in its judicial and legislative capacities—and such members of the House of Lords as have held high judicial office in England, Scotland, or Ireland, which includes ex-lord chancellors and ex-judges of the Supreme Court. To form a quorum for judicial business three of these persons must be present. Lay peers claim the right to sit at the hearing of appeals, and have on one or two occasions exercised it.

ii. **The Supreme Court of Judicature** consists of two main divisions—the **Court of Appeal** and the **High Court of Justice**. All appeals from a judge of the High Court and all divisions of that court, except on a criminal matter, and from many inferior courts, now go direct to the Court of Appeal. From its decisions an appeal in most cases lies to the House of Lords. The **Court of Appeal** commonly sits in two divisions of three judges each, Court No. I. dealing with appeals from the King's Bench and the Admiralty Divisions of the High Court and appeals lying direct to the Court of Appeal from the Inferior Courts in matters of a nature similar to those dealt with by these divisions of the High Court, and Court No. II. dealing with appeals from the Chancery and Probate and Divorce Divisions of the High Court, and similar appeals from inferior courts lying direct to the Court of Appeal. "Under the **Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1902**, the Court of Appeal may sit in three divisions, subject to the necessary number of judges attending each division, and sometimes during 1903 three divisions have sat, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, and the President of the Probate Division forming the third Court." To the judges of this court also now belongs the jurisdiction in **Lunacy** which formerly belonged to the Lord Chancellor, though most of this jurisdiction is in practice exercised by the Masters in Lunacy. All ordinary appeals must be heard by at least three judges of the Court of Appeal sitting together, unless in pursuance of the Act of '98 the parties consent to the appeal being heard by two. Appeals of an interlocutory nature are heard by two Lords Justices.

**The High Court of Justice** now consists of three divisions. The **Chancery Division**, of which the Lord Chancellor is President but not an ordinary judge, has six judges, arranged in couples, one sitting for trial of actions only, and the others taking all other business. The **King's Bench Division**, of which the Lord Chief Justice of England is President and an ordinary judge, has in addition fourteen other judges, called puisne judges. The **Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division** has two judges, of which the senior is called the President of the Division.

All actions originating in the High Court of Justice are tried therein by one judge—

sitting without a jury in the Chancery Division, with or without a jury in the King's Bench Division, with or without a jury in the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division when sitting for Probate or Divorce, and with or without naval assessors (Elder Brethren of Trinity House) when sitting in Admiralty. Procedure in all the divisions is regulated by Rules of Court, and is as follows: The writ of summons is issued in the name of the King, tested by the Lord Chancellor for the time being, and served on the defendant by the plaintiff's solicitor. The defendant must within eight days of the service enter an appearance (by himself, or by his solicitor filling up a formal document) at the offices of the High Court. The plaintiff then, if required, delivers a statement of claim, and the defendant in reply a statement of defence. To this the plaintiff delivers a reply, and the pleadings as they are called are closed. The action is then set down for trial, and is tried according to its nature by a judge alone, or a judge and jury.

Much of the work of the High Court of Justice never comes into Court, but is done in **Chambers**, that is, before the Masters of the High Court (who sit privately), and in more important matters before a judge sitting privately. The proceedings on a writ for the recovery of a debt are, where there is no dispute, conducted entirely in Chambers, and where the debt is disputed, but the dispute is not in the judgment of the master, or on appeal the judge in Chambers, a *bona-fide* one, the master or judge can give the plaintiff the right to sign judgment and issue execution for his debt without any trial. Most of the administration and advisory work of the Chancery Division is done in Chambers. The Chambers of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division are called Registries, there being a Probate Registry, a Divorce Registry, and an Admiralty Registry. This chamber work can proceed to some extent in District Registries, which exist all over England, and in which registries writs can also be issued.

iii. **The County Courts**, as they now exist, were established in 1846. They have jurisdiction in all claims for debt or damages (with very few exceptions) not exceeding £100. They have exclusive jurisdiction under the Employers' Liability Act '80 and the Workmen's Compensation Act '87 (whatever may be the amount claimed) under the Tithes Act, and also outside the Metropolitan area in bankruptcy. They also have collateral jurisdiction with the High Court in many matters on the Chancery or Equity side, and in Admiralty and Probate. The Courts would be much more correctly described as District Courts. The whole of England and Wales is divided into circuits, to each of which a judge is assigned. Each circuit is divided into Court districts. In every district a court must be held at least once a month (except September); in London and in some large towns courts are held on several days in each week. The judge, appointed by the Lord Chancellor, must be a barrister of at least seven years' standing; the registrar of each court, appointed by the judge, must be a solicitor of at least five years' standing; the high bailiff, who is responsible for the service of the process of the Court, and for levying executions, etc., is also appointed by the judge. This post is in many cases, and must be in all cases where there has been a



vacancy in the office of bailiff since '66 (unless by special order of the Lord Chancellor) held by the registrar. Besides actions that may be commenced in the County Court, many actions commenced in the High Court may be, and commonly are, sent down from the High Court and heard in the County Court. Only a few courts held in towns situate on the coast, appointed by an Order in Council, have Admiralty jurisdiction. The procedure is simple. On the day fixed for the trial the parties appear, either in person or by solicitor or counsel, and the case is heard and determined by the judge or registrar. Cases of contract where the defendant does not appear are heard by the registrar; who also settles the terms of payment where the debt is admitted; he also has power to try disputed cases by consent of the parties, where the sum claimed does not exceed £2. A jury of eight persons may be summoned if the amount involved exceed £5, or if under that amount by leave of the judge. The Court fees payable are 1s. in the £ for each £ claimed on entering the plaint, and 1s. additional, and 2s. in the £ for the hearing, with a maximum of 21s. and 40s. respectively. There is an appeal to the High Court on a question of law, but not of fact, in cases where more than £20 is claimed, but where less than that sum is claimed leave to appeal must be obtained from the judge. There is a special form of summons, called a default summons, commonly used for the recovery of simple debts, which requires personal service.

## II. Criminal Courts.

i. The Court of Crown Cases Reserved is a statutory Court consisting of at least five judges of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, of which the Lord Chief Justice should be one, and is the Supreme Court of Appeal in all questions of criminal law. It is not a Court of Appeal "of fact." Questions of law can be brought before this Court on appeal from the Central Criminal Court, the Assize Courts, and the Courts of Quarter Sessions, but only if the Court below consents to reserve the point for the decision of the Court.

ii. King's Bench Division of the High Court. All proceedings in the nature of appeals on points of law from justices sitting in Petty Sessions come before the King's Bench Division of the High Court, by way of a case stated by the magistrates, or of an application for a writ of mandamus requiring the magistrates to hear and determine a matter that they have dismissed on a preliminary objection without going into the merits, or where there has been a conviction without jurisdiction, and the justices decline to state a case by writ of certiorari, to have the conviction brought up, when the Court may quash or confirm it. "Stating a case" is a similar process for justices at petty sessions to reserving a case for the Court for Crown Cases Reserved by Assizes or Quarter Sessions, and a case can only be stated on questions of law. Besides this appellate jurisdiction the King's Bench Division has power by certiorari to remove all indictments found at the Central Criminal Court, the Assizes or Quarter Sessions into the King's Bench Division, the Central Criminal Court, or to any Assize Court for trial, and by virtue of the Judicature Acts the Assize Courts form part of the High Court of Justice.

iii. The Central Criminal Court is a special statutory Court for the City and County of London,

the County of Middlesex, and some portions of the Counties of Surrey, Kent, and Essex. It takes the place of the Assize Courts for these districts, and is also the Quarter Sessions Court for the City of London. The judges of the Court are the Lord Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, all the judges of the Supreme Court, the Aldermen, Recorder, and Common Sergeant of the City of London, and certain other judicial and ex-judicial dignitaries (see LONDON CORPORATION). Trials take place on true bills found by a grand jury before two of the judges of the Court and a petty jury. As a rule there are three Courts, one before a judge of the King's Bench Division with the Lord Mayor or an alderman, and the others before the Recorder and the Common Serjeant, with an alderman in each case. The more serious cases (murder always) are tried before the judge of the High Court. The Court sits twelve times a year. To this Court is now also attached the Criminal Jurisdiction in Admiralty.

iv. The Assizes, or the Courts of Gaol Delivery and Oyer and Terminer, are now, by virtue of the Judicature Acts, Circuit Courts of the High Court of Justice. At these Courts, which sit in the assize town of each county two or three times a year, are tried all criminal cases (except those triable at the Central Criminal Court, Quarter Sessions, or by Courts of Summary Jurisdiction). The Court usually consists of a judge of the King's Bench Division, sitting with a petty jury; but any King's Counsel may, as a commissioner of assize for his circuit, if specially appointed for the purpose, sit instead of a judge. The procedure before the Assize Court, is as follows: The grand jury, which consists of not more than twenty-three or less than twelve jurors of the county, after being charged, examines the bills of indictment against accused persons, and decides, after hearing the witnesses for the prosecution, if there is a *prima-facie* case, either returning "a true bill" (in which case the accused stands his trial), or ignoring the bill (in which case the accused is discharged). Though a grand jury, as a rule, only considers bills preferred against persons who have previously been committed for trial by justices, it may prefer an indictment on its own motion, and new counts may be added, or the offence may be differently charged. Under certain circumstances, too, a prosecutor may be bound over to prosecute at his own desire where the justices refuse to commit. The grand jury having found a true bill, the accused is arraigned and the indictment read over to him, and he is called on to plead guilty or not guilty. If the plea is not guilty, the trial proceeds before the judge and petty jury in almost precisely the same way as a trial between parties in the King's Bench Division (*q.v.*).

v. Quarter Sessions are Criminal Courts held at least quarterly in every county or division of a county for which there is a separate Court of Quarter Sessions, and in every borough having a grant of Quarter Sessions or right to hold Quarter Sessions for trial of offences arising in the borough. The judges of County Quarter Sessions are all the justices of the peace for the county. The chairman is only their spokesman, but on a criminal trial he practically acts in the same way as the judge at the Assizes, charging the grand jury, directing

the trial, and summing up to the petty jury. The procedure on the trial of prisoners is similar to that at the Assizes: after indictment found by a grand jury, the trial takes place before the Court and a petty jury. The judge of a **Borough Quarter Sessions** is the Recorder of the borough (a barrister appointed by the Crown), who is sole judge, though the other magistrates attend; otherwise the procedure is the same as at County Sessions. At Quarter Sessions all criminal cases, except those triable only at Assizes, can be tried; the chief exceptions are treason, murder, perjury, bigamy and offences against women. These Courts also hear appeals from summary convictions, where the penalty imposed is imprisonment without the option of a fine; appeals from certain other orders and convictions of justices where an appeal is given by statute; and appeals against rates. On all these appeals the magistrates sit without a jury, and in counties they all have an equal voice. The Clerk of the Court is the Clerk of the Peace for the county or borough.

**vi. Courts of Summary Jurisdiction and Petty Sessions** (usually called Police Courts) consist of two or more justices of the peace, or a stipendiary or a metropolitan magistrate, sitting for and in a borough, petty sessional division of a county, or other summary jurisdiction district. Justices of the peace are appointed by the Crown, through the Lord Chancellor: in counties on the nomination of the Lord-Lieutenant; in boroughs on the nomination or suggestion of any person whose suggestions the Lord Chancellor thinks fit to accept. These Courts can try all minor offences; and many offences that can also be tried at sessions or assizes may, under certain circumstances, be tried by these Courts. These Courts also hold preliminary inquiries into the more important cases, and if they consider there is a *prima-facie* case commit the accused for trial at the next Assizes or Quarter Sessions as the case may require. The stipendiary and metropolitan magistrates are statutory judicial officers appointed by the Crown, and having special jurisdiction—enabled to exercise every power given by any statute to two justices of the peace, and forming by themselves Courts of Summary Jurisdiction. There is an appeal from many convictions of a Court of Summary Jurisdiction to the Quarter Sessions (*q.v.*), and on points of law there is an appeal by way of a "case stated," mandamus and certiorari, to the High Court, King's Bench Division (*q.v.*). There are special provisions enabling accused persons in some cases to elect to be tried by the justices and not be committed for trial to Quarter Sessions, and in other cases of electing to be sent for trial. The greatest term of imprisonment justices in Petty Sessions can give is six months. One justice sitting alone can, for certain minor offences, inflict a fine not exceeding, with costs, 20s., and not exceeding fourteen days' imprisonment; and can generally grant summonses, issue warrants, and remand arrested persons to prison pending the next meeting of Petty Sessions.

### III. Ecclesiastical Courts.

These are of three degrees of jurisdiction. **First**, purely spiritual courts, including the Archdeacon's Court, the Bishop's Consistory, and the Archbishop's Court; **second**, courts of mixed spiritual and secular jurisdiction—*e.g.*,

the Court of Arches and the Court of the Official Principal of York; and, **third**, courts of purely secular constitution—*e.g.*, the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, which is the Court of Final Appeal in ecclesiastical causes. Practically none of these courts now pretends to undisputed authority. The report of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Courts ('83), while vindicating the historical position of them all, bewailed the confusion into which the administration of ecclesiastical law had fallen, and urged the adoption of various reforms. Absolute power, however, meanwhile rests with Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L. (*q.v.*), "Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York," under the Public Worship Regulation Act, '74, and, as such, **Dean of the Arches** and Master of the Faculties. By the issue of writs *de contumace capiendo* clergymen have been, and may be, imprisoned for defying sentences of **monition**, by **inhibition**, **suspension**, or **deprivation** decreed by this court. The judgments of the **Judicial Committee** may be upheld and enforced by any of the High Courts of Justice.

The **Archdeacon's Court** is a survival, and nothing more. It is a court of first instance, and appeals lie to the bishop, but its aid is seldom invoked.—**Consistory**. Every bishop has his Consistory Court held before his Chancellor or Commissary, in his cathedral church, or other convenient place in his diocese. In this court are granted **faculties** for the alteration, repair and renovation of churches. Nothing can be added to or taken from the **ornaments of the Church** except a faculty is obtained for the purpose. The **Archbishop's Court**, distinguished from the **Provincial Court**, is the canonical tribunal for the hearing of spiritual causes. **Sir Lewis Dibdin's Court**, or the old Court of Arches modified as stated, unites the powers of the *jus canonicum* with new powers conceded by the Church Discipline Act, '41, and the similar statute of '74, exercising authority in both Provinces. The Registrar is Mr. F. Hugh Lee, and the Court is held at Church House, Westminster. Lastly, the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, as representing the Royal Supremacy, is the absolute though not the canonical court of final appeal.

The Bishops assembled at Lambeth in January '99 resolved that a **Bill for the Reform of the Ecclesiastical Courts**, drawn on the lines laid down by the Royal Commissioners in '83, should be submitted to the Houses of Convocation. During 1900 and 1901 Convocation considered the subject, and a Joint Committee of both Houses presented a report on July 3rd, 1901. The following resolutions were then adopted:—  
 "(1) That it is desirable (a) to strengthen the constitution of the diocesan and provincial Courts; (b) that complaints concerning ritual or doctrine should, if the promotion of the suit be approved by the Bishop, be tried by the Diocesan Court in the first instance; (c) that if an appeal be carried to the Provincial Court it should there be heard before a Court constituted as hereinafter proposed. (2) That the Bishop sit in the Diocesan Court accompanied by two theological assessors, one nominated by the Bishop, the other elected by the benefited clergy of the diocese, and two legal assessors, of whom one shall be the Chancellor or his deputy, and the other a layman member of the Church of England learned in the law, chosen by the chairman or chairmen of the



Court of Quarter Sessions within the area of the diocese. (3) That an appeal to the Provincial Court shall be heard and determined by the Archbishop, accompanied by not less than two Episcopal assessors being Bishops of the province, nominated by himself, and approved by the Upper House of the Convocation of the province, and by two legal assessors, of whom one shall be the Archbishop's official principal or his deputy and the other appointed by the Lord Chancellor, and by not less than two theological assessors nominated by the Lower House of the Convocation of the Province, and approved by the Archbishop. (4) That in all cases arising in the diocese of the Archbishop, the Archbishop of the other Province shall take his place in the Court of appeal. (5) That all the non-official assessors specified in the foregoing resolutions shall be appointed for a term of years." The matter was further considered in Convocation during 1902, with the result that all the resolutions were approved by both Houses of the Canterbury Convocation except (4), which was referred back to the Committee. It was redrafted as follows:—“(4) That when the appeal is from the Diocesan Court of the Archbishop, it shall be heard and determined by three Bishops of the Province, appointed by the Upper House of the Convocation of the Province, accompanied by two legal assessors, one of whom shall be nominated by the said three Bishops, and the other appointed by the Lord Chancellor, and by not less than two theological assessors, nominated by the Lower House of the Convocation of the Province, and appointed by the said three Bishops when approved by them.” These resolutions were approved by the Lower House in 1902, and by the Upper House in 1903.

## LAW, SCOTTISH COURTS OF.

The principal Scottish Courts of Law having civil jurisdiction are (1) **The House of Lords**, which is the final Court of Appeal in Scottish as well as in English and Irish cases; (2) **The Court of Session**, sitting in Edinburgh, with its two main divisions, **The Inner House** and **The Outer House**; (3) **The Sheriff Courts**.

The principal Courts having criminal jurisdiction are (1) **The High Court of Justiciary**, (2) **The Sheriff Courts**.

The following is a list of the judges of the Court of Session, or, as they are more properly designated, Senators of the College of Justice:

**Inner House, First Division**—The Lord President (Lord Kinross), Lord Adam, Lord McLaren, Lord Kinnear. **Second Division**—The Lord Justice Clerk (Right Hon. Sir John Hay Athole Macdonald, K.C.B., Lord Kingsburgh), Lord Young, Lord Trayner, Lord Moncreiff.

**Outer House, Permanent Lords Ordinary**—Lord Kyllachy, Lord Kincairney, Lord Stormonth-Darling, Lord Low, Lord Pearson.

### 1. Civil Courts.

(i) **The House of Lords.** See LAW, ENGLISH COURTS OF.

(ii) **The Court of Session** consists of (1) the **Inner House**, with its two divisions of equal and co-ordinate authority:—The First Division, presided over by the Lord President of the whole Court, and the Second Division, presided over by the Lord Justice Clerk; and (2)

**The Outer House**, consisting of the five **Lords Ordinary** sitting singly. Each division of the Inner House contains four judges, of whom for most purposes three form a quorum, but as a general rule the full number hear every case. When necessary a quorum may be made up by the addition of one or more of the **Lords Ordinary**. The **Inner House** hears appeals from the judgments of the **Lords Ordinary**, from the **Sheriff Courts**, and from the **Dean of Guild**. It also acts as a court of first instance (1) where its *nobile officium* (or equitable power) is appealed to, as e.g. in petitions which have not been transferred by statute to the **Junior Lord Ordinary**, e.g., in the settling of schemes of administration of charities, also in cases where a statute has failed to provide for a particular contingency; (2) in actions appropriated to it by custom or by statute—of which latter the most important are company winding-up petitions and special cases on points of law when the facts are not in dispute.

The **Lords Ordinary** have, generally speaking, original jurisdiction in all Scottish civil actions. In some cases this jurisdiction is exclusive, as e.g. in Exchequer cases, most Maritime cases, actions relating to Rights of Status, as divorce, declarator of marriage, etc., and in reductions of deeds, and actions relating to the ownership of heritage of a greater value than £50 a year or £1000 in all. In other cases this jurisdiction is concurrent with that of the **Sheriff Courts** (*q.v.*). Where the value of the cause is not greater than £25 the cause cannot be brought before the Court of Session, but must be determined in one of the inferior courts. The pursuer may select the **Lord Ordinary**, who is to try the action, and the Division of the Inner House to which it is to belong and to which an appeal must be taken if such a course be resolved upon. The Lord President may, however, transfer cases from one Lord Ordinary to another and from one Division to another. To certain of the judges various classes of cases have, moreover, been appropriated by statute. An appeal from a Lord Ordinary to a division of the Inner House is termed a **Reclaiming Note**.

The **Bill Chamber** is a department of the Court of Session which acts in some respects as a separate court. It exercises the preventive jurisdiction of the court, granting interim remedies in regard to such matters as interdict and suspension of judgments. Under the Bankruptcy Acts it is the court which disposes of the numerous matters relating to sequestrations which require judicial authority. Further, in vacation it acts as the Court of Session in such matters as may be competently brought before it, its powers being very wide, and including all matters of urgency. The **Junior Lord Ordinary** is Lord Ordinary on the Bills during session. During vacation his duties are taken by the various members of the bench (except the Lord President and the Lord Justice Clerk) in rotation, each discharging the duties for a fortnight.

(iii) **The Sheriff Courts.**—These are territorial courts, each sheriffdom consisting of a county or group of counties. The **Sheriff Principal** acts mainly as a judge of appeal from the judgments of his substitutes and as an administrative officer. He may also, and generally does, practise as an advocate in the Court of Session. The **Sheriff-substitute** is the ordinary judge of first instance in the Sheriff Court. He may

entertain actions upon contracts or other personal obligations, however great their value, and actions relating to heritable right or title where the subject in dispute is not worth more than £50 a year or £1000 in value, but not actions relating to status. Besides presiding in the ordinary Sheriff Court, the Sheriff-substitute presides in the Debts Recovery Court and in the Small Debt Court.

In most cases an appeal from the Sheriff-substitute may be made to the Sheriff Principal, and then from him to one or other of the divisions of the Inner House of the Court of Session, or the appeal may be made directly to the latter.

(iv) **The Teind Court** is composed of four Inner House judges and one Lord Ordinary, styled the Lord Ordinary on Teinds. It deals with discretionary and administrative matters relating to parishes—*e.g.*, the augmentation of ministers' stipends, the disjunction and erection of parishes, etc.

(v) **The Valuation Appeal Court**, composed of two judges of the Court of Session, is, as its name indicates, the court which decides appeals against the decisions of county councils and magistrates of burghs relating to the valuation of lands and houses for the purpose of assessment.

(vi) **The Registration Appeal Court** is composed of two judges of the Inner House—one from each division—and one Lord Ordinary. It is the court of appeal against the judgments of Sheriffs upon petitions for registration as parliamentary (but not as municipal) voters.

(vii) **The Court for Election Petitions**.—Two judges of the Court of Session form the court to try petitions against the election of a member of Parliament.

(viii) **The Dean of Guild Court** is a court held in burghs for the purpose of exercising jurisdiction over the erection of new buildings, alteration of existing buildings, and such-like matters.

(ix) **The Lyon King at Arms** has jurisdiction in matters relating to heraldry and the right of bearing arms.

(x) **The High Court of Justiciary** (see **Criminal Courts**) is somewhat anomalously the court provided by statute for appeals from the Sheriff Courts under the Small Debt Act, 1837.

## 2. Criminal Courts.

(1) **The High Court of Justiciary**.—This is the Supreme Criminal Court of Scotland. It is composed of the thirteen judges of the Court of Session who are *ex officio* Commissioners of Justiciary. The President of the Court is the Lord Justice General of Scotland, who is also Lord President of the Court of Session. The Lord Justice Clerk comes next, and the seniority of the others is determined by the date of their commissions. Its jurisdiction extends to all crimes against the public law of Scotland committed in the country; but Scottish peers are amenable for felonies only to their own order. Its jurisdiction in the matter of crimes committed at sea is regulated by statute. The jurisdiction of the High Court is so extensive that it covers all acts that are plainly of a criminal nature, though previously unknown to the common law and not within any statute. It is the only competent court for the trial of certain major offences, as treason, murder, etc., and

in all cases in which by statute a higher punishment than imprisonment is directed. The Court may sit in any town, but in fact sits only at Edinburgh and in certain of the larger towns of Scotland. One judge can try cases, but where the case is important or difficult two or more may sit, and points of law may be referred to the decision of the whole Court, in which case three or more may dispose of the matter. Circuits are generally held twice in each year, in spring and autumn, and at Glasgow there is a third circuit in the winter. Under an Order in Council at present in force further additional circuits are now held. As a rule two judges go together on circuit and sit in different courts. The prosecution of offences at the instance of private persons, though valid in certain cases, is unknown in practice except in summary matters. The Lord Advocate is the only competent public prosecutor in the High Court, the Solicitor-General and the Advocates-Depute (of whom there are four) being his deputies. The High Court also sits as a Court of Appeal from the inferior criminal courts where some error in law or irregularity of procedure is alleged. In Scotland counsel and agents are always provided for prisoners who are unable to pay for their assistance. A jury in criminal cases has fifteen members, and they may give a verdict by a majority. They may find the prisoner "guilty" or "not guilty," or they may find the charge "not proven." When a verdict of "not proven" has been given the prisoner is released, and cannot be tried again for the same offence, even though fresh evidence may have come to light.

(ii) **The Sheriff Courts** have jurisdiction where the offence is committed within the sheriffdom. They may in general try any offence for which the punishment is arbitrary. The greater offences are tried by a sheriff (or his substitute) and a jury. The smaller offences are tried summarily without a jury.

(iii) **Borough Magistrates and Justices of the Peace** have a common-law jurisdiction now confined to petty cases, and a statutory jurisdiction in certain minor contraventions of Acts of Parliament.

## LAW, SCHOOL OF.

In 1904 a draft Charter of Incorporation was prepared for the establishment of a School of Law, and approved by the Joint Committees of the four Inns of Court and of the Law Society. The objects of the School are defined as the teaching and study of law in all its branches; and the governing body is to be a President and Council, the President being elected annually by the Council from among their number, and the Council consisting of 30 members (retiring after holding office for four years) to be nominated as follows: 4 each by the four Inns of Court, 8 by the Law Society, and 1 each by the Lord Chancellor, the Colonial Secretary, the Secretary for India, and the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London. One-half of the first members nominated by the Inns of Court and Law Society, as well as the first University members, will retire after two years' service, being eligible for renomination.

The Charter provides that the present Treasurers and two Masters of the Bench of the several Inns of Court, and the present President, Vice-President, and two members of the Council of the Law Society shall be one



body politic and corporate by the name of the School of Law, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, may hold, notwithstanding the Statutes of Mortmain, any lands, tenements or hereditaments within the United Kingdom not exceeding in the whole the annual value of £5000, and may grant, demise, or otherwise dispose of all or any lands, tenements, or hereditaments that may from time to time belong to the School of Law.

A petition has been presented to His Majesty in Council to grant this Charter. It points out that the Inns of Chancery have now ceased to exist, but that certain sums of money representing part of the proceeds of the sale of properties of the societies of New Inn and Clifford's Inn are subject to a trust for the promotion of legal education; and that on the application of the Attorney General the disposal of these funds has been held over to give time for the establishment of a School of Law.

### **Inns of Court.**

The Inns of Court are as follows:—  
**Inner Temple, Fleet Street.** Sub-Treasurer, Sir Henry Lawrence; Clerk, J. H. Milton.  
**Middle Temple, Fleet Street.** Under-Treasurer, J. W. Waldron.  
**Gray's Inn, Holborn.** Steward, Dennis W. Douthwaite.  
**Lincoln's Inn, Lincoln's Inn Fields.** Hon. Solicitor, S. L. Mumford; Steward, A. Weatherley Marriott.  
 At these Inns students for the Bar are entered. They are governed by Benchers.

### **Council of Legal Education.**

The Council of Legal Education was established by the four Inns of Court in 1852 to superintend regulations for admitting barristers. The Council is charged with the education and examination of such students. **Chairman, Lord Macnaghten; Clerk, Frederick Dapp. Office, 15, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.**

### **The Bar Council.**

**General Council of the Bar.** The Council is the accredited representative of the Bar, and its duty is to deal with all matters affecting the profession, and to take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient. The Council consists of: (1) the Attorney General and Solicitor General for the time being, and every former Attorney General or Solicitor General whilst remaining in actual practice at the Bar; (2) 48 practising barristers elected by the whole Bar (not less than 12 of the Inner Bar and not less than 24 of the Outer Bar), one-half of the total number retiring from office at the time for the close of the election in each year. The Council has power to appoint additional members, not exceeding 6 in number, as the Council may consider desirable by reason of their Parliamentary or professional position. Such members go out of office at the time for the close of the election following their appointment. The time of the annual election is fixed by the Council, and is held as soon as possible after the annual general meeting of the Bar. A statement of the proceedings of the Council is published annually, and copies thereof are supplied to every barrister having an address in the Law List. Surplus copies may be obtained

on application to the secretary. The Council has received recognition at the hands of the legislature. **Chairman, Mr. C. M. Warmington, K.C.; Vice-Chairman, Mr. W. English Harrison, K.C.; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. T. T. Methold; Secretary, Mr. Henry C. A. Bingley; Clerk, Mr. C. Worthy. Offices of the Council, 2, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.**

### **The Law Society.**

The Law Society was established in 1825, and a royal charter was obtained in Dec. '31. In '45 it was remodelled upon the principle of other learned and professional bodies, and received a new charter. This charter was amended by a supplemental one in '72. Any solicitor practising in England or Ireland, and any writer practising in Scotland, as well as any solicitor or writer who has ceased to practise, is eligible for election as a member of the Society. The administration of business is in the hands of an elective council of forty ordinary members, of whom ten vacate their seats every year, and ten extraordinary members chosen by the Council from among those members of the Society who are members of provincial law societies, and nominated by various groups of these societies. The President and Vice-President are annually elected by the members of the Society from the members of the Council. The members of the Society at present number 7855. Its buildings are situated in Chancery Lane, and comprise a handsome hall and a library of upwards of 38,000 volumes. The general function of the Society resembles that which the Inns of Court discharge. It takes care of the professional training, character, and interests of solicitors. When it was founded no test was required from any person wishing to become a solicitor, beyond evidence of character and of having served under articles for the prescribed time. The Society instituted lectures on law in '33, and in '36 obtained from the judges authority to examine students on the completion of their articles. Since then Preliminary, Intermediate and Honours Examinations have been added, and the entire control of all the examinations has been transferred to the Society. Under recent legislation, all cases of alleged malpractice by solicitors are heard before a specially appointed committee, which, when necessary, makes a report to the High Court, which has the power of striking off the names of the offenders from the roll. The committee has never undertaken the duty of prosecuting offenders against the criminal law, and no such duty, express or implied, is cast upon it by charter or statute. The committee, however, places any evidence it obtains at the disposal of the Public Prosecutor. **Secretary, E. W. Williamson. Office, Chancery Lane.**

### **LAW CASES, 1904.**

An attempt is made in the following pages to bring under convenient headings readily recognisable by the layman some of the most important decisions of the legal year. Nearly every branch of law is illustrated; and while the object chiefly in view has been the collection of those decisions that are important to the man of affairs, it is hoped that the collection may be of use to the legal student in summarising the effect of the year's cases.

**Civil Judicial Statistics, 1902.**

The following table of proceedings in the various civil courts is taken from the civil judicial statistics published by the Government and edited by Sir John Macdonell.

	Proceedings begun, 1902.	Appeals, Actions, etc., heard and determined, 1902.
<b>Appellate Courts.</b>		
Judicial Committee of the Privy Council . . . .	85	71
House of Lords . . . .	96	49
Court of Appeal . . . .	731	618
High Court of Justice (Appeals from Inferior Courts) . . . . .	407	312
<b>Total Appellate Courts .</b>	<b>1,319</b>	<b>1,050</b>
<b>Courts of First Instance.</b>		
High Court of Justice:—		
Chancery Division . . .	7,588	838
King's Bench Division . .	72,145	3,513
Probate Actions . . . .	173	103
Divorce and Matrimonial Suits . . . . .	1,050	734
Admiralty Actions . . . .	492	263
Lunacy . . . . .	111	132
Railway and Canal Commission . . . . .	254	28
Lancaster Chancery Court .	687	80
Durham Chancery Court . .	36	9
County Courts . . . . .	1,297,296	464,515
Mayor's Court, London . .	8,715	358
Borough Courts of Record, etc. . . . .	20,606	408
Ecclesiastical Courts . . .	12	10
<b>Total Courts of First Instance . . . . .</b>	<b>1,409,165</b>	<b>470,991</b>
<b>Total Proceedings in all Courts . . . . .</b>	<b>1,410,484</b>	<b>472,041</b>

The number of proceedings commenced was in 1901 1,358,587, and of cases heard and determined 456,242. The percentage of cases heard and determined to cases commenced was in 1901 33·59, and in 1902 33·47.

**The Scottish Church Case.**

The four cases in 1904 which excited most interest were the Free Church of Scotland case, the Beck case, and the Hooley Lawson and Slater's Detective Agency trials. These are dealt with here before giving the usual summary of cases affecting legal principles in more especial connection with Trade, Property, and Family law.

The *Scottish Church case* (for the facts of which, and further developments relating to which, see RELIGIOUS BODIES), which was heard in the House of Lords on appeal from the Scotch Courts, involved the important principle of how far a Church whose trustees held property for the Church could vary its doctrines, and how far the Courts could consider any doctrines held by the Church as distinctive and essential, or capable of modification. The United Free Church contended that the Free Church had full power to change its doctrines

so long as its identity was preserved. The appellants (a very small minority of the Free Church) objected to the union, maintaining that the Free Church had no power to change its original doctrines, or to unite with a body which did not confess those doctrines; and they complained of a breach of trust, inasmuch as the property of the Free Church was no longer being used for behoof of that Church. The action was brought by the small dissident minority, practically claiming the whole property of the Free Church. The House of Lords, consisting of the Earl of Halsbury and Lords Davey, James, Robertson, and Alverstone (Lords Lindley and Macnaghten dissenting) held that the minority were entitled to succeed, and that the property belonged to them. Some of the principles laid down were:

1. That the identity of a religious community described as a Church consists in the identity of its doctrines, creeds, confessions, formularies, and tests.

2. That the bond of union of a Christian association may contain a power in some recognised body to control, alter, or modify the tenets or principles at one time professed by the association; but the existence of such a power must be proved.

3. That the Establishment principle and the Westminster Confession were distinctive tenets of the Free Church; that the Free Church had no power, where property was concerned, to alter or vary the doctrine of the Church; that there was no true union, as the United Free Church had not preserved its identity with the Free Church, not having the same distinctive tenets; and that the appellants were entitled to hold for behoof of the Free Church the property held by the Free Church before the union in 1900.

**The Beck Case.**

This excited more general interest than the Scotch Church case. The facts were as follows, as found by the Beck Committee of Inquiry:—

In 1877 a man, who called himself John Smith, was convicted at the Old Bailey for frauds on women of loose character, whereby he had obtained from them articles of jewellery or money. His methods were to introduce himself as a nobleman of wealth, with an establishment in St. John's Wood, and offer the position of mistress to his victim. He would then suggest that she would require a new outfit, write out an order on some well-known tradesmen at whose shops she was to purchase what was required, and give her a cheque on a non-existent bank. He would then on some pretext borrow some article of jewellery or money, with which he decamped. The name under which he perpetrated these frauds was Lord Willoughby. John Smith was sentenced to five years' penal servitude; he continued in prison till April 1881, when he was released on licence.

Towards the end of 1894 the police began to receive complaints from women, mostly of loose character, that they had been defrauded by a man who gave himself out as Lord Wilton or Lord Winton de Willoughby, with an establishment in St. John's Wood. His methods were precisely similar to those which had been deplored in the Smith case. The efforts of the police to find the culprit were unsuccessful. On Dec. 16th, 1895, Ottilie Meissonier, a woman who had been defrauded in the previous month happened to meet Mr. Beck in Victoria Street,



and charged him with having robbed her. He indignantly protested that he had never seen her before. She followed him along the street till they met a policeman, to whom they both appealed; and as the woman persisted in her charge, they were taken by the policeman to the station, where a charge was entered against Mr. Beck. This was the first intervention of the police in the Beck case. A large number of the women who had complained to the police were then in the ordinary way given opportunities of seeing Mr. Beck, with a view to ascertain whether they could identify him as the man who had defrauded them. Of these, several with varying degrees of confidence affirmed that he was the man, and gave evidence to that effect before Mr. Shiel at the Westminster Police-court. After publicity had been given to the case by the reports of the proceedings, a gentleman who had been interested in the Smith case, and was entirely unconnected with the police, informed them that Mr. Beck was no doubt the ex-convict Smith. Upon that information Spurrell, an ex-police-constable, who had arrested Smith in 1877, was found. He swore positively that Mr. Beck was Smith, and was confirmed in his opinion by another officer who had been concerned in the Smith case.

Mr. Beck was finally committed for trial on all the charges brought against him. His case came on for trial before Sir Forrest Fulton, then Common Serjeant, at the Old Bailey, in March 1896, when he was convicted and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. He was tried on an indictment for misdemeanour only; there were also four felony indictments on the file, in which it was charged that he had been convicted in '77 in the name of Smith; but these were postponed till the next Sessions, when a *nolle prosequi* was entered. His defence was that the real culprit was the man who had been convicted in '77, and that he was not that man. He was sent to Chelmsford prison and ultimately to Portland, and in both prisons was classed and treated as a prisoner who had been previously convicted, and wore a dress bearing marks indicative of that fact.

Immediately after his conviction he petitioned the Home Office on the ground that the case was one of mistaken identity, and that there had been a mistrial. He presented several subsequent petitions on the same grounds, to all of which he received a reply refusing relief, until in May 1898 his solicitor addressed another demand to the Home Office for a reopening of the case. Inquiries instituted for the first time by the Home Office, in consequence of this letter, elicited the fact that in '79 Smith had, under special circumstances, been examined at Portland by the prison doctor, who had reported in writing to the Governor that he had undergone the rite of circumcision. Orders were accordingly given to have Beck examined, to ascertain whether he was circumcised. It was found that he was not. On this new fact the Home Office, for the first time, consulted the Common Serjeant on the case, and came to the conclusion that they ought not to interfere in the case, except by ordering that Mr. Beck should be allotted a new number and letter not indicating a previous conviction. The fact that Smith had been circumcised, though known to the prison authorities in '79, and thus communicated by them to the Home Office in '98, never became known to the Public Prosecutor or to the police until July 1904.

In July 1901 Mr. Beck, having served his time, was released on licence. In April 1904—nearly three years after he had been released—Mr. Beck was again arrested on a charge similar to those on which he had been previously convicted. He was tried before Mr. Justice Grantham, and again convicted; and, as he could not deny that he had been convicted in '96, was treated as having pleaded guilty to a charge averring a previous conviction. The learned judge, however, felt misgivings as to his case, and postponed sentence till the next Session; and though, after making inquiries of the police and the medical officer of the gaol where Mr. Beck was incarcerated, he could find no solid ground for further withholding sentence, none was, in fact, pronounced, as in the meantime the arrest of the ex-convict Smith on similar charges, based on acts committed while Mr. Beck was in custody, led to further inquiries, and the consequent release and pardon of Mr. Beck in respect of both the '96 and 1904 convictions. Smith was subsequently convicted and sentenced.

In the meantime a grant of £2000 had been offered to Mr. Beck by the Treasury and refused, Mr. Beck demanding an inquiry. A Committee of Inquiry was appointed by the Home Office, consisting of the Master of the Rolls, Sir Spencer Walpole, and Sir John Edge. This Committee exonerated the police from blame, and considered there was no evidence of *mala fides* or conspiracy on the part of any one. Their principal findings were:—

1. That the Recorder of London had been wrong at the first trial in refusing to admit evidence that Beck was not Smith, and that they recommended as a remedy for such an error in future that all criminal judges should be compellable (as police magistrates are) to state a case on a point of law for the opinion of the High Court (the Court of Crown Cases reserved was recommended); and

(2) That the non-correction of the error was due to want of co-ordination between the Home Office, the office of the Public Prosecutor, and the police; and recommended, amongst other things, that all the officials in the Home Office by whom prisoners' petitions were considered should be men who have had a legal training.

#### **The Hooley-Lawson and Slater Cases.**

The other two trials involved much less important legal principles, though exciting great popular interest. In the Slater detective-agency case the proprietor, Mr. Slater or Scott, Mr. Osborne, a solicitor, and three others were indicted for conspiracy to defeat justice in connection with an unimportant divorce suit of Pollard *v.* Pollard. Slater was discharged by the judge, the jury did not agree as to Osborne, and the Crown did not proceed again, while the minor defendants were convicted and sentenced. In the Hooley-Lawson case Mr. Hooley and Mr. Lawson were indicted for various offences under the Companies Acts, by which a Mr. Paine alleged he had been defrauded of money and shares. Mr. Hooley was acquitted and Lawson convicted, and, subject to a reserved point of law, sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

#### **Bankruptcy.**

A bankruptcy notice cannot be founded on two judgments (*In re O. C. S.*—a debtor. Nor

is it a good notice if there is, apart from the judgment, an agreement to pay by instalments and only some instalments are due and the notice only claims those due (*In re H. B.—a debtor*).

At the date of his bankruptcy a bankrupt owed some £16,500 for moneys advanced to him on the deposit of a transfer of shares which turned out to be a forgery. Subsequently the bankrupt's former partner, whilst repudiating all liability for the fraud, voluntarily paid £6500 for the loss thereby sustained. This payment was made without the bankrupt's knowledge; and it was held by the Court of Appeal in the bankruptcy that the payment was not made on account of either the debt or the debtor, and that the creditor could prove for the full amount of the debt without deducting the £6500 (*In re Rowe—ex parte Derenburg & Co.*).

In the administration of an insolvent's estate in Chancery, the Chancery Masters, in the case of *In re Green, Ball, & Ellis*, certified to Mr. Justice Kekewich that the rule as to deduction of income tax was as follows: "It was agreed that in the administration of an insolvent's estate creditors are admitted to prove for the amount of the principal of their debt with interest (less income tax) on debts carrying interest by law to the date of the judgment or order for administration. The interest, less tax, and any costs allowed are added to the principal, and the dividend or payment made to the creditor is calculated upon the total debt so found due. This practice is common to all the chambers. The income tax so deducted is not accounted for to the Revenue, because, until the principal sum is paid, it is considered that no income tax is in fact payable." In a company winding-up case of *Smith v. Law Guarantee and Trust Society, Ltd.*, it was held that the Commissioners were not entitled to the income tax on interest on debentures proved for where the dividend would not pay the principal.

A case of interest to conveyancers was the following: By a settlement made in 1893 the settlor assigned property to trustees on trust to pay to him the annual income until he was declared bankrupt; thereafter his rights were to cease, and the trustees were to have power to apply at their discretion the income or any part thereof for his personal maintenance and support, and were to apply the residue for the benefit of his children, if any, or to accumulate it and add it to the corpus, which was ultimately to go to his relatives. In 1900 the settlor was adjudicated bankrupt, and the trustee in bankruptcy applied to set aside the settlement, and it was set aside so far as was necessary to pay the bankrupt's debts provable in the bankruptcy. The trustees of the settlement by consent raised a sufficient sum to pay the bankrupt's debts in full and the costs, but the bankruptcy was not annulled. In 1902 the settlor was adjudicated bankrupt for the second time, and the trustee in that bankruptcy applied again to set aside the settlement, but was refused on the ground that at the time of making the settlement the bankrupt was in a position to pay his debts without the aid of the settled property. The trustee in bankruptcy then applied for a declaration that the bankrupt's life estate under the settlement vested in the trustee in bankruptcy. Throughout these transactions the bankrupt was unmarried; and it was held by the Di-

visional Court that the first bankruptcy had operated under the settlement as a forfeiture of the settlor's life estate, and that it did not, therefore, vest in the trustee of the second bankruptcy (*In re Johnson Johnson—ex parte Matthews and Wilkinson v. Johnson Johnson and Dibb*).

The two following decisions illustrate the relation of the rules of the Stock Exchange with regard to a defaulter to the ordinary bankruptcy laws. The rules of the Stock Exchange operate to effect an assignment of all the assets of a member of the Stock Exchange declared a defaulter to the official assignee of the Stock Exchange; and that assignment, unless invalidated in bankruptcy proceedings against the defaulter, is valid as against persons who are not, as well as those who are, members of the Stock Exchange (*Lomas v. Graves & Co.*). Where a member of the London Stock Exchange is declared a defaulter, and his contracts are dealt with by the official assignee of the Stock Exchange, the proceedings in that liquidation are not an accord or satisfaction of the member's debts, and do not bar his creditors from suing him at law for the balance of their claims after deducting the dividends received by them in that liquidation. A creditor who has obtained judgment in such an action can maintain a petition in bankruptcy against the defaulter (*Mendelsohn v. Ratcliff*).

### Conflict of Laws.

It is a rule of law that a contract made in a foreign country will be enforced in accordance with the law of the country where it is made, unless it is contrary to some essential principle of justice or morality or to the policy of English law. The plaintiff, who was domiciled in a foreign country, sued on a contract made in that country between himself and the defendant, a woman likewise domiciled there, whom he had coerced into signing the contract by threats of a criminal prosecution against her husband for an offence which he had committed, the consideration for the contract being that the plaintiff would not prosecute the husband. Evidence was given to the effect that the contract was not invalid by the law of the country in which it was made, and Mr. Justice Wright held it could be enforced, but the Court of Appeal reversed this decision (*Kaufmann v. Gerson*). But in a case where a domiciled Englishman married in Scotland a domiciled Scotswoman, and a settlement was made in Scotch form reserving to the husband a life interest in the wife's Scotch property declared to be strictly "alimentary"—that is, not alienable by him, and not liable for his debts except for alimentary purposes—it was held that the contract was governed by Scotch law, and though void by English law could be enforced in England, as not contrary to justice or morality (*In re Fitzgerald, Surman v. Fitzgerald*).

### Company Cases.

In a case from New South Wales the Privy Council approved the decision in *Barwick v. English Joint Stock Bank*, and held that a corporation cannot be held to be incapable of malice so as to be relieved of liability for malicious libel when published by its servant acting in the course of his employment. Although the



servant may have had no actual authority, express or implied, to write the libel complained of, containing statements against the plaintiff which he knew to be untrue, if he did so in the course of an employment which is authorised, the corporation is liable (*Citizens' Life Assurance Co. v. Brown*, P. C. (1904), A. C. 423).

The memorandum of association of a limited company, besides stating the objects of the company and the amount of its capital, stated that the capital was to be divided into specified numbers of preference, ordinary, and deferred shares, which were to have specified rights *inter se*. The memorandum further provided that the rights for the time attached to the several classes of shares respectively might be modified or dealt with in the manner mentioned in the accompanying articles of association. Under such provisions the company may prejudicially affect the rights of preference shareholders for the benefit of the ordinary shareholders by altering its articles (*In re Welsback Incandescent Gaslight Co.*).

A director of a company is liable under the Directors' Liability Act, '90, for the omission from the prospectus of a material contract, although he, in fact, was advised and honestly believed it to be immaterial. Although not, in fact, fraudulent, he must be "deemed to be fraudulent" (*Shepherd v. Broome*).

A company proposed to issue to its shareholders debentures at a discount of 20 per cent., repayable on Nov. 1st, 1909, upon the terms of a circular whereby the registered holder was to have the right at any time prior to May 1st, 1909, to exchange his debentures for fully paid shares in the company at the rate of one £1 fully paid share for every £1 of the nominal amount of the debentures; and by the conditions of the debentures, in the event of the debenture-holder giving to the company a written demand for shares in exercise of this right, the principal moneys were to become immediately repayable. Such a provision is void, as it is likely to result in shares being issued at a discount, which is illegal (*Mosely v. Koffyfontein Mines, Ltd.*).

Under powers contained in its memorandum and articles of association, a company issued a series of 750 first mortgage debentures of £100 each, to rank *pari passu* as a first charge on the assets of the company. All the debentures were issued. From time to time some of them came into the market, and 16 of them were there purchased by the company itself. These debentures were in each case transferred to the company, "George Routledge & Sons, Ltd.," by transfers in common form, and a note of the transfer was indorsed on the debenture. The company proceeded to enter upon the register of debenture-holders the name of the company itself as registered owner of the debenture in question. Subsequently the company transferred these debentures to various persons by transfers in common form, in which the transferor's name was given as "George Routledge & Sons, Ltd.," and a note of the transfer was indorsed on the debenture; and it was held that the result of the transfer of the debentures to the company was that in each case the debt was absolutely gone, and that the security had therefore also ceased to exist; the transferees from the company had acquired nothing by the transfers to them, and were not entitled to receive new debentures ranking *pari passu* with

those of the issue of £75,000 (*In re George Routledge & Sons, Ltd.*; *Hummel v. George Routledge & Sons, Ltd.*).

The rule against clogging the equity of redemption, that a mortgagee is not allowed at the time of the loan to enter into a contract for the purchase of the mortgaged property, was held to apply to the following case:—A limited company borrowed money upon the security of their debenture stock subject to the lender having the option to purchase the stock at 40 per cent. within 12 months, the loan to become due and payable with interest at 30 days' notice on either side. Within the 12 months, and before the company gave notice of their intention to repay the loan, the lender claimed to purchase the stock at the agreed price; and the House of Lords held that the option was void, and that the company was entitled to redeem the loan on payment of principal, interest, and costs (*Samuel v. Jarrah Timber and Wood Paving Corporation, Ltd.*).

The accounts of a limited company, at the commencement of their financial year, in 1900, showed a considerable debit balance on the previous year's trading; but the directors illegally though honestly applied a profit made in the earlier part of 1900 in payment of an interim dividend instead of in reduction of the debit balance, thus, in effect, paying a dividend out of capital. The balance-sheet for 1900, showing the debit balance and also the payment of the dividend, was submitted to and approved by the shareholders in general meeting. Subsequently the directors, recognising their mistake, proposed to apply any future profits in wiping out the debit balance, and this was almost entirely accomplished out of profits in 1901 and 1902, as appeared from the balance-sheets for those years also submitted to and approved by a general meeting. Two shareholders (who had themselves acquiesced in the payment and received their dividends) sued the directors in 1903 for a repayment to the company of the dividends so illegally paid. It was held by the Court of Appeal that they, having had full notice, could not sue, but must themselves return what they had received (*Towers v. African Tag Co.*).

When shares which have been forfeited for non-payment of a call are sold, and a certificate of proprietorship is delivered to the purchaser under Art. 22 of Table A of the Companies Act, '62, stating that he is to be deemed to be the holder of the shares "discharged from all calls due prior to the date" of the certificate, he is liable for the payment of future calls duly made (*New Balkis Eersteling, Ltd., v. Randt Gold Mining Co.*); but such an allottee is entitled on the winding-up of the company to be credited with all sums paid by the previous holder, whether in respect of moneys paid by him as a shareholder in respect of the shares, or as a debtor in respect of his liability under the articles to pay calls notwithstanding forfeiture (*In re Randt Gold Mining Co.*).

A liquidator who is not himself a professional accountant may at his own expense employ an accountant to investigate the books of the company, although his co-liquidator objects to such employment and examination (*In re Gold Coast Finance Syndicate, Ltd.*).

A liquidator invalidly appointed has no claim for remuneration or *quantum meruit* for his services, except in so far as he may have done work useful apart from the liquidation or work

which the official receiver and liquidator, with full knowledge of the facts, makes use of in a subsequent compulsory liquidation (*In re Allison, Johnson & Foster, Ltd.*—*ex parte Birkenshaw*).

A director who has an interest in a contract with the company, if he does not disclose his interest, and the articles provided that in that case he shall vacate his office, *ipso facto* vacates his office by the fact of his becoming so interested; but if, the fact still being unknown, he is, after the contract has come to an end, re-elected, the re-election is good. The company was held entitled to recover all fees paid to him in the interval between the date of his becoming "interested in the contract" and his re-election (*In re Bodega Co., Ltd.*).

An important and interesting point came before Mr. Justice Farwell and Mr. Justice Buckley in three cases (*In re General Accident Assurance Co.*; *In re No. 12 Cable Road*; and *In re Taylor's Agreement Trusts*). Mr. Justice Farwell in two of the cases deciding that the legal estate outstanding in a company that had been dissolved, but in trust for a purchaser or other party, could be vested by order under the Trustee Acts in the person entitled; and Mr. Justice Buckley holding in the third case that the legal estate vested in the Crown, and the Crown could not be bound by any order under these Acts.

### Copyright.

The House of Lords held, reversing the Court of Appeal, that when the proprietor of an encyclopædia employs and pays another person to compose articles for publication in the encyclopædia, the question whether the copyright in the articles belongs to the proprietor within sect. 18 of the Copyright Act, '42, depends on an inference of fact—not law—to be drawn by a reasonable man from the nature of the contract and all the circumstances. The contract need not be in writing; no express words need be used; and the inference that the copyright was intended to belong to the proprietor may be fairly drawn where there are no special circumstances, and the only material facts are the employment and the payment (*Lawrence & Bullen, Ltd. v. Aflalo and Cook*).

### Ecclesiastical Law.

A moveable marble communion table is an illegal ornament; but a wooden table, to the three exposed sides of which moveable slate slabs covered with marble mosaics are attached, is a legal ornament (Rector, etc., of St. Luke's, Chelsea, *v. Wheeler*).

### Electoral Law.

In the case of the Passive Resisters, it was held by the King's Bench that the Education Rate is a part of the poor rate, and failure to pay the whole poor rate, including the education rate, will disfranchise the person so failing under sect. 3 of the Representation of the People Act '67, and sect. 9 of the Municipal Corporations Act '82 (*Ash v. Nicoll and Cox v. Merriman*).

A ratepayer tendered to the overseers a portion of the sum that he was liable to pay in respect of the rate, but refused to pay the balance. The overseers refused to accept part

payment of the rate, and preferred a complaint before the magistrate, who refused to issue a distress warrant for more than the amount of the balance. It was held that under the circumstances the magistrate was not bound to issue his distress warrant for the whole amount of the rate (*Rex v. Gillespie*).

A husband living with his wife in a house of which the wife is the owner and of which the husband is tenant under an agreement of tenancy with the wife is entitled to be registered as a voter under sect. 3 of the Representation of the People Act, '67 (*Pearce v. Merriman*).

A schoolmaster permitted, but not required, by his employers to live in a certain house so long as he continued to hold the appointment of schoolmaster, is entitled to have his name inserted in Division 1 of the list of voters (*Dover v. Prosser*).

### Gaming.

After an action to recover a gaming debt had been dismissed, the treasurer wrote to the committee of the debtor's club complaining of his conduct in not paying his debts of honour. The debtor, in consideration of this letter of complaint being withdrawn, gave the creditor bills in satisfaction of the debt. Before the bills were paid the debtor became bankrupt; and it was held in proceedings in the bankruptcy that the bills were given for a good consideration, and that the creditor could prove for the amount due thereon (*In re Browne—ex parte Martingell*).

In *Hardwick v. Lane* the keeper of a beer-house arranged for a sweepstakes on a horse-race to be held on his premises. Sixty-one persons entered, each of whom paid 6d. to the respondent; and prizes amounting in the aggregate to 30s. were paid by the respondent to the persons who respectively drew the first three horses in the race, less the price of a certain quantity of beer which by the conditions of the sweepstakes had to be bought from the respondent by the prize-winners. It was held that this was a lottery within sect. 2 of the Gaming Act, 1802.

### Gas.

When a consumer of gas supplied by the Gas Light & Coke Co. on premises within the company's district leaves the premises without paying for the gas, and the incoming tenant continues the trade or business of the outgoing consumer and pays him a consideration for so doing, the company cannot under its special Act of '72, c. xliii., recover by legal process the arrears from the incoming tenant (*Cannon Brewery Co. v. Gas Light & Coke Co.*).

### Husband and Wife.

The Gordon child case was before the Court of Appeal early in the year on an appeal by the wife against an order making her liable for the costs of the proceedings out of her separate estate restrained from anticipation; and, notwithstanding that she was in contempt by reason of her removing the child, she was held to be entitled to be heard, and the order was reversed on the ground that the proceedings as to the custody of the child were part of the divorce proceedings.

The House of Lords affirmed the decision in *Morel Brothers v. Earl of Westmorland*. The



fact that husband and wife live together, and that necessaries for the household are supplied on the orders of the wife, is not evidence that husband and wife are jointly liable. The presumption that the wife has in such a case authority to pledge the husband's credit may be rebutted by proof that he made her a sufficient allowance, though this arrangement is not known to those who supply the necessaries.

In an action of tort against a husband and his wife jointly for a libel published by the wife, the husband cannot plead payment of money into court in satisfaction of the claim, and the wife denial of liability (*Beaumont v. Kaye*).

A judgment against a married woman in respect of a debt contracted by her before marriage cannot be enforced by way of equitable execution against her separate property subject to a restriction against anticipation, where the restriction is not contained in a settlement, or agreement for a settlement, of her own property, made or entered into by herself (*Birmingham Excelsior Money Society v. Lane*).

Execution cannot be enforced after discovery against the property of a married woman subject to a restraint against anticipation in respect of a debt incurred during coverture (*Brown v. Dimbleby*).

Under sect. 1 of the Married Women's Property Act, '93, in order to bind the separate estate of a married woman there must be a contract by her entered into after the passing of the Act, and then entered into for the first time. An acknowledgment since the Act of the fact that the married woman had had moneys advanced to her prior to the Act, but for which she was under no liability, having had no separate estate at the time of the advance, even if such acknowledgment is in such terms as would make a debt recoverable though barred by the Statute of Limitations, is not sufficient to render her liable to repay such advances; and therefore an executor cannot set-off such a debt against a legacy, as the debt could not, apart from the Statute of Limitations, be recovered (*In re Wheeler*).

The effect of condonation of an offence which is specified as a ground of complaint within the terms of the Summary Jurisdiction (Married Women) Act, '95, does not depend on the wording of any section of that Act, but on the common law. Therefore, where a wife complained of desertion within the meaning of that Act, and, during an adjournment of the hearing of the summons, resumed cohabitation with her husband, and subsequently, but before the date appointed for the adjourned hearing, separated from him again and obtained an order for separation and an allowance for maintenance, it was held that the condonation by voluntary resumption of cohabitation had blotted out the cause of complaint, and there was nothing for the justices to adjudicate upon at the date of the order, and the order made was therefore discharged (*Williams v. Williams*).

In an order that the Court should exercise the discretion conferred by the 31st section of the Matrimonial Causes Act, '57, in favour of a petitioner guilty of adultery, it is not enough that the petitioner's misconduct was more or less pardonable or capable of excuse; but the court must find, as a fact, that the petitioner's misconduct was caused directly by the matrimonial offence or offences of the respondent (*Wyke v. Wyke*).

By a post-nuptial settlement a husband

assigned certain leaseholds to trustees upon trust to pay the rents to his wife for life, or so long as she should continue the cohabiting wife or the widow of the settlor, for her separate use, and upon the determination of the trust in favour of the wife the husband took an interest in the settled property. Some years after the date of the settlement the husband and wife separated by mutual consent, and they had not since cohabited. Such a restriction is good, and the wife's interest ceases with the cesser of cohabitation (*In re Hope Johnstone; Hope Johnstone v. Hope Johnstone*).

### Insurance.

An insurance company cannot by altering its articles or bye-laws affect prejudicially the rights of policy-holders or justify a breach of a contract. The company which advertised that all the profits of its mutual branch were divided amongst the policy-holders now proposed to create a reserve fund out of these profits (*Baily v. British Equitable Assurance Co.*).

### Landlord and Tenant.

An agreement in a three years' tenancy to pay all outgoings throws the liability for drainage works on the tenant (*Stockdale v. Ascherberg*); but where a lessee held over after the expiration of a lease and the owners after notice from the sanitary inspector and notice to the tenant and refusal by him to do the work relaid the drains without waiting for the formal statutory notice, it was held: (1) That the owners, having done the work immediately upon receipt of the intimation of the existence of the nuisance and before service of any notice requiring them to abate it, did it voluntarily and not under any obligation, and that the expenditure was consequently not an "outgoing" within the meaning of the covenant; and (2) That, even if a covenant to pay outgoings would cover such an expenditure, it was not, having regard to the proportion which the expenditure bore to the yearly rent, a covenant which was applicable to a yearly tenancy, and that the defendant in holding over after the expiry of his term and paying rent could not be presumed to have intended to become a yearly tenant on the terms of such an obligation (*Harris v. Hickman*).

Although premises may have been let as a bakehouse, and although the certificate required by sect. 101 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, cannot be obtained unless structural alterations are made, if the lease contains a covenant by the tenant to pay all "outgoings" a magistrate has no jurisdiction to make an order under subsect. 8 of that section apportioning the expenses of those alterations between the landlord and the tenant; and Mr. Justice Kennedy thought that premises are not "let as a bakehouse" within the meaning of the section unless the terms of the lease impose an obligation upon the tenant to use them as a bakehouse and not merely confer a permission to so use them (*Morris v. Beal*).

If a landlord agrees with his tenant not to let an adjoining shop for certain businesses, he is liable in damages and may be enjoined in event of a breach, but the new tenant is not liable under the covenant although he has notice of it unless the covenant is also "not to use" (*Brigg v. Thornton*).

The true object of the covenant by the assignee usually inserted in an assignment of leaseholds is merely to indemnify and protect the lessee against breach of covenants contained in the lease; and consequently a lessee is not entitled to enforce by injunction the specific performance by his assignee of the negative covenants contained in the original lease by means of the covenant "to perform and observe" the covenants and conditions contained in the lease, and to indemnify the assignor from and against all claims and demands on account of the same. A covenant to perform and observe the negative covenants in a lease is not of itself a negative covenant within the rule which binds the Court to grant an injunction on evidence of its breach (*Harris v. Boots, Cash Chemists (Southern), Ltd.*).

By an agreement of tenancy premises were let "at an inclusive rental of £25 per annum from Oct. 1st; the tenant to pay rates and taxes in addition; three months' notice on either side to terminate this agreement." This agreement created a yearly tenancy determinable by three months' notice expiring with a year of the tenancy and not at any other time (*Dixon v. Bradford and District Railway Servants' Coal Supply Society*).

### Licensing.

In *Raven v. Southampton Justices* the Justices had a map prepared of a district in which they considered there were too many licensed houses, and on the evidence of the map alone Quarter Sessions confirmed the refusal of the renewal of one licence in the district. The house had been fully licensed for years, and the neighbourhood had not altered except that the population had increased. It was held in the King's Bench that this evidence did not entitle Quarter Sessions to refuse the renewal.

### Local Government.

The pension that a constable may claim under the Police Act, '90, after 25 years' service can only be claimed where the service has been continuous. Two breaks of four and two months in a service extending altogether over upwards of 25 years destroys the right to the pension (*Garbutt v. Durham Joint Committee*).

By the scheme for the constitution of the Education Committee of the Barry Urban District Council, approved by the Board of Education on April 16th, 1903, it was provided that the committee should consist of nine members, and that the members of it should hold office for a period of three years, provided nevertheless that one-third should go out of office on May 1st in the year 1904 and in each succeeding year. "The council shall determine the order in which they shall retire." On April 20th, 1903, the council passed resolutions under which the plaintiff was to be a member of the committee and retire at the end of the second year. On April 18th, 1904, the council, purporting to act under their standing orders, passed a resolution rescinding so much of the resolution of April 20th, 1903, as decided that the plaintiff should retire at the end of the second year—namely, on May 1st, 1905—and directing that in lieu thereof he should retire on May 1st, 1904. It was held that the council had power to make a final scheme and determine the method of retirement; that when they had once fixed the dates of retirement they could not alter them

without a new scheme; and that the resolution of April 18th, 1904, was *ultra vires* (*Milward v. Barry Urban District Council*).

In the case of *Livingstone v. Westminster City Corporation* it was held that a corporation assessing compensation for an abolished office acted once for all, and could not subsequently vary its resolution.

Under sect. 5 of the Education Act of 1902 the school boards were abolished and ceased to exist on the appointed day for all purposes; and on the same day the county councils as education authorities came into existence. Clause 1 of the second schedule says that the property, powers, rights, and liabilities of the school board "shall be transferred" to the council. That was to take place at the appointed day. It could not be by a transfer in the ordinary sense, for there was no moment at which both bodies were alive. The clause clearly means that on the appointed day the property was by the operation of the Act itself to vest in the council. No further transfer was necessary, and consols standing in the name of a school board are transferred by the Act, and the Bank of England must make an entry in their books accordingly (*Oldham Corporation v. Bank of England*).

In *The London County Council v. South Metropolitan Gas Co.* it was held that Sunday was "a day" on which the local authority was entitled to test the gas at a testing station.

In *Hobbs v. Moray* it was held by the Divisional Court that if one of two persons nominated for the office of councillor is disqualified in fact, by reason of his interest in a contract, but this is not known to the electors, and such candidate obtains a majority of votes, the defeated candidate cannot claim the seat.

There were two decisions as to what is a "single private drain" within sect. 19 of the Public Health Act, '90. In *Thompson v. Eccles Corporation* it was held that where two or more houses are drained by a single pipe, neither the fact that the pipe is wholly situate on private land, nor the fact that the houses belong to different owners, will suffice to make the pipe a "single private drain" within the meaning of sect. 19 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, '90, so as to entitle the local authority, in the event of the pipe becoming a nuisance, to require the owner or occupier of the premises to amend it under sect. 41 of the Public Health Act, '75. The words "belonging to different owners" in sect. 19 of the Act of '90 mean "not all belonging to the same owner." In order to bring a case within the section it is not necessary that all the houses should belong to different owners. The Court expressed great difficulty in arriving at any meaning of "single private drain." Some effect must be given to "private."

In *Jackson v. Wimbledon District Council* it was held that if a drain could not be brought within this section and out of the definition of "sewer" in any other way, it was not sufficient to so bring it that it discharged into a drain that was admittedly within sect. 19. It was doubtful in this case if, apart from the admissions of the parties, the portion of the drain agreed by the parties to be within sect. 19 would have been so held by the Court.

A building owner deposited a plan showing several houses, and proceeded to build some; and more than three years (the statutory period by special Act) after the deposit commenced



other buildings included in the plan. It was held by the Court of Appeal that each house was a separate building, and that no houses can be proceeded with after the three years without the deposit of new plans (*Harrogate Corporation v. Dickinson*).

Where proceedings to divert a highway are taken under the Highway Act, '35, if one set of justices refuses the certificate, the surveyor of the local authority may apply to two others without a fresh resolution of the council (*Rex v. Kent Justices*).

The inhabitants of a parish may still be indicted for non-repair of a highway, although the liability to repair now rests on the district council (*Rex v. Morse*).

A curious effect is produced by the decision in *Fitch v. Bermondsey Guardians*, where it was held that the visiting committee of a lunatic asylum are not entitled under sect. 283 of the Lunacy Act, '90, to fix a greater sum than 14s. to be charged for the expenses of lodging and maintenance of pauper lunatics in the asylum, in the case of pauper lunatics other than those sent from or settled in a parish or place within the county or borough to which the asylum belongs. It may, however, do so in respect of lunatics from its own county or borough.

The rule that, where necessities are supplied to a person who from any disability cannot himself contract, the law implies an obligation to pay for them out of his property, extends to the case of an infant pauper supported by guardians in discharge of their statutory duty. This liability is not cut down by the Poor Law Amendment Act, '49, sect. 16, which gives special means of recovering one year's maintenance; and the guardians can therefore recover six years' arrears of moneys expended for the maintenance of an infant pauper (*In re F. W. Clabbon*).

If a "street" proposed to be paved, etc., under the Private Street Works Act, '92, is once held by the justices to be a highway repairable by the inhabitants at large, the question is *res judicata*, and cannot be again raised with regard to the "street" (*Wakefield Corporation v. Cooke*), such a question can be raised on an objection by a frontager that the "street" is not a street within the meaning of the Act (*Carey v. Bexhill Corporation*).

A sanitary authority or other statutory corporation must not use powers given to it for one purpose for another; and where a sanitary authority under its statutory powers to provide underground lavatories in the highway provided such lavatories with a subway from either side of the street, the subway being so constructed as to be suitable for, and being intended to be, a means of crossing the street, this was held by the Court of Appeal *ultra vires* (*London & North-Western Railway and Westminster Corporation*).

The funnel of a steam tug is a chimney within the Public Health (London) Act, '91 (*Tough v. Hawkins*).

A club of 750 members, managed by a committee of the members, had for many years occupied premises which had previously been a private dwelling-house. In the basement were cooking ranges, a large roasting grate, and a vertical boiler with furnace attached; the smoke from all of them was discharged into one flue or chimney, which sent forth black smoke in such quantity as to be a nuisance. This was held not to be a private dwelling-house,

and the secretary is liable to be convicted under the Public Health (London) Act, '91 (*McNair v. Baker*).

The establishment of a small-pox hospital, properly conducted, is not of itself necessarily such a serious source of danger to persons resident, working, or passing by in its immediate vicinity—say, a radius of 50 ft.—as to constitute a public or a private nuisance for which an injunction will lie in a *quia timet* action. In such an action evidence is admissible to show what has occurred in the neighbourhood of other small-pox hospitals (*Attorney-General v. Nottingham Corporation*).

### Property Cases.

A power of attorney authorising the sale of all real property and the giving of receipts for all money does not enable the attorney to sell under the statutory power of sale property mortgaged to the donor of the power (*In re Bonson & Jenkins' Contract*).

The owner of two adjoining tenements granted one of them to the plaintiff's predecessor in title, while retaining the other, without expressly reserving to himself any rights over the tenement granted. The plaintiff built a wall on her premises so as to block out the light to two windows in the defendant's premises. One of these windows lighted a pantry which could not be lighted in any other way except by means of borrowed light, and the obstruction rendered the pantry useless as a pantry; and it was held in the Chancery Division that there was no implied reservation of the right of access of light to the pantry window, inasmuch as it was not an easement of necessity (*Ray v. Hazeldine*).

To constitute an actionable obstruction of ancient lights it is not enough that the light is less than before. There must be a substantial privation of light, enough to render the occupation of the house uncomfortable according to the ordinary notions of mankind and (in the case of business premises) to prevent the plaintiff from carrying on his business as beneficially as before (*Colls v. Home and Colonial Stores*).

An easement, such as a right of way, cannot, under sect. 2 of the Prescription Act, '32, be acquired by a tenant by user over land occupied by another tenant under the same landlord, even if that user has existed for the period of 40 years mentioned in the section (*Kilgour v. Gaddes*).

A former owner of plot A bought an adjoining plot, B, together with a right of way thereto over plot C from a public street. The present owner of plot A and plot B built a factory on both, with the entrance on plot B, the dominant tenement. The present owner of plot C brought an action to restrain the owner of A and B from using the right of way to the factory, contending that the effect of the building was to extend the user of the way unlawfully to plot A, and as it was practically impossible to separate the lawful from the excessive user the right of way was wholly extinguished. In any case the defendants were not entitled to use the way as a means of approach to the part of the factory built on plot A. It was held by Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady that the right of way was not extinguished, and the defendants could not be restrained from using it as a means of access to the factory merely because, having entered by the doorway on plot B, the dominant tenement, they might pass to the portion erected

on plot A. They were using the right of way *bonâ fide* for the purpose of access to the dominant tenement and the building thereon, and none the less so because a portion of the building extended beyond the dominant tenement (*Harris v. Flower & Sons, Ltd.*).

The owner of a tenement adjoining a natural stream has no right to divert the water to a place outside the tenement, and there consume it for purposes unconnected with the tenement. A natural stream was crossed by a railway line and flowed down to a mill. The railway company claimed the right to insert a pipe into the stream at the crossing (which was the only place where their land adjoined the stream), and to carry the water along their line to a distant tank, and there to consume it in working their locomotive engines along the whole of their railway. If the pipe was used to its full capacity it might not have substantially injured the mill. The railway company were not entitled to carry out their proposal (which was not for purposes connected with the land where it crossed the stream), and the millowner was justified in stopping up the proposed pipe (*McCartney v. Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway Co.*).

The expenses of paving a new street become a charge, and as such payable by the vendor of property from the date when the work was completed (*In re Allen and Driscoll's Contract*).

The proper covenant for a purchaser to enter into who buys land subject to certain restrictive covenants is to observe such covenants prefaced with the words "with the object and intention of affording to [the vendor], his heirs, executors, and administrators, a full and sufficient indemnity in respect of [the restrictive covenants], but not further or otherwise" (*In re Poole and Clarke's Contract*).

A mortgage of a lease includes all the fixed machinery in the premises, although not the property of the lessee. Machines were supplied by the owner of them to the lessee of a factory upon the hire-purchase system, the machines to remain the property of the owner till they had been wholly paid for; upon default in payment the owner to have power to determine the hiring and remove the machines. They were affixed to the floor by bolts and nuts, and could have been removed without injury to the building or to the concrete bed in which the bolts were embedded. The lessee made default in payment, and a mortgagee of the term who had taken possession was held entitled as against the owner of the machines (*Reynolds v. Ashby & Son*).

### Trade Cases.

A building contract provided for the architect certifying extras and defective work, and giving certificates for payment; but declared that certificates for payment should not be conclusive so to relieve the contractor from making good defective work. In an action by the builder against the employer it was held that in the absence of a certificate by the architect of defective work, a certificate for payment was conclusive against the employer (*Robins v. Goddard*).

In a partnership where the capital is found in unequal shares and the profits are divided equally, having regard to sect. 44 of the Partnership Act, '00, the true principle of division of assets is for each partner to be treated as

liable to contribute an equal share of the deficiency of the capital, and then to apply the assets in paying to each partner rateably what was due to him in respect of capital (*Garner v. Murray*).

Mr. Justice Byrne held that a conviction for travelling on a railway without paying his fare was a conviction for dishonesty, and that under articles of partnership which provided that in the event of either of the junior partners being "addicted to scandalous conduct detrimental to the partnership business," or being guilty of "any flagrant breach of the duties of a partner," the senior partner might give the offending partner six days' notice of expulsion from the partnership, the partner so convicted could be expelled (*Carmichael v. Evans*).

On the sale of goods a condition as to the price at which they may be resold cannot, in the absence of agreement, be imposed on a sub-purchaser, even though he bought with notice of the condition. A retail trader bought from the agent of the licensee of a patent an article manufactured by the licensee under the patent. On the inside of the lid of a box in which the article was packed was printed a condition that the goods were not to be resold at less than a specified price. The retail trader had sold some of the goods at less than the specified price; and it was held he could not be restrained from doing so (*McGrath v. Pitcher*).

A contract in writing for the sale of barley at an agreed price per bushel provided that the barley at the time of shipment under the contract was to be "about as per sample," and contained an arbitration clause. The buyers having rejected the barley for inferiority to the sample, the sellers relied before the arbitrator upon a custom of the London Corn Exchange, applicable to such contracts, by which the buyer was not entitled to reject for difference or variation in quality, unless the same was excessive or unreasonable, and was so found by arbitration under the contract. The arbitrator found that the barley was not "about as per sample," so as to entitle the sellers to insist upon payment of the full contract price without any allowance; but that the inferiority was not excessive or unreasonable, nor so great as to amount to a difference of description; and he awarded that the buyers were not entitled to reject the barley, but must accept it with an allowance in price in respect of the inferiority. It was held that the custom was good in law, not being unreasonable or uncertain or in contradiction of the written contract, and that the award must therefore be upheld (*In re Walkers, Winsor & Hamm, and Shaw, Son & Co.*).

Where the goodwill of a business is sold, the rights of the purchaser and the obligations of the vendor ought to be clearly defined by covenant; but apart from covenant the vendor of the goodwill of the business may not solicit any person who was a customer of the old business prior to the sale to continue to deal with the vendor, or not to deal with the purchaser; and this rule applies to all such persons, and ought not to be limited so as to exclude persons who before solicitation have of their own accord become customers of the vendor (*Curl Brothers, Ltd., v. Webster*).

Ogdens Ltd. made a contract with many retail tobacconists that, in consideration of the tobacconists' undertaking to become customers of the company and to purchase goods direct from them, and not to sign any agreement with



any other firm in the tobacco trade which would prevent them from dealing with the company, the company would for the next four years distribute as an annual bonus among their customers, and in proportion to the purchases made by them respectively, a certain fixed annual sum, and also the expected net profits on goods sold by the plaintiffs in the United Kingdom during that period. Before the four years had expired the company sold their business to third persons. In actions for the price of goods sold to the tobaccoists who counterclaimed against the company for damages for breach of the contract, it was held by the Court of Appeal, affirming the judgment of Lord Alverstone, that upon the true construction of the contract there was an absolute undertaking on the part of the company to distribute for a period of four years among their customers the fixed annual sum and expected net profits, and that a term must necessarily be implied that the company would not during that period do any act which would put it out of their power to carry out their contract to distribute these sums, and that the defendant was entitled to damages.—*Ogdens Ltd. v. Nelson*; the same *v. Telford*.

A firm of bankers who were financing a firm of indiarubber importers accepted bills drawn by the sellers abroad for the price of indiarubber bought by the importers, and afterwards resold by them to the defendants. When the indiarubber was delivered to the defendants, the importers sent to the bankers a document consisting of two parts, which were detachable from one another, and were in substance as follows. The first part was a letter signed by the firm, and addressed to the defendants, requesting them to sign and forward to the bankers the attached letter, which formed the other part of the document. That letter was addressed to the bankers, and stated that the undersigned begged to confirm that they would remit the price of the indiarubber due from them to the importers direct to the bankers for account of the firm. The bankers forwarded this document to the works belonging to the defendants, where the letter attached was signed by the defendants' manager, who returned it to the bankers. The manager had no authority from the defendants to sign such a document. He omitted to advise the defendants of the fact that he had signed the letter, and they subsequently paid the price of the indiarubber to the importers, who afterwards became bankrupt. The bankers sought to recover the price from the defendants, alleging that the letter was an assignment to them of the debt; but the Court of Appeal held it was not (*Brandts, Sons & Co. v. Dunlop Rubber Co.*).

### Wills and Settlements.

In *In re W. C. Irwin—Irwin v. Parkes* a settlement by which equitable interests in fee in freehold property were conveyed to trustees without words of inheritance upon trust for sale was held to give the trustees an estate for their lives and the life of the survivor only, and not the full interest of the settlor; but *In re Tringham's Trusts*, where copyholds were settled in trust for life estates followed by a gift to children as tenants in common without words of inheritance, the equitable estate of the children was held to be in fee.

It is competent for an executor in a proper case to compromise a claim by his co-executor

against the estate. Where an executor, acting honestly and reasonably, allowed, after inquiry, a claim by the testator's widow, who was co-executrix of the will, to a large sum of money which as she alleged belonged to her, but was represented by securities apparently belonging to the testator, it was held that the transaction was valid and binding on residuary legatees (*In re Houghton—Hawley v. Blake*).

A testator by his will left his residuary estate upon trust for his wife for life, and gave her power to appoint the funds amongst their four children. In default of appointment the children were to take equally. Any child who had received any part of the funds under any appointment was, in default of appointment to the contrary, to bring the appointed funds into hotchpot. The will also contained an advancement clause. After the testator's death £795 was advanced to one of the children. The widow subsequently by her will appointed one equal fourth part to each of two of her children absolutely, and one equal fourth part upon trust for each of her other children (including the one advanced) respectively for life, with remainder to their respective children. The testatrix did not in her will make any reference to the advance; and it was held that the advancement was not to be brought into hotchpot (*In re Fox—Wodehouse v. Fox*).

*In re Rayner—Rayner v. Rayner* it was held that in the will of a general broker "securities" must not be restricted to mortgages, but would include railway stocks and shares and other "investments."

*In re Richardson—Richardson v. Richardson* was a curious case. A testator had a lunatic sister, confined in an asylum. He gave his residuary estate, including a house named Brooklyn, to his niece Mabel on condition that she resided in Brooklyn during the lifetime of his sister and there provided a home for the sister. In the event of her not complying with the condition there was a gift over to two other nieces successively. Mabel disclaimed the conditional gift. The next in succession, Catherine, accepted, and it was held that the condition was void under sect. 51 of the Settled Land Act 1882, and Catherine was absolutely entitled.

In *In re Lewis—Lewis v. Lewis* it was held by the Court of Appeal that an executor is not bound to inform a legatee of his legacy, even where in the event of the legatee not claiming there is a gift over to the executor.

In a case that came from Jamaica, and was heard before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, it was held that a gift "to the eldest son of my sister and his heirs for ever" operates in favour of the elder of her two sons living at the date of the will, though he predeceased the testator, in the absence of any contrary intention appearing in the context. As the gift lapsed on the death of the donee, there was an intestacy in favour of the heir-at-law (*Amyott v. Dwaris*).

A legacy for a daughter attaining 21, to be held by the trustees on trusts for her and her children, gives the daughter a right to maintenance out of the income during minority, but all accumulations of income must be added to the corpus, and are in such a case subject to the settlements and do not belong to the daughter on her attaining 21 years (*In re Scott* overruled (*In re Bowly—Bowly v. Bowly—Court of Appeal*)).

A legacy was bequeathed by a father to his daughter subject to her not marrying against her mother's wish. Nearly two years before the testator's death the daughter became engaged with the consent of the testator and his wife, conditionally on the marriage being deferred two years. The mother subsequently to the testator's death withdrew her consent, and after the two years the daughter married without it. She was held entitled to her legacy (*In re Brown—Ingall v. Brown*).

A testatrix by her will, dated Feb. 1st, 1901, gave many legacies, including three legacies of £200, £500, and £3000. On Oct. 19th her servant, by her direction, struck out the three legacies. On Oct. 21st, 1901, testatrix executed a codicil referring to her will as of Feb. 1st, 1901, and thereby revoked the legacy of £500 but did not refer to the other two legacies, and concluded by ratifying and confirming the will in other respects. It was held that only the legacy of £500 was revoked (*In re Hay—Kerr v. Stinnear*).

The effect of sect. 15 of the Wills Act, in avoiding (*inter alia*) a devise to the wife of an attesting witness, *quoad* her interest, is not to strike the devise out of the will. The will must be construed before sect. 15 is applied, and when so construed on the facts at the date of the death the gift avoided fails, but any gift in the event of such gift lapsing does not take effect. And where there is a gift to a daughter whose husband attests the will, with a gift over to her children in the event of her predeceasing the testator, the effect is, if the daughter survives the testator, to cause an intestacy (*Aplin v. Stone*).

A testator gave, bequeathed, and devised to his wife "the whole of my real and personal estate and property absolutely, in full confidence that she will make such use of it as I should have made myself, and that at her death she will devise it to such one or more of my nieces as she may think fit; and, in default of any disposition by her thereof by her will or testament, I hereby direct that all my estate and property acquired by her under this my will shall at her death be divided among the surviving said nieces." The Court of Appeal held that the widow took the property absolutely for her own benefit, and that no trust was created in favour of the nieces; for the gift over in default of any disposition of the property by the widow by her will was repugnant to the prior absolute gift to her, and was therefore invalid (*In re Hanbury—Hanbury v. Fisher*).

In the following case the trust was held to be a good trust for accumulation to provide a portion under Thellusson's Act, and the accumulations had to be carried on and the fund was not divisible until the youngest child attained twenty-one, including children born after the testator's death. A testator, who died in March 1888, directed that his trustees should out of the income of his residuary estate set apart a yearly sum of £24 "while and so long as there shall be a child of my daughter (naming her), for the time being under the age of twenty-one years, subject as hereinafter mentioned," invest the same and accumulate the income thereof, and should hold the aggregated and accumulated fund in trust for such of the children of his daughter as being sons should attain twenty-one, or being daughters should marry, in equal shares,

the shares to be vested interests and to be paid and payable in the case of a son at twenty-one, and in the case of a daughter at twenty-one or marriage. Subject as aforesaid, the testator directed the trustees to pay the income of his residuary estate to the daughter for life, and after her death to her husband for life; but he directed that if the daughter should survive her husband, the trustees should during the rest of her life pay her the whole income of his residuary estate, and should no longer set apart the annual sums (without prejudice to the sums already set apart and invested and the income thereof). The daughter and her husband survived the testator and had five children, three of whom were born in the testator's lifetime, and two after his death. The eldest child was born in 1882, and attained twenty-one in 1903; the youngest was born in 1896 (*In re Stephens—Kilby v. Betts*).

Settlement estate duty on personality is not a testamentary expense, although the executor is accountable for it. It is therefore payable out of the settled property under the Finance Act, 1896, sect. 19, subsect. 1, notwithstanding a direction in the will to pay testamentary expenses out of residue (*In re King (Travers v. Kelly)*); but if the testator directs his debts, funeral and testamentary expenses and duties to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale and conversion of his residuary estate, the settlement estate duty as well as the estate duty payable in respect of specifically devised realty must be paid out of the general residuary estate in exoneration of the specifically devised realty (*In re Pimm—Sharpe v. Hodgson*).

### Workmen's Compensation.

The following are some of the more important cases that have arisen under the Workmen's Compensation Act:—

On an application for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, it was held that an accident arose in the course of employment in the following circumstance:—A workman employed in a wool-combing factory, in which there was wool which had been taken from sheep infected with anthrax, contracted that disease by contact with the anthrax bacillus which was present in the wool (*Higgins v. Campbell & Harrison, Ltd. Turvey v. Brintons, Ltd.*).

An engine-driver in the employ of a railway company had, in order to commence his day's work, to go in the morning to the company's engine shed. His proper route to the engine shed was through a gate opening from the public road on to the railway, and thence by a pathway which did not cross the rails. One morning, instead of going along the pathway towards the engine-shed, he went in the opposite direction along the railway to a signal-box, which stood in the middle of the line with rails on both sides of it, in order to see the signalman for his own purposes. He was killed on his way back from the signal-box, and the Court of Appeal held that the accident could not be said to have arisen out of and in the course of the deceased man's employment, and therefore the claim by his dependants for compensation must fail (*Benson v. Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Co.*).

In *Dyer v. Swift Cycle Co.*, it was held that a building more than 30 feet high, and in which more than 20 persons were employed, and



which, therefore, came within sect. 105, subsect. 2, of the Factory and Workshop Acts, was not a factory for the purposes of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897.

While a ship was at a buoy in a dock, a seaman belonging to her was employed, as part of his ordinary duty, in clearing out a hold for the reception of cargo. In the course of that employment an accident caused personal injury to him which resulted in his death. It was held by the Court of Appeal that the deceased being at the time of the accident on a ship in a dock, was employed in a factory, and, there being no words in the Act expressly excluding seamen from its operation, the case fell within the provisions of the Act, and the application was well founded (*Griffin v. Houlder Line, Ltd.*).

A "warehouse" includes the warehouse of a wholesale firm auxiliary to their business, and a "wharf" includes every wharf, whether subject to the Factory Acts or not (*Green v. Butler, and Gilson & Barrett v. Kemp Bros.*).

A seaman, employed as a fireman on a steamer, was injured by an accident while attending to the boilers. The vessel was a passenger steamer, and was made fast by ropes to a pontoon outside a dock. She was so moored to the pontoon at the time when the accident happened, and for some time previously gangways had been out connecting the vessel with the pontoon to enable passengers to go on board. The seaman's employment was not an employment having relation to the purposes for which his employers had the use of the pontoon; his employment was, therefore, not "about" a wharf, and the case did not come within sect. 7 of the Act (*Owens v. Campbell, Ltd.*).

In *Weavings v. Kirk & Randall* the employers had contracted to erect certain pigeon-holes twelve feet high in a Government factory at Woolwich which had been erected by other contractors, and although the Government had possession of the lower floors the contractors still had the upper. It was held that the employers had sufficient occupation of the factory to make them "the undertakers." The facts were somewhat special.

A man employed as one of a crew of two hands on a barge employed in the estuary and upper tidal waters of the Thames is a seaman, and the barge is a ship, and the man being a seaman is not entitled to sue under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880 (*Corbett v. Pearce*).

Whether a ladder is or is not a scaffold is a matter for the county court judge; and where, during the operation of whitewashing a building, workmen used a ladder by placing it against a wall and standing or sitting on the rungs of it, the Court of Appeal held that it was impossible to say as a matter of law that the ladder must be a scaffolding within the meaning of the Act, and therefore the Court was bound by the finding of the county court judge (*Crowther v. West Riding Window-cleaning Company*).

A workman was awarded a weekly payment as compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, and went into a business that he had started after the accident; and the Court of Appeal held that the expression "the average amount which he is able to earn after the accident," in paragraph 2 of the first schedule to the Act, is not restricted to earnings in the service of an employer, but

includes earnings in an independent business (*Norman & Burt v. Walder*).

Lodging money allowed to a railway guard whenever his duties require him to lodge away from home are part of his earnings (*Midland Railway Co. v. Sharpe*).

A county court judge cannot lay down and act on a general rule as to the amount he will give in compensation, as that he will always give the maximum where wages are being earned after the accident for partial employment, and they with the maximum compensation do not exceed the original wages. He must exercise his discretion in each case (*Webster v. Sharp & Co.*).

A workman was employed on the common terms of payment by the hour for the number of hours per week that he was actually engaged on his work, not including the midday dinner-hour. During that hour he was at liberty to stay and take his meal on the premises, or to go elsewhere. He stayed on the premises, and sat down to eat his dinner, and while so doing a wall fell upon him, and he was injured. It was held on appeal that during the dinner-hour there had been no break in the employment of the workman, and that he was entitled to claim compensation (*Blovelt v. Sawyer*).

A workman employed as a haulier at a colliery was totally incapacitated for work. Compensation was, by arrangement, paid him at the maximum rate under the Workmen's Compensation Act, '97—namely, 17s. per week, that being 50 per cent. of £1 14s., the amount of his average weekly earnings before the accident. He subsequently so far recovered from the effects of the accident as to be capable of light work, and his employers took him back into their service as a lampman at wages of £1 9s. 5d. per week, and ceased to pay him compensation. At that time the rate of wages paid to hauliers in the colliery had fallen to £1 9s. 5d. per week. The workman having filed a request for arbitration in the county court to assess compensation under the Act, the county court judge refused to award him compensation, giving reasons for so doing which indicated that he considered the average weekly wages forming the basis of the award might vary with the fluctuations of the wages market. The case was remitted to the county court, it being held by the Court of Appeal that the subsequent fall in wages had no effect (*James v. Ocean Coal Co.*).

Where a scheme under the Workmen's Compensation Act is in force and is accepted by the workman, he cannot, in the event of an accident, claim under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880: the acceptance of the scheme is a conclusive election to take under the Compensation Act—*Taylor v. Hamstead Colliery*—but an apprentice being "an infant" is not prevented from bringing an action even if he have taken compensation, as he cannot elect (*Stephens v. Dudbridge Ironworks Co.*).

The case of *Crossfield v. Tanian*, in which it was held that a county court judge could not review his decision as to compensation except on a change of circumstance, was held not to apply to the following case: Upon an application by employers for a review of the weekly sum paid as compensation to a workman, the judge, acting on the opinion of medical experts that the workman was not incapacitated for work, made an award ordering the weekly payment to be reduced to a nominal amount.

The workman subsequently repeatedly applied for employment, and had been unable to obtain it on account of his condition arising from the accident. The county court judge refused to entertain an application by the workman for review on the ground that the condition of the workman was *res judicata*, and that there had been no change of circumstances since the previous hearing, so as to give him jurisdiction to review the payment. The Court of Appeal directed a new hearing, holding that there was evidence of a change of circumstances (*Sharman v. Holliday & Greenwood, Ltd.*).

The registrar of a county court cannot refuse to record the memorandum merely because, owing to altered circumstances, the workman is no longer entitled to the amount of compensation fixed by the agreement, but his only duty is to ascertain whether the memorandum accurately represents the agreement which has been entered into (*Blake v. Midland Railway Co.*).

A sub-contractor for the scaffolding of a building must indemnify the general contractor in respect of compensation recovered by a workman of the sub-contractor (*McCabe v. Jopling & Palmer's Travelling Cradle*).

**Legal Tender.** The following are legal tender up to and including the annexed amounts:—

Of the	Gold coins . . .	up to any amount.
Royal	Silver coins . . .	£2.
Mint.	1d. and ½d. coins . .	1s.
	¼d. coins (farthings) . .	6d.

Bank of England notes are legal tender in England and Wales (except by the Bank of England itself), but a creditor cannot be compelled to give change. The actual notes or coins must be produced by the debtor, and offered in payment, otherwise legal tender has not been made.

**Legion of Honour, The.** Instituted by Napoleon when First Consul of France (May 1802), and intended as a reward for military and civil services. There were originally four grades—Grands Officers, Commandants, Officers, and Légionnaires (see ed. '87). On the coronation of Napoleon I. the Grand Officers were divided into two classes. The constitution of the Legion was remodelled by Napoleon III. in '52, and now it includes the following grades in order: Grands Croix, Grands Officers, Commandeurs, Officers, and Chevaliers. The President of the Republic is the Grand Master of the Order. Membership of the Order is for life. The number of Chevaliers was, in June 1902, 37,309; of Officers, 6,664; of Commandeurs, 1,071; of Grands Officers, 219; of Grands Croix, 51. Military members only are allotted annually—Chevaliers, 250 fr.; Officers, 500 fr.; Commandeurs, 1,000 fr.; Grands Officers, 2,000 fr.; Grands Croix, 3,000 fr.

**Legitimist Jacobite League of Great Britain and Ireland.** This Society was founded in '91 with the object of forming a nucleus for the reassertion in the United Kingdom of royal authority as against the popular trend in favour of democracy. To recognise a parliamentary sanction for the tenure of the crown is against the principles of the League. It advocates the restoration of the legitimate dynasty as represented in the descendants of the elder branch of the Royal Family. The President is W. Clifford Meller, Esq. The Hon. Secretaries are Mr. O.

Kelly, 24, Plough Road, Rotherhithe, S.E.; Mr. Theodore Napier, Balmanno, 7, West Castle Road, Edinburgh; and Mr. Eudo A. Bellingham, Dunamy Point, Co. Louth.

**L'Entente Cordiale**, an Anglo-French Association, is a non-political society founded in 1898 by Col. Sir J. Roper Packington. It has about 580 members. Its objects are to maintain and perpetuate friendly social intercourse between the two nations. Two scholarships, enabling students to spend a month in France, are offered for competition. The Council, besides keeping itself in communication with members of the Universities of Grenoble and Rennes, Nancy and Dijon, also publishes pamphlets giving much useful information about provincial France to intending tourists. Chairman, A. Barton Kent, Esq., 31, Marlborough Place, N.W.; Hon. Sec., W. H. Sands, Esq., 6, Fig Tree Court, Temple, E.C.

**Liberator Relief Fund.** This Fund was started in 1892 to relieve the wide-spread misery caused by the disastrous failure of the Balfour group of companies. Secretary, Rev. J. Stockwell Watts. Office: 16, Farringdon St., London, E.C.

## LIBERIA.

Liberia is a negro republic on the coast of West Africa, lying between the French colony of the Ivory Coast on the east and Sierra Leone on the west, and between the French possessions in the interior and the sea. Area about 35,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,500,000, including about 20,000 civilised Americo-Liberians, the rest being natives. Capital, Monrovia, pop. 5,000. Liberia was founded in '22 by American philanthropists for the settlement of freedmen. It was declared independent in '47, was recognised as a sovereign state by Great Britain in '48, and by the United States in '62. The constitution is on the model of that of the United States. The President is elected for two years, the House of Representatives (13 members) for two years, and the Senate (9 members) for four.

The development of the country is hindered by the laws prohibiting any but Liberian subjects from holding land, and forbidding foreigners to trade in the interior or anywhere except at the official ports of entry. There has been much inter-tribal warfare, also, in the interior, but a conference was held at Monrovia in 1904, at which all the important chiefs signed a declaration of peace. There are magnificent forests in the interior, and much mineral wealth exists, some of which is being prospected by the West African Gold Concessions Company. The chief products are palm oil, coffee, rubber, and ivory. Cotton is indigenous, but is not cultivated to any extent.

Revenue, 1900, £40,000; expenditure, £40,000. Imports, 1901, £120,000; exports, £90,000. In '71 a debt of £100,000 was contracted in England, on which no interest was paid. Under an arrangement made in '99, the service of the debt, with reduced interest, has been resumed; and in 1902 it stood at £96,997, including arrears of interest.

President, Arthur Barclay (elected May 1903), took office Jan. 1904.

British Consul, E. MacDonell, at Monrovia.

Consul-General in London (and acting Chargé d'Affaires), Henry Hayman.—Consul, S. de Stein, 3, Coleman Street, E.C.



**Liberty and Property Defence League.** The (motto "Self-help *versus* State-help"), was established in 1882 for maintaining security and freedom of contract, for upholding proprietary rights, and for resisting socialistic legislation. Federated with the League are about 220 **Defence and Protection Societies**, representing the chief industries in the kingdom. **Chairman**, Earl of Wemyss. **Central offices**, 25, Victoria St., S.W.

### LIBRARIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The special feature of our English library system has been the work done under the **Public Libraries Acts**. These Acts date from 1850, the Act of that year having been followed by Acts extending the principle to Scotland and Ireland and amending matters of detail. A consolidating Act was carried in '92. The Acts enable towns, local board districts, and parishes to establish libraries, to be maintained by a rate not exceeding 1d. in the £.

There are in the County of London 70 libraries established under the **Public Libraries Acts**; these contain about 1,000,000 volumes and issue between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 volumes annually.

Of the older libraries of the country the most important, of course, is that of the **British Museum** (*q.v.*), which is only exceeded in extent by the **Bibliothèque Nationale** at Paris. It possesses over 2,000,000 volumes and 100,000 MSS. and charters. It is entitled under the **Copyright Acts** to a copy of every work published in this country—a privilege which is also enjoyed by the **Bodleian Library**, Oxford (600,000 vols. and 30,000 MSS.), and the **Cambridge University Library** (550,000 vols. and 5000 MSS.), the **Advocates' Library**, Edinburgh (430,000 vols. and 3000 MSS.), and the library of **Trinity College**, Dublin (238,000 vols. and 2000 MSS.). Valuable and extensive libraries are attached to the other universities, to the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, and to most cathedrals.

There are a number of important **professional libraries** in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, and a few **endowed libraries**, such as the **Chetham** (1653) and **John Rylands** at Manchester (in which is placed the **Althorp Library**), and **Mitchell** at Glasgow (1874).

The concentration of literary and intellectual interests in London has naturally given birth to a large number of **special libraries**, many of which are open to the student upon proper introduction. The more important of them are included in the following alphabetical list of the **principal London libraries**: **Admiralty** (40,000 vols.); **Bethnal Green Free Library**, London Street, Bethnal Green, E. (36,000), open 10 to 5 and 6 to 10; **Bishopsgate Institute** (27,000); **Chemical Society** (17,500); **Church House** (15,000); **College of Preceptors** (7000); **Colonial Office** (13,000); **Corporation, Guildhall** (112,000), open free; **Cripplegate Institute** (25,000); **Dr. Williams'** (40,000); **Foreign Office** (75,000); **Geological Society** (17,000); **Gray's Inn** (15,000); **House of Commons** (42,000); **House of Lords** (32,000); **Law Society** (37,000); **India Office** (60,000); **Inner Temple** (58,000); **Institute of Civil Engineers** (40,000); **Lambeth Palace** (30,000 and 14,000 MSS.); **Lincoln's Inn** (72,000); **London Institution** (100,000, subs.); **London Library** (190,000, subs.); **Middle Temple** (40,000);

**Museum of Practical Geology** (30,000); **Patent Office** (88,000); **People's Palace**, Mile End Road, E. (12,500); **Royal Society** (80,000); **Royal Asiatic Society** (13,000); **Royal Astronomical Society** (10,000); **Royal College of Physicians** (20,000); **Royal College of Surgeons** (55,000); **Royal Colonial Institute** (40,000); **Royal Geographical Society** (35,000); **Royal Institution** (60,000, subs.); **Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society** (46,000); **Royal Society of Literature** (8000); **Royal United Service Institution** (26,000); **Russell Institution** (18,500, subs.); **St. Bride Foundation Institute** (17,000); **St. Paul's Cathedral** (10,730); **Sion College** (60,000); **Society of Antiquaries** (42,000); **Society of Telegraph Engineers** (3500); **South Kensington, Educational** (50,000); **National Art** (60,000); **Dyce and Foster** (35,000); **Royal Statistical Society** (30,000); **University College** (110,000); **University of London** (11,000); **War Office** (26,000); **Westminster Chapter** (12,000).

The **Library Association**, founded '77, incorporated by Royal Charter '98, now numbers 600 members, including chairmen and members of committees and the chief librarians of the country. A list of the municipal and other libraries in the United Kingdom, as well as the principal libraries of the British Colonies, is published in the "**Year-Book**" of the Library Association, published by the Association at Whitcomb House, Whitcomb Street, Pall Mall East, price 1s. net. **President**, Thomas Hodgkin, B.A., D.C.L., Litt.D. **Hon. Secretary**, Lawrence Inkster, 265, Lavender Hill, S.W.

### LICENCES, GENERAL.

(See FINANCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM for the revenue from Licence Duties.)

	£	s.	d.
Armorial bearings (annual) . . . . .	1	1	0
" if used on carriage . . . . .	2	2	0
Auctioneer's (annual) . . . . .	10	0	0
Banker's . . . . .	30	0	0
Carriage (annual), four wheels for two or more horses . . . . .	2	2	0
" four wheels for one horse . . . . .	1	1	0
" less than four wheels . . . . .	0	15	0
" hackney carriages . . . . .	0	15	0
" half rate only charged if taken out between Oct. 1st and Dec. 31st.			
Distiller's (annual) . . . . .	10	10	0
Dog (Great Britain) . . . . .	0	7	6
" (Ireland) . . . . .	0	2	6
Ecclesiastical lecturer . . . . .	0	10	0
" building for divine service and chapel for solemnisation of marriages . . . . .	0	10	0
Game. If taken out after July 31st and before Nov. 1st (to expire July 31st following) . . . . .	3	0	0
" After July 31st, to expire Oct. 31st following . . . . .	2	0	0
" After Oct. 31st, to expire July 31st . . . . .	2	0	0
" For fourteen days continuous . . . . .	1	0	0
Gun. To expire July 31st . . . . .	0	10	0
Hawker's (annual) . . . . .	2	0	0
House agents letting houses at rent above £25 a year . . . . .	2	0	0
Male servants (annual) . . . . .	0	15	0
Marriage—special . . . . .	*	5	0
" not special (see MARRIAGE REGULATIONS) . . . . .	0	10	0

\* The stamp duties, etc., bring this sum up to about £30.

2. Watching the administration of the existing law, and urging and supporting its enforcement.

In its annual report, up to Aug. 31st, 1904, that Board said: "The passing of this measure alters the whole legislative situation. It renders void the great decisions of the High Courts during the past few years, which have served to make clear the legal position of the magistrates regarding the administration of the law relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, and to guide them in the execution of their duty. Proposals for licensing reform will have to be made from an entirely new standpoint."

The question of administering the Act was discussed at a joint Conference in Caxton Hall, called together by the C.T.L. Board and the Licensing Laws Information Bureau, and the following recommendations were made:—

That, inasmuch as the future working of the Act cannot be completely foreseen, the borrowing powers under the Act should not be exercised for the present.

That it is desirable that no new "on" licence should be granted except for a longer term than an annual grant, though not necessarily for the maximum period of seven years.

That those Quarter Sessions which have not already done so should be urged to instruct the Chief Constable to obtain a return as to the licensed houses of each district and for each civil parish.

That in framing the new rules under the Act provisions should be made whereby any member of the public who has been entitled to be heard at Brewster Sessions, either personally or by counsel or solicitor, shall be recognised by the Committee of Quarter Sessions.

That no question as to the renewal of any referred licence should be determined at any private meeting of the Quarter Sessions Committee, but any objector should be heard in public before a reported licence is renewed.

That Quarter Sessions should by their rules secure to the Justices of the licensing district immunity from any personal liability for expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties.

The views of the Church of England Temperance Society were expressed in the following resolutions :—

"That this Council objects to the Government Licensing Bill for the following, among other, reasons: (1) Because no limit is put to the time during which the compensation clauses would take effect; (2) because it would deprive local justices of that salutary power of refusing the renewal of licences which they consider not to be required for the public advantage; (3) because it would utterly fail to promote such a large reduction of licences as both the Majority and Minority Reports of the Royal Licensing Commission have declared to be essential; (4) because it would practically nullify the principle that licences are granted for one year only, and would impart to licences

The discussion in Parliament on, and the details of, the **Licensing Act 1904** are set out in the article on Session, sects. 53, 54. Below will be found an account of the attitude and action of the Temperance Party while the Bill was under discussion and since it was passed into law. The Central Temperance Legislation Board endeavoured at every stage of the Bill to present adequately the position, and if possible to secure some concession to the wide expression of objection to the Bill manifested throughout the country. This was particularly the case in regard to the strenuous endeavours made by Temperance reformers on both sides of the House to secure the introduction of a "time limit" to the compensation clauses of the Bill.

After the Bill became law, the C.T.L. Board revised its constitution, and has substituted the following as its policy :—

1. The amendment of the Licensing Acts by—

The introduction of a time limit to the operation of the compensation provisions of the Licensing Act of 1904, at the end of which time all then existing licences shall cease, and all future licences be issued as new licences, the full monopoly value of which shall be secured for the public.

The restoration and extension of the power and discretion of the local licensing authority.

Making compulsory a substantial and definite reduction in the number of licensed premises.

The introduction of such reforms as: Sunday closing, shortening the hours of sale, the appointment of special inspectors, the prevention of persons who are interested in the liquor trade from being members of Watch Committees, and other changes which may from time to time seem desirable.

The enactment of provisions for more effectively controlling and limiting the number of clubs in which intoxicants are consumed.

The adoption of a wide measure of local control.



a property value entirely inconsistent with that exclusive public interest for which they are presumably issued."

At their Council meeting, held in Brighton on Oct. 21st, the following resolution was passed:—

"That in the opinion of this Council future licensing legislation should endeavour to secure, among other things: (1) Sunday closing, (2) a reduction of hours, (3) the imposition of a time limit, and (4) the placing thereafter of applications for renewals in the same position as applications for new licences."

### ***The U.K. Alliance View.***

The United Kingdom Alliance expresses its disapprobation in stronger terms. At the annual meeting the two following resolutions were passed:—

"That this Council regards the Licensing Act of 1904 as an intolerable wrong, and a formidable barrier in the way of temperance reform. It holds that the Act was carried by a discreditable employment of the closure, in defiance of the popular will, by the votes of members of Parliament financially interested in the trade, and at the dictation and electoral menace of the brewers. It condemns this Act so passed, as destitute of moral authority, and demands its reversal by Parliament at the earliest possible opportunity."

"That this Council desires to take full advantage of the awakening of the national conscience to the evils of the liquor traffic, and calls upon all friends of the Temperance movement, without respect of creed or party, to endeavour to educate the constituencies upon the great controversy raised by the Licensing Act, which was deliberately intended to cripple the powers of the magistrates, to hinder the reduction of licences, and to erect a barrier against local prohibition; and this Council urges all its followers to strain every nerve to return to power a Parliament pledged to break down that barrier and to make the path clear for Temperance reformers."

### ***The National Temperance Federation View.***

The National Temperance Federation spoke in equally unambiguous terms at the annual meeting on Oct. 19th:—

"The National Temperance Federation condemns the Licensing Act of 1904 as retrograde, revolutionary, and obstructive to the progress of Temperance reform; carried by an unwarrantable use of the forms of Parliament, in defiance of the will of the people, and in subservience to the electoral pressure of the trade, the Act is of no binding effect; and, in so far as it fetters the discretion of the Licensing Authority or gives a vested interest in an annual licence, must be repealed at the earliest opportunity."

### ***Views of Licensed Victuallers.***

Upon the introduction of the Bill, the Licensed Victuallers' Central Protection Society of London passed the following resolutions:—

"That the Board of the Licensed Victuallers' Central Protection Society of London, Limited, having carefully considered the provisions of the Licensing Bill introduced in the House of Commons

by His Majesty's Government, are of opinion that the general scheme of the Bill should be accepted.

"In expressing this opinion the Board do not lose sight of the fact that, as a matter of Imperial justice, the State should pay for what the State takes from the owner of any property whatsoever, and the Board do not for a moment justify the departure which the Licensing Bill makes for the first time from that general principle.

"Having regard, however, to the irksome uncertainty which has of late attended the holding of licences, and to the necessity for some remedy being found for a state of things which has become intolerable, the Board are of opinion that it is better, in the interests of the trade, to support the second reading of the Bill with a view to its amendment in Committee.

"It at least gives some increased security of tenure, and affirms the doctrine of compensation, and in other respects it improves the position of the licensee and of licensed property in general."

The Licensed Victuallers' view of the Act may be gathered from a resolution passed at a mass meeting at Queen's Hall in February 1903, and from various utterances of leading traders and trade journals since. The resolution ran: "That the licensing justices in many divisions of the Metropolis and elsewhere having declared their intention of reducing the number of licences in their respective divisions, but having in many cases postponed their action until the year 1904, this aggregate meeting of the trade within the Metropolitan police district emphatically protests against any reduction of licences in the assumed interest of the public unless accompanied by full compensation to all interests involved. For centuries the sale by retail of alcoholic liquor has been legalised and regulated by Act of Parliament, and the holders of licences have acquired a statutory interest which has always been the subject of sale and purchase, and upon which death duties have always been levied by the State."

### ***The Rowntree-Sherwell Scheme.***

Messrs. Joseph Rowntree and Arthur Sherwell have for some years advocated a measure for eliminating the element of private profit from the sale of strong drink, which they regard as the main difficulty and evil. Their proposal is that companies should be legally empowered to take over the whole of the retail sale of liquor, and conduct it free from any pecuniary profit to the locality, over and above a low rate of interest on the capital; all the profits accruing from sales to be put into a national fund, the first charge on which—a sum of about £4,000,000 per annum—should be paid over to each centre of population, not according to the amount of liquor sold there, but at the rate of £1000 to every 10,000 people, to be used for social improvement and counter-attractions to the sale of alcoholic drinks. This scheme is sometimes, but wrongly, described as "Municipalisation of the Liquor Traffic." It differs, however, entirely from it in that under it there would be no possible inducement to press the sale of liquor, seeing that a community where no liquor was sold would receive exactly the same *per capita* grant from the national fund as another where there were large sales.

On Oct. 21st, 1903, a manifesto was published, which was eventually signed by several hundred influential people, embodying Messrs. Rowntree and Sherwell's views. In this manifesto a scheme of compensation was suggested which was to leave undisturbed the full and unfettered discretion of the licensing magistrates; to have a definite termination; to place no limit on the amount of reduction to be made; and to effectually clear the ground for future reforms. In order to give effect to these suggestions, a **Provisional Committee** was formed, and in May a secretary was appointed. Upon the passing of the Act the Committee came to the conclusion that their aims were no longer feasible, and the organisation was dissolved; but Mr. Seeböhm Rowntree, with some others, held a number of meetings about the country advocating the proposals of the manifesto. The **National Temperance Federation** discussed the question at their annual meeting, and passed this resolution: "That this Federation reaffirms its determined opposition to all schemes providing for the municipalisation or other form of public management for the sale of intoxicating drinks, as any such methods would involve the entire community in the carrying on of the traffic and in the responsibility for its evil results."

#### **Public-house Trust Movement.**

During the last three years systematic attempts have been made, in different parts of Great Britain, to get public-houses into public hands by means of **Public-house Trust Companies**. Their objects are as follows:—

1. Whilst recognising that public-houses are a public necessity, to eliminate, as far as possible, the element of private profit from the retail trade of intoxicating liquors.
2. To accept new licences wherever magistrates are willing to grant them, owing to the growth of population, or for other reasons, and to acquire any existing licensed houses.
3. To place these public-houses under managers who receive no profit from the sale of intoxicants.
4. To secure a strict enforcement of the regulatory provisions of the existing licensing law.
5. To maintain the public-houses acquired, not as mere drinking saloons, but as refreshment houses so far as local conditions will permit.
6. To provide counter attractions to the bar in reading and recreation rooms, where food and non-intoxicants can be obtained.
7. To supply only the purest and most wholesome articles that can be obtained in the open market.
8. To establish canteens and refreshment bars where required on large public works, at collieries and elsewhere.
9. To limit the shareholders' dividends to 5 per cent., and to pay all profits (over and above depreciation, reserve, and dividend) to trustees for public purposes.

In order to remove all temptation to the manager to push the sale of intoxicants, he is paid a fixed salary, and is allowed no profit whatever on the sale of alcoholic drinks, but is allowed a profit on all trade in food and non-alcoholics. Tea, coffee, and other temperance drinks, and food, are made readily accessible at the bars, and are served promptly. The aim of the Association is to maintain the house in a general sense as a public-house, but to conduct the trade on the lines of a respectable

house of refreshment at popular prices instead of that of a mere drinking bar. To guard against the evils of bad liquor great care is taken that everything supplied is of the best quality.

The movement aims at arresting the further absorption of licences into the tied-house system, and its efforts are being directed at securing that in every case where the Licensing Courts decide that a new public-house is wanted, the licence, instead of being given to a brewer, shall be given to one of the Public-house Trust Companies. The **Licensing Act, 1904**, opens out great possibilities to Trust Companies in this direction. Sect. 4 of the Act provides that the justices, on the grant of a new licence, may attach such conditions both as to payments to be made and the tenure of the licence, and as to any other matters, as they think proper in the interests of the public. Such conditions shall in any case be attached as, having regard to proper provision for suitable premises and good management, the justices think best adapted for securing to the public any monopoly value of the licence.

To Earl Grey and the Bishop of Chester is due the credit of having originated the movement. There is abundant evidence that the Trust Companies' public-houses have done much good in promoting temperance and better behaviour in the districts in which they are situated.

Trust Companies have been formed in nearly every county in England, only five counties not having availed themselves of the scheme. The movement is spreading in Wales, Scotland and Ireland; and there are (Oct. 1904) 54 Trust Companies in the United Kingdom. It is working well in several of our colonies, is approved in the United States, and the German Emperor is attracted by the scheme. There are 148 houses now under trust management, and a large number will be offered for trust management on the expiration of the existing leases.

The Central Public-House Trust Association's office is at 116, Victoria Street, Westminster.

#### **Number of Licences and Licences Refused.**

The total number of licences in England and Wales, according to a 1904 Parliamentary return, showing the number of Publicans', Beerhouse, and Hotel Licences within each grade of the schedule to the Licensing Act 1904, is 99,465, including:

- 65,353 publicans' licences.
- 32,672 beerhouse licences.
- 1440 hotel licences.

The number of licences the renewal of which was refused in England and Wales in 1904 was 422, 170 in the counties and 252 in the boroughs. Of these 286 were victuallers' licences, 101 beerhouse licences, and 35 other licences. The number of appeals was 263, of which 21 were abandoned, 108 dismissed, and 114 allowed, while at the date of the return (June 29th, 1904), 20 were pending.

A statement of the number of licences the renewal of which was refused by the Licensing Justices, but which were renewed on appeal to Quarter Sessions, was given by the Home Secretary in May 1904. The numbers were: 1894, 65; 1895, 24; 1896, 32; 1897, 32; 1898, 20; 1900, 45; 1903, 150.

See **Licensing Act 1904** under SESSION, sect. 54; TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES; WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER, CONSUMPTION OF.



**Lifeboats** (for their origin and development see ed. '87). The **Royal National Lifeboat Institution** is supported by voluntary contributions, and was founded 1824. It has 286 lifeboats on the coasts of the United Kingdom. Total number of lives saved since Institution founded, 44,361. Pecuniary rewards paid for gallant services since '24, £242,004; besides gifts of 99 gold medals and clasps, 1204 silver medals and clasps, 63 decorations, 344 binocular glasses, 15 telescopes, 52 aneroid barometers, 158 framed certificates of service, and 1736 votes of thanks inscribed on vellum. The payments for last year amounted to £93,217; of which £41,326 was expended on lifeboats, lifeboat carriages, boathouses, and slipways; £16,100 on stores, etc., and the balance on rewards, special grants, etc. During the past fifty years the self-righting boats have been launched more than 9,000 times on service, and have saved upwards of 16,000 lives. Those boats have been capsized altogether 58 times while out on service, but only on 30 of those occasions was there any loss of life. The number of lives lost (counting 42 men who perished on the occasion of disasters which befell the Southport and St. Anne's lifeboats on Dec. 9th, '86, and the Kingstown lifeboat on Dec. 24th, '95), amounts to 150, including 15 shipwrecked persons. The 135 lifeboatmen lost represent about 1 in 1000 of the men employed in the boats on service; and the upsets were at the rate of 1 in each of the 171 service launches. **Secretary**, Mr. Charles Dibdin, 20, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

**Life Saving Society.** The objects of this Society, which was founded in '91, are to promote technical education in life saving and resuscitation of the apparently drowned; and to stimulate public opinion by lectures, demonstrations and competitions, in favour of the general adoption of swimming and life saving as a branch of instruction in schools, colleges, etc. Various awards and diplomas are granted by the Executive according to ability of candidates to render aid to those in danger of drowning. A *Handbook of Instruction* has been issued (price 1s.), giving full details as to the course of instruction. The Society has branches in all parts of the United Kingdom, Canada, India, South Africa, New Zealand, Sweden, Malta, Australia, and Italy. **President**, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; **Hon. Secretary**, Mr. William Henry. **Offices**, 8, Bayley Street, Bedford Square, London, W.C.

**Limitations, Statutes of.** These statutes limit the time within which a man may seek redress for an injury he has sustained. Lapse of time will not protect any one who has ever committed a crime from being prosecuted for it, unless, as regards certain statutory offences, a limit is fixed by any particular Act. Redress from a trustee for such a breach of trust as to constitute a fraud may always be had, however long the interval since its commission. But with this exception the remedy for any civil injury may be barred by lapse of time. An action of debt or covenant, if founded on a deed, must be brought within 20 years of breach; if founded on any less formal agreement, within 6 years of breach. Part payment of a debt, or payment of interest, is sufficient to prevent the Statute from running, as is also a written document or letter admitting the debt or promising to pay it; either of these will enable a creditor to sue even after the 6 years has

passed since the date of debt being contracted. An action to recover land must be brought within 12 years after the right to bring it first accrued. Should the right have accrued to a person under disability, as an infant or lunatic, an action may be brought within 12 years of its accruing, or within 6 years of the disability ending or the disabled person dying; but in no case of disability are more than 30 years to be allowed altogether. The above term of 12 years applies also to an action brought by a mortgagor to recover possession of his land, and to an action brought to recover money charged upon land by mortgage or otherwise. Only such arrears of rent as have accrued within 6 years before bringing an action for them can be recovered. Actions of trespass to goods, of assault, battery, wounding or imprisonment, must be brought within 4 years of the time when the injury was committed; actions for slander being limited to 2 years. Actions on penal statutes, if brought by the party aggrieved, are limited to 2 years; if brought by a common informer, are limited to 1 year. The lapse of 60 years bars actions for the recovery of real property, when brought by the Crown against a subject. The remedy in all the above cases may be lost by the lapse of time, but the right survives and may sometimes be made available in other ways than by action. Formal acknowledgment of a right by the person to whom it is adverse will render of no effect any lapse of time which has taken place, but time will run afresh from the acknowledgment. The law upon this subject is very complex and difficult.

**Literature, Royal Society of**, 20, Hanover Square, W. **Secretary**, Percy W. Ames, LL.D., F.S.A.

### LITERATURE, 1904.

As in previous issues, the works here mentioned form only a selection of those which promise to be of permanent value or have received special attention during the year. A new feature in the list is the addition of the price.

#### Art, Music, etc.

A prominent feature in art publications at the present time is the number of special "Series," mostly monographs, at popular prices. The one important series that does not consist of monographs is Heinemann's "Great Masters Series," each number of which gives several plates with descriptive text by Sir Martin Conway. More than twenty parts have already been published, at 5s. each.

Among the monograph series, of which numerous volumes have been published, are Methuen's "Little Books of Art," 2s. 6d. each; Newnes's "Art Library," 3s. 6d. each; Bell's "Miniature Series of Painters," 1s. each; Grevel's "Monographs on Artists," 4s. each; Bell's "Great Masters" of Painting and Sculpture, 5s. each; Scott Publishing Co.'s "Makers of British Art," 3s. 6d. each; and Duckworth's "Popular Library of Art," 2s. each.

The more sumptuous art publications of the year include:

**Romney**, a Biographical and Critical Essay, with Catalogue Raisonné, by Humphry Ward and W. Roberts, 2 vols. (Agnew & Sons, £12 12s. and £3 8s.).

**The History of Portrait Miniatures**, by G. C. Williamson, Litt.D., 2 vols. (Bell, £10 10s. net).

Rubens, by Max Rooses, translated by Harold Child, over 350 reproductions (*Duckworth*, £5 5s. net).

The Golden Age of Classic Christian Art, by Jean Paul Richter and A. C. Taylor (*Duckworth*, £5 5s. net).

Etchings of Rembrandt, by P. G. Hamerton, annotated catalogue by C. Dodgson (*Seeley*, £5 5s. net).

The Prado and its Masterpieces, by C. S. Ricketts (*Constable*, £5 5s.).

Selected Drawings from Old Masters in University Galleries and Library at Christ Church, Oxford, described by Sidney Colvin. Part II. (*Clarendon Press*, £3 3s. net).

Notes on the Authentic Portraits of Mary Queen of Scots, based on researches of late Sir G. Scharf, K.C.B., rewritten by Lionel Cust (*Murray*, £3 3s. net).

Phil May Folio (*Thacker*, £2 2s. net); and Phil May in Australia (*Edwards, Dunlop*, £1 1s.).

The Work of George W. Joy, with autobiographical sketch (*Cassell*, £2 2s. net).

Smaller works are:

Samuel Cousins, by A. Whitman, British Museum Department of Prints and Drawings (*Bell's* "19th-Century Mezzotinters," £1 5s. net).  
Cruikshank's Water Colours (*A. & C. Black*, £1.).

The following are contributions to the literature of art, most of them nicely illustrated:

Memorials of Edward Burne-Jones, by G. B. J., 2 vols. (*Macmillan*, 30s.).

Whistler as I Knew Him, by Mortimer Menpes (*Black*, £2).

George Morland, Life and Works, by George C. Williamson, Litt. D. (*Bell*, £1 5s. net).

Giovanni Costa, Life, Work, and Times, by Olivia Rossetti Agresti (*Richards*, £1 1s. net).

The Art of the Italian Renaissance, from the German of Heinrich Wölfflin, note by Sir W. Armstrong (*Heinemann*, 10s. 6d.).

Impressionist Painting, by Wynford Dewhurst (*Newnes*, £1 5s. net).

British Water-Colour Art, by Marcus B. Huish, LL.B. (*Black*, £1 net).

Japanese Art, by Sadakichi Hartmann (*Putnam*, 6s. net).

Japanese Illustration, by E. F. Strange, revised ed. (*Bell's* "Connoisseur Series," 6s. net).

Holland, Illustrated by Nico Jungman, text by Beatrix Jungman (*Black*, £1 net).

In sculpture and architecture there are:

Greek Sculpture, its Spirit and Principles, by E. von Mach, Ph.D., an American (Boston, U.S.A., *Ginn*, 15s. net).

The Mechanical Triumphs of the Ancient Egyptians (Pyramids, quarrying, building, etc.), by Commander F. M. Barber, U.S. Navy (*Kegan Paul*).

Architecture and other Arts, by Howard Crosby Butler, A.M. (*Heinemann*, £4 4s. net). Part II. of publications of an American archaeological expedition to Syria, 1899-1900.

Venice, by Mortimer Menpes, text by Dorothy Menpes, pictures in three-colour photography (*Black*, £1 net).

Next comes a group including

The Art of Heraldry, by A. C. Fox-Davies (*Jack*, £5 5s.), mainly a translation of Herr Ströhl's "Heraldischer Atlas," with British portion rewritten.

The Armoury of Windsor Castle, European Section, by Guy Francis Laking, M.V.O., F.S.A. (*Bradbury, Agnew*, £5 5s. net).

English and Scotch Wrought Iron Work, by Bailey S. Murphy (*Batsford*, £3 3s. net).

Arts and Crafts (*Hulchinson*, 1s. per no.), a new periodical with supplements giving designs.

Biographical Dictionary of Medallists, Coin, Gem, and Seal Engravers, etc., B.C. 500—A.D. 1900, compiled by L. Forrer, Vol. II. (*Spink*).

The 19th-Century Token Coinage of Great Britain, by W. J. Davis (*Spink*, £2 2s. net).

Pewter Plate, Historical and Descriptive Handbook, by H. J. L. J. Massé (*Bell*, 21s. net).

Porcelain, by E. Dillon (*Methuen's* "Connoisseur's Library," £1 5s. net).

History and Description of English Earthenware and Stoneware, to beginning of 19th Century, by W. Burton, F.C.S. (*Cassell*, £1 10s. net).

French and English Furniture, by Esther Singleton, illustrated by H. S. Nichols (*Hodder & Stoughton*, £2 2s.).

History of English Furniture, by P. Macquoid (*Lawrence & Bullen*), published in 20 monthly parts at 7s. 6d. net each.

The history of music is illustrated by the following:—

The World's Earliest Music, by Hermann Smith (*Reeves*, 6s.).

The Earliest English Music-Printing, to close of 16th century, by Robert Steele (illustrated Monographs, No. XI., printed at Chiswick Press for the Bibliographical Society).

Critical History of Opera, by A. Elson (*Seeley*, 5s. net).

Life of Richard Wagner, by W. Ashton Ellis, Vol. IV. (*Kegan Paul*, 16s. net).

Life of Sir Herbert Stanley Oakeley, by E. M. Oakeley (*Allen*, 10s. 6d. net).

### Biography.

At the head of this list may be placed the biographies of some notable men still living:—

Life of Joseph Chamberlain, by Louis Creswicke, Vols. I., II., and III. (*Caxton Publishing Co.*, 7s. 6d. net each vol.).

The Duke of Devonshire, a Personal and Political Biography, by H. Leach (*Methuen*, 12s. 6d. net).

Reminiscences of Sir Henry Hawkins, Baron Brampton, edited by Richard Harris, K.C., 2 vols. (*Arnold*, 30s. net.).

Notes from a Diary, 1892-95, by Sir M. E. Grant Duff, G.C.S.I., 2 vols. (*Murray*, 18s.).

Theodore Roosevelt, the Man and the Citizen, by Jacob A. Riis (*Hodder & Stoughton*, 7s. 6d. net).

Life of Florence Nightingale, by Sarah A. Tooley (*Bousfield*, 5s. net).

D'Israeli: a Study in Personality and Ideas (12s. 6d. net), and Life of Lord Beaconsfield, (3s. 6d.) by Walter Sichel (*Methuen*).

Life and Correspondence of Chief Justice Coleridge, by Ernest Hartley Coleridge, 2 vols. (*Heinemann*, 30s. net.).

William Cecil, Lord Burghley, edited by F. P. Barnard, F.S.A. (*Jack's Historical Monographs*, £2 2s. net.).

Life and Adventures of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, by W. Drummond Norie, completed in 4 vols. (*Caxton Publishing Co.*, 25s. each).

Lucretia Borgia, by Ferdinand Grigorovius, translated from German by J. Leslie Garner (*Murray*, 10s. 6d. net.).

Among lives of philosophers, essayists, and general litterateurs are the following:—

An Autobiography, by Herbert Spencer, 2 vols. (*Williams & Norgate*, 28s. net).



Autobiography, by Alexander Bain (*Longmans*, 14s. net).

The Life of Voltaire, by S. G. Tallentyre, 2 vols. (*Smith, Elder*, 21s.).

Matthew Arnold, and his Relation to the Thought of our Time, by W. Harbutt Dawson (*Putnam*, 7s. 6d. net).

Letters of Lord Acton, to Mary, daughter of W. E. Gladstone, edited, with memoir, by Herbert Paul (*Allen*, 15s. net).

New Letters of Thomas Carlyle, edited by Alexander Carlyle, 2 vols. (*Lane*, 25s. net).

Emile Zola: Novelist and Reformer, by Ernest Vizetelly (*Lane*, 21s. net).

Correspondence of William Cowper, by Thomas Wright, 4 vols. (*Hodder & Stoughton*, £3 3s.).

Shelley, an Essay by A. A. Jack, Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge (*Constable*, 3s. 6d. net).

William Blake, a Study of his Life and Art Work, by Irene Langridge (*Bell*, 10s. 6d. net).

Christopher Marlowe, and his Associates, by John H. Ingram (*Richards*, 12s. 6d. net).

Christopher Columbus, Vol. III., by John Boyd Thacker (*Putnam*, 36s. net).

Sir William Henry Flower, K.C.B., F.R.S., by C. J. Cornish, F.Z.S. (*Macmillan*, 8s. 6d. net).

Eleanor Ormerod, LL.D., Autobiography and Correspondence, edited by Robert Wallace (*Murray*, 21s. net).

Life and Letters of Henry Parry Liddon, D.D., by the Rev. J. O. Johnston, M.A., Principal Cuddesdon College (*Longmans*).

Life and Letters of Mandell Creighton, D.D., by his Wife, 2 vols. (*Longmans*, 28s. net).

Life of Frederic William Farrar, by his son, R. A. Farrar, M.D. (*Nisbet*, 6s.).

Letters of William Stubbs, Bishop of Oxford, 1825-1901, edited by William Holden Hutton, B.D. (*Constable*, 17s. 6d. net).

Early Associations of Archbishop Temple, by F. J. Snell (*Hutchinson*, 6s. net).

Father Damien, translated from the French of the Rev. Philibert Tauvel, SS.CC. (*Art and Book* Co., 2s. 6d. net).

The Epistles of Erasmus, from his earliest letters to his first year, translated by F. M. Nichols, Vol. II. (*Longmans*, 18s. net).

Lives and Legends of English Bishops and Kings. Mediæval Monks, etc., by Mrs. Arthur Bell (*Bell*, 14s.).

### Education.

#### Educational Theory:

Education as Adjustment: Educational Theory viewed in light of Contemporary Thought, by Prof. M. V. O'Shea (*Longmans*, 6s.).

Education through the Imagination, by Margaret McMillan (*Sonnenschein*, 3s. 6d.).

Desiderius Erasmus on Aim and Method of Education, by Prof. W. H. Woodward (*Camb. Univ. Press*, 4s. net).

Public Schools and Public Opinion, an Apology for Certain Methods in English Higher Education, by T. Pellatt (*Longmans*, 2s. 6d.).

Medical Inspection of School Children, by W. L. Mackenzie, M.A., M.D., and Edwin Matthew, M.A., M.B., &c. (*Edinburgh: Hodge*, 10s. 6d. net).

#### Educational Practice and History:

Progress of Education in England, by J. E. G. de Montmorency, LL.B. (*Knight's* "Local Government Library," 6s. net).

The Law of Public Education in England and Wales, by G. Edwardes Jones and J. C. G. Sykes, revised and enlarged edition (*Livingtons*, £1 1s. net).

Notes on German Schools, by William H. Winch, M.A., Inspector of Schools (*Longmans*, 6s.).

Progress of Education in India, 1897-8, 1901-2, 2 vols., by R. Nathan, C.I.E. (*Calcutta: Government Printing Office*, 10s. 6d.).

#### Universities and Secondary Schools:

Oxford and its Story, by Cecil Headlam (*Dent*, £1 1s. net).

Six Great Schoolmasters: Hawtrev, Moberly, Kennedy, Vaughan, Temple, and Bradley, by F. D. How (*Melhuen*, 7s. 6d.).

History of the High School of Stirling, by A. F. Hutchison, M.A., (*Mackay*, £1 1s.).

Murray started a new educational monthly in January 1904, called "School," edited by Laurie Magnus, the year's issue forming two volumes.

### Engineering and Industries.

The following few works possess more than a merely technical interest:—

Practical Ship Building, by A. Campbell Holms, Institute of Naval Architects, etc., 2 vols. (*Longmans*, £2 2s. net).

Pioneer Irrigation, a Manual for Colonial Farmers, by E. O. Mawson, M.I.C.E., etc. (*Crosby, Lockwood*, 10s. 6d. net).

Refuse Disposal and Power Production, by W. Goodrich (*Constable*, 16s. net); records progress in this matter throughout the world.

The Oil Fields of Russia, and the Russian Petroleum Industry, by A. Beeby Thompson, A.M.I. Mech. E. (*Crosby, Lockwood*, £3 3s. net).

Canada's Resources and Possibilities, by J. S. Jeans (*British Iron Trade Association*, 15s.). Deals especially with the iron and allied industries, and increase of trade with the mother country.

### Essays and General Literature.

The following works treat of literature historically:—

A History of Criticism and Literary Taste in Europe, by George Saintsbury: Vol. III. Modern Criticism (*Blackwood*, £1 net).

English Literature, by Richard Garnett, C.B., LL.D., and Edmund Gosse, M.A., LL.D.: Vols. II. and IV., completing the work (*Heinemann*, 16s. net each vol.).

English Literature and Society in 18th Century (Ford Lectures, 1903), by Leslie Stephen (*Duckworth*, 5s. net).

Main Currents in 19th-Century Literature, by George Brandes: Vol. V., Romantic School in France (*Heinemann*, 12s. net).

Literature of French Renaissance, by A. Tilley, Fellow and Lecturer, King's College, Cambridge (*Camb. Univ. Press*, 15s. net).

Recent Essays are:—

The Poet's Diary, edited by "Lamia" (the Laureate) (*Macmillan*, 7s. 6d.).

The Development of Maurice Maeterlinck, and Other Sketches of Foreign Writers, by W. L. Courtney (*Richards*, 3s. 6d. net).

Studies in Religion and Literature, by W. S. Lilly (*Chapman & Hall*, 12s. 6d. net).

Fragments of Prose and Poetry, by Frederic W. H. Myers, including six autobiographical chapters (*Longmans*, 9s. net).

Critical Papers in Literature, being all the reviews and articles traceable to Thackeray (*Macmillan*, 3s. 6d.); also

Thackeray's Letters to an American Family, with introduction by Lucy Baxter, and original drawings by Thackeray (*Smith, Elder*, 6s. net).

**Prophetic Books of William Blake**—Jerusalem, edited by E. R. D. MacLagan and A. G. B. Russell (*Bullen*, 6s. net).

**Studies in Dante**, by Edward Moore, D.D., (*Frowde*, 10s. 6d. net).

**Exiles of Eternity**, an Exposition of Dante's "Inferno," by the Rev. J. S. Carroll, M.A. (*Hodder & Sloughton*, 7s. 6d. net).

Shakespeareana include :

**William Shakespeare**, his Family and Friends, by the late Charles I. Elton, Q.C., edited by A. Hamilton Thompson (*Murray*, 15s. net).

**Studies in Shakespeare**, by J. Churton Collins (*Constable*, 7s. 6d.).

**The Praise of Shakespeare**, an Anthology, compiled by C. E. Hughes, preface by Sidney Lee (*Methuen*, 3s. 6d.).

Important Reprints are :—

**Works of Charles and Mary Lamb**, edited by E. V. Lucas (*Methuen*, 7s. 6d. each vol.).

**Lamb's Letters**, an enlarged re-issue of Canon Ainger's edition (*Macmillan*, 8s. net).

**Works of Ruskin**, Library Edition in 33 Vols., edited by E. T. Cook and A. Wedderburn (*Allen*, £1 1s. net each vol.).

The great Oxford English Dictionary appears regularly one section every quarter. The editors reached "Ree," with gaps between "Mandragon" and "O," and "Pargeted" and "Q." Dr. Bradley is editing the vol. "L—N," Dr. Murray the vol. "O—P," and Mr. Craigie the vol. "Q—S" (*Clarendon Press*, 5s. each quarterly section).

**The English Dialect Dictionary**, edited by Dr. Joseph Wright, reached the end of the fifth volume, finishing the letter "S" (*Frowde*, 15s. net each vol.).

**English-Irish Dictionary**, compiled and edited by the Rev. P. S. Dinneen (*Nutt*, 7s. 6d. net).

**Japanese Grammar Self-Taught**, by H. J. Weintz (*Marlborough*, 5s.).

**Hossfeld's Japanese Grammar**, by H. J. Weintz (*Hirschfeld*, 10s. 6d. net).

**Chinese Made Easy**, by W. B. Brouner and Fung Yuet Mow, with introduction by H. A. Giles, LL.D. (*Macmillan*, £1 5s. net).

Among new periodicals are :—

**The Celtic Review**, quarterly, edited by Professor Mackinnon and Miss E. C. Carmichael (*Edinburgh* : Macleod, 2s. 6d. net each part).

**Erin**, the Journal of the School of Irish Learning, Dublin, edited by Kuno Meyer and J. Strachan (*Dublin* : Hodges, Figgis, 6s. net each part).

As a work *sui generis* should be mentioned J. M. Robertson's **Courses of Study**, a valuable introduction to all kinds of study for the guidance of the private student (*Watts*, 8s. 6d. net).

Arrowsmith published **Lean's Collectanea**, the notes made by the late Vincent Strickey Lean, who studied the proverbs of all nations, and bequeathed his MSS. to the British Museum, five vols. (£5 5s. net).

### Fiction.

The number of works of considerable merit was much greater than space will allow us to mention individually ; hence only those can be named that possess some special interest. Except when otherwise stated, the price of each work is 6s.).

**A Lost Eden**, by Miss Braddon, (*Hutchinson*).

**A Book of Ghosts** (*Methuen*), and **Siegfried Dean**, by S. Baring-Gould.

**The Prodigal Son**, by Hall Caine (*Heinemann*).

**Angelo Bastiani**, by Lionel Cust (*Constable*).

**Whoever Shall Offend . . .**, by Marion Crawford (*Macmillan*).

**The Adventures of Elizabeth in Rügen**, by the author of "Elizabeth and her German Garden," (*Macmillan*).

**Theophano**, the Crusade of the Tenth Century, by Frederic Harrison (*Chapman & Hall*, 10s. 6d. net).

**Double Harness**, by Anthony Hope (*Hutchinson*).

**Traffics and Discoveries**, by Rudyard Kipling (*Macmillan*).

**A Daughter of the Snows** (*Isbister*), **The Faith of Men** (*Heinemann*), and **The Sea-Wolf** (*Heinemann*), by Jack London.

**The Last Hope**, and **Tomaso's Fortune** (*Smith, Elder*), posthumous books by Henry Seton Merriman.

**The Veil of the Temple**, or **From Night to Twilight** (*Murray*), by W. H. Mallock.

**A Ladder of Swords**, by Sir Gilbert Parker (*Heinemann*).

**The Farm of the Dagger**, by Eden Phillpotts (*Newnes*, 3s. 6d.).

**The Abbess of Vlaze**, by Stanley J. Weyman (*Longmans*).

**The Food of the Gods**, and **How it Came to Earth**, by H. G. Wells (*Macmillan*), is a sociological dream in scientific fairyland.

**The Land of Silence** (*Nash*), and **The Hermit of Bonneville** (*Richards*), both by G. B. Burgin.

**Emmanuel Burden**, by Hilaire Belloc (*Methuen*).

**The Never-Never Land**, by Wilson Barrett (*Nash*).

**The Napoleon of Notting Hill**, by G. K. Chesterton (*Lane*).

**Veranilda**, by George Gissing (*Constable*). Printed as left, nearly finished, when the author died.

**The Brethren**, by Rider Haggard (*Cassells*).

**The Queen's Quair**, by Maurice Hewlett (*Macmillan*).

**Charms**, or an Old-World Sensation, by Earl of Iddesleigh (*Lane*).

**Tommy and Co.**, by Jerome K. Jerome (*Hutchinson*).

**The Heart of Penelope**, by Mrs. Belloc Lowndes (*Heinemann*).

**Dorothea**, by Maarten Maartens (*Constable*).

**Fort Amity**, by A. T. Quiller-Couch (*Murray*).

**Broke of Covenden**, by J. C. Snaith (*Constable*).

**The Tiger of Muscovy** : a Romance of the Time of Ivan the Terrible, by Fred Wishaw (*Longmans*).

Most of the well-known novelists were also represented by one, two, or even three works.

A few translated novels must not be overlooked :—

**Lieut. Bilse's Life in a Garrison Town** (*Lane*).

**Life in a Crack Regiment** : a novel of German Military Manners and Morals, by Baron von Schlicht (*Unwin*).

**Morganatic**, by Max Nordau, translated by Elizabeth Lee (*Chatto & Windus*).

**Yvette and Other Stories**, by Guy de Maupassant, translated by A. G., with preface by J. Conrad (*Duckworth*).

Of the multitudinous books for children we mention only Andrew Lang's **Brown Fairy Book** (*Longmans*, 6s.); and Captain Arthur O. Vaughan's **Old Hendrik's Tales**, animal stories current among the Hottentots, and similar to those of Uncle Remus (*Longmans*, 6s.).



**History and Archaeology.**

**The Rock Tombs of El Amarna**, by N. De G. Davies, Part I. ("Archæological Survey of Egypt," 13th Memoir, *Egypt Exploration Fund Offices*, £1 5s.).

**Tombs of the 3rd Egyptian Dynasty at Reqaq-nah and Bêt Khallâf**, by J. Garstang, B.Litt., F.S.A. ("Report of Excavations," 1901-2, *Constable*, £1 1s. net).

**Code of Hammurabi, King of Babylon** about 2250 B.C., by R. F. Harper, Ph.D. Chicago University (*Lusac*, 18s. net).

**Keltic Researches, Studies in History and Distribution of Ancient Goidelic Language and Peoples**, by E. W. B. Nicholson (*Frowde*, £1 1s. net).

**Excavations at Phylakopi in Melos**, conducted by the British School at Athens, Supplementary Paper, No. 4 (*Macmillan*, £1 10s. net).

**Warrington's Roman Remains**, eight years' exploration on site of Roman Oppidum (Warrington: *Mackie*, 5s. net).

**The Cambridge Modern History**, edited by A. W. Ward, Litt.D., G. W. Prothero, Litt.D., and Stanley Leathes, M.A. Of this great work the eighth volume in the number of the series, the fourth in order of publication, has appeared, containing **The French Revolution** (*Cambridge University Press*, 16s. net).

**Asser's Life of King Alfred**, with Annals of St. Neots, erroneously ascribed to Asser, edited by W. H. Stevenson, M.A., late Fellow of Exeter, Oxford (*Frowde*, 12s. net).

**Introductory History of England**, from Earliest Times to close of Middle Ages, by C. R. L. Fletcher, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford (*Murray*, 7s. 6d. net). A specially readable book.

**The Domesday Boroughs**, by Adolphus Ballard, B.A., LL. B. (*Clarendon Press*, 6s. 6d. net). A work of original research.

**Queen Elizabeth and the Levant Company**, edited by the Rev. H. G. Rosedale, M.A., D.D., F.R.S.L. (*Frowde*, 10s. 6d. net). Based on a document discovered by Dr. Rosedale in the Record Office.

**Social Life under the Stuarts**, by Elizabeth Godfrey (*Richards*, 12s. 6d. net).

**The Adventures of James II.**, by the author of "Life of Sir Kenelm Digby," etc., with introduction by the Right Rev. F. A. Gasquet, D.D. (*Longmans*, 13s. 6d. net).

**Juniper Hall** (in Surrey), Rendezvous of illustrious personages during the French Revolution, including Alexandre D'Arblay and Fanny Burney, by Constance Hill (*Lane*, 21s. net).

**History of British Empire in 19th Century**, by Marcus R. P. Dorman, Vol. II., Wellington's Campaigns and Policy of Castlereagh, 1806-1825 (*Kegan Paul*, 25s. net).

**The History of Twenty-five Years, 1856-1881**, by Sir Spencer Walpole, K.C.B., Vols. I. and II., 1856-70 (*Longmans*, 24s. net).

**History of England**, by the Rev. J. Frank Bright, D.D.: Period V., Imperial Reaction, 1880-1901, with maps and plans (*Longmans*, 4s. 6d.).

**History of Scotland from the Roman Occupation**, by Andrew Lang: Vol. III., from accession of Charles I. to the Convention (*Blackwood*, 15s. net).

**Social History of Ancient Ireland**, by P. W. Joyce, 2 vols. (*Longmans*, £1 1s. net).

**Illustrations of Irish History and Topography**,

mainly of 17th century, by C. Litton Falkiner (*Longmans*, 18s. net).

The ninth volume of Emile Ollivier's history of **L'Empire Liberal**, is exceptionally interesting to English students (*Paris: Garnier Frères*, 3 fr. 50 c.).

**Napoleonic Empire in Southern Italy and Rise of the Secret Societies**, by R. M. Johnston, 2 vols. (*Macmillan*, £1 net).

**Napoleonic Studies**, by J. Holland Rose, Litt.D. (*Bell*, 7s. 6d. net).

**Lectures on European History**, by W. Stubbs, D.D., ed. by A. Hassall (*Longmans*, 12s. 6d. net).

**Russian Affairs**, by Geoffrey Drage (*Murray*, £1 1s. net).

**Bryden's History of South Africa** (*Sands*, 6s.).

**History of Colony of Victoria**, by H. Gyles Turner, Fellow of Institute of Bankers, London, F.R.G.S. 2 vols. (*Longmans*, £1 1s.).

**Japan and China**, Vols. XI. and XII., their history, arts, and literature, by Captain F. Brinkley (*Jack*, 14s. net each vol.).

**History of Japan**, during century of early foreign intercourse, 1542-1651, by James Murdoch, in collaboration with Isoh Yamagata (*Chronicle Office*, Kobe, Japan, \$6).

**Story of Japan** by D. Murray, Ph.D., and **Story of Russia**, by W. R. Morfill, new war editions, with fresh illustrations and supplementary chapters, of works in "Story of the Nations Series" (*Unwin*, 5s. each).

**Sketch of Chinese History**, by the Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D. President St. John's College, Shanghai (*Unwin*, 6s. net).

**Exploration of Tibet**, its History from 1623 to 1904, by G. Sandberg, (*Calcutta: Thacker & Spink*, 8s. net).

**The Great Delhi Durbar**, by Stephen Wheeler (*Murray*, £2 2s.).

**The Fight for Canada**, by William Wood, Major 8th Royal Rifles, Canadian Militia, etc., (*Constable*, £1 1s. net).

**History of North America**, in 20 vols.: Vols. I. to IV., edited by Guy Carleton Lee, Ph.D. (Printed for subscribers only, *Barrie*, Philadelphia, \$6 each vol.).

**The American Colonies in 17th Century**, by Herbert L. Osgood, Ph.D., 2 vols. (*Macmillan*, £1 1s. net).

**Reminiscences of the American Civil War**, by Gen. J. B. Gordon, Confederate Army (*Constable*, 16s. net).

**History of South America, 1854-1904**, by C. E. Akers (*Murray*, £1 1s. net).

**Concise History of Freemasonry**, by R. F. Gould, Past Senior Grand Deacon of England (*Gale & Polden*, 10s. 6d.).

**London in the Time of the Tudors**, by Sir Walter Besant (*Black*, £1 10s. net).

**The Victoria History of Counties of England: Bedfordshire**, Vol. I., edited by H. A. Doubleday and W. Page, F.S.A. (*Constable*: to subscribers only).

**The Ancient Capital of Scotland**, by Samuel Cowan, J.P., 2 vols. (*Simpkin, Marshall*, 30s. net).

**Edinburgh and its Story**, by Oliphant Smeaton, illustrated (*Dent*, £1 1s. net).

**Law, Politics, and Economics.**

**Economic Method and Economic Fallacies**, by W. W. Carlie, author of "Evolution of Modern Money" (*Arnold*, 10s. 6d. net).

**Work and Wages**, in continuation of Lord Brassey's "Work and Wages": Part I., Foreign Competition, by Sydney J. Chapman, introduction by Lord Brassey (*Longmans*, 7s. 6d. net).

The Society of To-morrow, by G. de Molinari, translated by P. H. Lee Warner (*Unwin*, 6s.).

Economic Inquiries and Studies, by Sir Robert Giffen, K.C.B., 2 vols. (*Bell*, 21s. net).

A Geometrical Political Economy, by H. Cunningham, C.B. (*Frowde*, 2s. 6d. net).

The Lancashire Cotton Industry, by S. J. Chapman Stanley (*Sherratt & Hughes*, 7s. 6d. net). No. 1 of Economic Series published by Manchester University.

Industrial Organisation in 16th and 17th Centuries, by G. Unwin (*Frowde*, 7s. 6d. net).

Work and Labour, Compendium of Law affecting conditions of manual work, by R. M. Minton-Senhouse (*Sweet & Maxwell*, 16s.).

The Common Sense of Municipal Trading, by Bernard Shaw (*Constable*, 2s. 6d.).

The Political Theories of the Ancient World, by Dr. W. W. Willoughby (*Longmans*, 6s. net).

History of Mediæval Political Theory in the West, by R. W. and A. J. Carlyle: Vol. I., Second Century to Ninth (*Blackwood*, 15s. net).

The Development of European Polity, by Henry Sidgwick (*Macmillan*, 10s. net).

Outlines of Comparative Politics, by B. E. Hammond (*Rivingtons*, 7s. 6d. net).

A Century of American Diplomacy, by John W. Foster (*New York: Houghton, Mifflin*, 14s. net).

American Diplomatic Questions, by John B. Henderson (*Macmillan*, 14s. net).

America's Foreign Policy, by Theodore S. Woolsey (*New York: Century Company*).

Addresses and Messages of Theodore Roosevelt, 1902-4 (*Putnams*, 6s.).

China's Business Methods and Policy, by T. R. Jernigan (*Unwin*, 12s. net).

Russia: her Strength and her Weakness, by Wolf von Schierbrand, Ph.D. (*Putnam*, 7s. 6d. net).

A Russo-Chinese Empire, translation of Ular's "Un Empire Russo-Chinois" (*Constable*, 7s. 6d.).

King Leopold's Rule in Africa, by E. D. Morel (*Heinemann*, 15s. net).

There remain a number of works dealing with sociological problems, that deserve mention:

Reports of Cambridge Anthropological Expedition to Torres Straits: Vol. V., Sociology, Magic, and Religion of the Western Islanders (*Cambridge University Press*, 25s. net).

Sociology, the Science of Human Society, by J. H. W. Stuckenbury, LL.D., 2 vols. (*Putnams*, 21s. net).

History of Matrimonial Institutions, by G. E. Howard, Ph.D., 3 vols. (*Unwin*, £2 2s. net).

The English People: a Study of their Political Psychology, by Emile Boutmy, translated by E. English, introduction by J. E. C. Bodley (*Unwin*, 16s.).

Physical Deterioration, its Causes and the Cure, by A. Watt Smyth (*Murray*, 6s. net).

### Military and Naval.

History of the Volunteer Infantry, by Robert Potter Berry, late Lieut. 6th West Yorks Rifle Volunteers (*Simpkin Marshall*, £1 5s. net).

Diary of Sir John Moore, edited by Major-Gen. Sir J. F. Maurice, K.C.B., 2 vols. (*Arnold*, £1 10s. net).

Napoleon, by T. A. Dodge, U.S. Army, in 4 vols.: vols. 1 and 2 (*Gay & Bird*, 18s. net each vol.). A history of the art of war from beginning of French Revolution to end of 18th century.

Administration of the American Revolutionary Army, by Louis Clinton Hatch, Ph.D. (*Longmans*, 7s. 6d.).

"The Log Series," published by *The Westminster Press*, at 4s. each vol. The Commission of H.M.S. "Royal Arthur," Flagship Australian Station, 1901-4, by H. Callow; Commission of H.M.S. "Perseus," East Indies, etc., 1901-4, by A. Reeve; Log of H.M.S. "Argonaut," 1900-1904, China Station, by E. G. Awning and F. J. Bentley; and a number of others.

The New American Navy, by John D. Long, Secretary of Navy from 1897 to 1902 (*Richards*, £1 1s. net).

The Imperial Japanese Navy, by F. T. Jane, assisted by Officers in the Japanese Navy (*Thacker*, £1 1s. net).

### Philosophy.

Reflections suggested by the New Theory of Matter: Presidential Address before British Association, by Arthur James Balfour, M.P. (*Longmans*, 1s. net).

The Pathway to Reality, Stage the Second: "Gifford Lectures," 1903-4, by Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane, M.P., LL.D., K.C. (*Murray*, 10s. 6d. net).

Scientific Fact and Metaphysical Reality, by Robert Brandon Arnold (*Macmillan*, 10s. net).

Philosophy as Scientia Scientiarum, by Robert Flint, D.D., LL.D., (*Blackwood*, 12s. 6d. net).

History of European Thought in 19th Century, by J. T. Merz: Vol. II. and last (*Blackwood*, 15s. net).

The Winged Destiny, Studies in the Spiritual History of the Gael, by Fiona Macleod (*Chapman & Hall*, 6s.).

The Double Garden, by Maurice Maeterlinck, transl. by Alex. Teixeira de Mattos (*Allen*, 5s. net).

The Shaikhs of Morocco in the 16th Century, by T. H. Weir, M.R.A.S. (*Edinburgh: Morton*, 6s.). Sketches of Mahomedan Teachers and Mystics.

The Ethics of the Greek Philosophers—Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, by Prof. H. J. Hyslop, Professor in Columbia University (*New York and London: Higgins*).

Recent Tendencies in Ethics, by W. R. Sorley, Hon. LL.D. (*Edinburgh: Blackwood*, 2s. 6d. net).

The Book of the Simple Way of Lao-Tze, new translation, with introduction and commentary by W. Gorn Old, M.R.A.S. (*Welby*, 3s. 6d. net).

Wu Wei, a Phantasy based on the Philosophy of Lao-Tse, from the Dutch of Henri Borel, translated by Meredith Lanson (*Lusac*, 3s. net).

Williams & Norgate have begun a popular re-issue of the works of Herbert Spencer, the first volume containing *First Principles* (7s. 6d.).

### Poetry and the Drama.

A Channel Passage and Other Poems, by Algernon Swinburne (*Chatto & Windus*, 7s.).

The Testament of a Prime Minister, by John Davidson (*Grant Richards*, 3s. 6d. net).

The Return to Nature, by Madame Mary Duclaux, formerly known as Mary Robinson, and Madame Darmesteter (*Chapman & Hall*, 1s. 6d.).

Sweet Hours, by Carmen Sylva (*Everett*, 2s. 6d.).

Songs of the Sea Children, by Bliss Carmen (*Murray*, 2s. 6d. net).

The Centaur's Booty, The Rout of the Amazons, The Gazelles and other Poems, Pan's Prophecy, and To Leda, and other Poems, by T. Sturge Moore (*Duckworth*, 1s. net each).

Poems, by Alfred Noyes (*Blackwood*, 7s. 6d. net).

Poems, by R. Henderson Bland (*Gay & Bird*).

A Masque of May Morning, by W. Graham Robertson (*Lane*, 5s. net).



On Echoing Shores, and Other Verses, and Lost Masterpieces, by St. John Hankin (*Constable*, 3s. 6d. net).

The Hundred Windows, by H. D. Lowry (*Elkin Mathews*, 3s. 6d.).

The Quatrains of Hali, a contemporary Hindu poet, with English translation by G. E. Ward (*Frowde*, 2s. 6d. net).

Reprints and collected editions include:

Swinburne's Poems, in 6 vols.: Vol. I. Poems and Ballads—First Series (*Chatto & Windus*, 6s. net each vol.).

Works of Heinrich Heine: Vol. IX. The Book of Songs, translated by T. Brooksbank; Vol. X., New Poems, translated by Margaret Armour (*Heinemann*).

Poems of Christina Georgina Rossetti, memoir and notes by William M. Rossetti, final and complete edition (*Macmillan*, 7s. 6d.).

Elizabethan Sonnets, newly arranged, introduction by Sidney Lee, 2 vols. (*Constable*, 8s. net). These volumes belong to the re-issue of "Arber's English Garner."

History of British Poetry, from the earliest times to the beginning of 20th century, by F. St. John Corbett, M.A., Trin. Coll., Dublin (*Gay & Bird*, 15s. net).

History of Ottoman Poetry, by the late E. J. W. Gibb, M.R.A.S.: Vol. III., edited by E. G. Browne (*Luzac*, 21s. net).

#### Dramatic Works.

The Dynasts, by Thomas Hardy: Part I. (*Macmillan*, 4s. 6d. net).

The Sin of David, by Stephen Phillips (*Macmillan*, 4s. 6d. net).

By Order of the Czar, in 5 acts, by Joseph Hatton (*Hutchinson*, 2s. 6d.).

Thrytho, by E. Hamilton Moore (*Sherratt & Hughes*, 4s. 6d. net).

The Fire-Bringer, by W. V. Moody, being the second member of a trilogy, of which "The Masque of Judgment" was the first (*Gay & Bird*, 5s. net).

The Hour-Glass, Cathleen Ni Houlihan, and other plays, by W. B. Yeats, Vols. II. and III. of plays for an Irish Theatre (*Bullen*, 3s. 6d. net each).

Dictionary of the Drama, edited by W. Davenport Adams, in 2 vols. (*Chatto & Windus*).

Works of Beaumont and Fletcher: Vol. I., "The Maid's Tragedy," and four other plays (*Bell*, 10s. 6d. net each vol.).

John Dryden, 2s. vols. of "The Mermaid Series" (*Unwin*, 2s. 6d. net each).

#### Religion.

Books dealing critically with the Old Testament include:—

The Beginnings of Hebrew History, by C. F. Kent, Ph.D., Professor of Bible History at Yale ("Student's Old Testament," Vol. I., *Hodder & Stoughton*, 12s. net).

Theology of Old Testament, by late A. B. Donaldson, D.D., LL.D., Professor Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis, New College, Edinburgh, edited by S. D. F. Salmond, D.D. (*Clark's* "International Theological Library," 12s.).

Book of Psalms, from a revised text, with notes and introduction by T. K. Cheyne, D.Litt., D.D., 2 vols. (*Kegan Paul*, £1 12s. net).

Books dealing with the New Testament are: The Oxyrhynchus Papyri, Part IV. containing another copy of the Logia of Jesus first dis-

covered in 1897, edited by Dr. B. P. Grenfell and Dr. A. S. Hunt (*Egypt Exploration Fund*).

New Sayings of Jesus and Fragment of a Lost Gospel, from Oxyrhynchus, edited by Grenfell and Hunt (*Frowde*, 1s. net).

Introduction to the New Testament, by Adolf Jülicher, translated by Janet Penrose Ward, with prefatory note by Mrs. Humphry Ward (*Smith, Elder*, 16s.).

Life of Jesus, by Oscar Holtzmann, D.D., translated by J. T. Bealby and M. A. Canney (*Black*, 15s. net).

The Gospels as Historical Documents: Part I., The Early Use of the Gospels, by Vincent H. Stanton, D.D., Ely Professor of Divinity, Cambridge (*University Press*, 7s. 6d. net).

Beginnings of Christianity, Vol. II. Development of the Church, by Paul Wernle, translated by the Rev. G. A. Bienemann, and edited by the Rev. W. D. Morrison, LL.D. (*Williams & Norgate's* "Theological Translation Library," 10s. 6d.).

The following are written from a historical standpoint:

Early Eastern Christianity, St. Margaret's Lectures, 1904, on the Syriac-speaking Church, by F. Crawford Burkitt, Lecturer on Palæography, Cambridge University (*Murray*, 6s. net).

Reformation and Renaissance (circa 1377—1610), by J. M. Stone, giving an account of the two revolutionary movements "from the standpoint of the old religion" (*Duckworth*, 16s. net).

English Church in Reigns of Elizabeth and James I., 1558—1625, by W. H. Frere: Vol. V. of "History of the English Church," edited by the late Dean of Winchester and the Rev. W. Hunt (*Macmillan*, 7s. 6d.).

Commonwealth England, and From the Restoration of 1660 to the Revolution of 1688 ("Eras of Nonconformity"), by John Brown, D.D. (*National Council of Evangelical Free Churches*, 1s. 6d. each).

Lives of English Martyrs, declared Blessed by Leo XIII. in 1886 and 1895: Vol. I., Martyrs under Henry VIII., edited by Dom. Bede Camm, O.S.B. (*Burns & Oates*, 7s. 6d. net).

The Free Church of Scotland Appeals, 1903—4, edited by R. L. Orr: authorised report of pleadings in Court of Session and House of Lords (*Edinburgh: Macniven & Wallace*, 5s. net).

Dealing with versions of the Scriptures are: Fourteenth-Century English Biblical Version, of which 5 MSS. are extant, edited by Anna C. Paves, Fellow of Newnham College, Cambridge (*Camb. Univ. Press*, 10s. net).

Historical Catalogue of Printed Editions of Holy Scripture in Library of British and Foreign Bible Society, compiled by T. H. Darlow, M.A., and H. F. Moule, M.A., 2 vols.: Vol. I., English (*London: Bible House*).

Story of the Bible Society, by W. Canton (*Murray*, 6s.).

Contemporary controversies, more particularly between the orthodox and the rationalising sections of thinkers, have produced a number of interesting works.

The Religions of Authority and the Religion of the Spirit, by the late Auguste Sabatier, with memoir by Jean Réville, and note by Madame Sabatier (*Williams & Norgate's* "Theological Translation Library," 10s. 6d.).

What is Christianity? by Adolf Harnock, translated by T. B. Saunders, third and revised edition (*Williams & Norgate's* "Crown Theological Library," 5s.).

The Value of the Bible, and Other Sermons (1902-1904), by H. Henslow Henson, D.D. (*Macmillan*, 6s.).

Haeckel's Contribution to Religion, by A. S. Morris (*Watts*, 6d.). Defence of Haeckel.

Selections from the Literature of Theism, edited by A. Caldecott, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, King's College, London, and H. R. Mackintosh, United Free Church, Aberdeen (*Clark*, 7s. 6d. net).

A Soul's Emancipation, a Record of Personal Experience, by F. F. Granjon, a seceded French priest, translated by R. C. Faithfull (*Stock*, 5s.).

Faith and Morals, by W. Herrmann, D.D., a Marburg professor, friend and expositor of Ritschl, translated by Donald Matheson and R. W. Stewart (*Williams & Norgate*, 5s.).

The Gospel and Human Life, Sermons by Alfred Ainger, LL.D. (*Macmillan*, 6s.).

Dr. Hastings' Dictionary of the Bible, an extra volume containing articles that needed separate treatment, indices, and maps (*Clark*, £1 8s.).

The Jewish Cyclopædia, in Vol. VII. embraced Italy—Leon (*Funk & Wagnall*, 25s. each vol.).

Hodder & Stoughton brought out a Protestant Dictionary, edited by the Rev. Charles H. H. Wright, D.D., and the Rev. Charles Neil, M.A. (15s. net).

Works treating of non-Christian religions : The Evolution of Theology in the Greek Philosophers, "Gifford Lectures," 1900-1 and 1901-2, by Edward Caird, Master of Balliol, Oxford, 2 vols. (*Glasgow : MacLachlan*, 14s. net).

Prolegomena to the Study of the Greek Religion, by Jane E. Harrison, with appendix on the Orphic Tablets, by G. G. A. Murray (*Camb. Univ. Press*, 15s.).

Christianity in Talmud and Midrash, collection of passages in Rabbinical literature down to middle of 4th century referring to Christianity, by R. T. Herford (*Williams & Norgate*, 18s. net).

Dictionary of Faiths and Folklore, etc., by W. Carew Hazlitt, 2 vols. (*Reeves & Turner*, £1 1s.).

### Science and Medicine.

The Mammals of Great Britain and Ireland, by J. G. Millais, F.Z.S., richly illustrated : Vol. I. (*Longmans*, £6 6s. net each vol.).

Collections in the Natural History Department of British Museum, Vol. I. (*British Museum*, 15s.).

Fauna and Geography of Maldives and Laccadive Archipelagoes, Work of Expedition in 1899-1900, Vol. II., Part III., edited by J. Stanley Gardiner, M.A. (*Camb. Univ. Press*, 15s. net).

British Fresh-Water Fishes, by Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., F.R.S. ("Woburn Library of Natural History," *Hutchinson*, 12s. 6d. net).

British Salt-Water Fishes, by F. G. Afslalo, with chapter on Artificial Culture of Sea Fish, by R. B. Marston ("Woburn Library of Natural History," *Hutchinson*, 12s. 6d. net).

Butterflies and Moths of the Country Side, by F. E. Hulme, F.L.S., F.S.A. (*Hutchinson*, in 13 sixpenny parts).

Classification of Flowering Plants, by A. B. Rendle, D.Sc., of the British Museum : Vol. I. Gymnosperms and Monocotyledons ("Camb. Biological Series," *Camb. Univ. Press*, 10s. 6d. net).

The British Freshwater Algae, by G. S. West, A.R.C.S., Prof. Nat. Hist. Cirencester ("Camb. Biological Series," *Camb. Univ. Press*, 10s. 6d. net).

The Tertiary Igneous Rocks of Skye (Geological Survey), by A. Harker, M.A., F.R.S. (*Stanford*, 9s.).

20th-Century Atlas of Microscopical Petrography, Part I. (*Murby*, 10s., or 7s. to subscribers).

Earthquakes in the Light of the New Seismology, by Major C. E. Dutton, U.S.A. ("Progressive Science Series," *Murray*, 6s. net).

An Attempt towards a Chemical Conception of the Ether, by D. Mendeléeff, translated by George Kamensky, A.R.S.M., of Imp. Mint, St. Petersburg (*Longmans*, 2s. net).

Elements of Chemistry, by M. Pattison Muir, M.A., Fellow and Professor in Chemistry, Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb. (*Churchill*, 10s. 6d. net).

Radio-Activity, treated from the standpoint of the Disintegration Theory, by Fred. Soddy, M.A. ("Electrician" Publishing Co., 6s. 6d. net).

Radio-Activity, by E. Rutherford, D.Sc. F.R.S., &c. ("Cambridge Physical Series," *Univ. Press*, 6s. net).

Becquerel Rays and Properties of Radium, by the Hon. R. J. Strutt, Fellow of Trin. Coll., Camb. (*Arnold*, 8s. 6d. net).

Baltimore Lectures on Molecular Dynamics and Wave Theory of Light, by Lord Kelvin (*Camb. Univ. Press*, 15s. net).

Collected Mathematical Papers of J. J. Sylvester : Vol. I., 1837-53, with prefatory note by H. F. Baker (*Camb. Univ. Press*, 18s. net).

Mathematical and Physical Papers, Vol. IV., by the late G. G. Stokes, Bart., &c. (*Camb. Univ. Press*, 15s.).

Technological and Scientific Dictionary, edited by G. F. Goodchild and C. F. Tweney, complete in 15 monthly parts (*Newnes*, 1s. net each part).

In medical literature may be mentioned :

English Medicine in Anglo-Saxon Times, by J. F. Payne, M.D. ("Fitzpatrick Lectures," 1903, *Frowde*, 8s. 6d. net).

Blood Immunity and Blood Relationship, investigations conducted in Pathological Laboratory, Camb., 1902, by G. H. F. Nuttall, M.A., M.D., &c., G. S. Graham-Smith, M.A. M.B., &c., and T. S. P. Strangeways, M.A., M.R.C.S. (*Camb. Univ. Press*, 15s. net).

The Confessions of a Physician, by "V. Veresaeff" (V. Smidovitch), translated from Russian by Simeon Linden (*Richards*, 7s. 6d.). This book caused a great sensation in Russia.

### Travel, Topography, and Sport.

Japan, by the Japanese, a Survey by its Highest Authorities, edited by A. Stead (*Heinemann*, £1 net).

Present-Day Japan, by Augusta M. Campbell Davidson, M.A. (*Unwin*, £1 1s.).

Japan, Aspects and Destinies, by W. Petrie Watson (*Richards*, 12s. 6d. net).

Japan and her People, by Anna C. Hartshorne, 2 vols. (*Kegan Paul*, £1 1s. net).

Queer Things about Japan, by Douglas Sladen (*Treherne*, £1 1s. net).

Dai Nippon, the Britain of the East, by H. Dyer, C.E., D.Sc. (*Blackie*, 12s. 6d. net).

Impressions of Japan, by George H. Rittner (*Murray*, 10s. 6d. net).

Far Eastern Impressions, by F. G. Hatch, M.P., Japan, Korea, China (*Hutchinson*, 6s. net).

Japan To-day, by J. A. B. Sherer, Ph.D. (*Kegan Paul*, 6s. net).

The Gems of the East, by A. Henry Savage Landor, 2 vols., record of journey through Philippine and Sulu Islands (*Macmillan*, £1 10s. net).

Manchuria and Korea, by H. J. Whigham (*Isbister*, 7s. 6d.).



**Manchu and Muscovite**, by B. L. Putnam Weale: letters from Manchuria during autumn of 1903, with Historical Sketch (*Macmillan*, 10s. net).

**My Chinese Note-Book**, by Lady Susan Townley (*Methuen*, 10s. 6d. net).

**Europe and the Far East**, by Sir R. K. Douglas (*Camb. Univ. Press*, 7s. 6d.).

**Through the Highlands of Siberia**, by Major H. G. C. Swayne, R.E. (*Rowland Ward*, 12s. 6d. net).

**Tibet and the Tibetans**, by Mons. Grenard, translated by A. Teixeira de Mattos (*Hutchinson*, 10s. 6d.).

**Through the Unknown Pamirs**, second Danish Exploration, 1898-9, by O. Olufsen (*Heinemann*, 15s. net).

**On the Outskirts of Empire in Asia**, by the Earl of Ronaldshay, F.R.G.S. (*Blackwood*, £1 1s. net).

**The Web of Indian Life**, by the Sister Nivedita (Margaret E. Noble) of Ramakrishna-Vivekananda (*Heinemann*, 7s. 6d.).

**By Nile and Euphrates**, by H. Valentine Greene, member of Babylonian Expedition sent by University of Pennsylvania (*Clark*, 8s. 6d. net).

**Dar-ul-Islam**, Journey of Asiatic Provinces of Turkey, by Mark Sykes (*Bickers*, 15s. net).

**In the Palaces of the Sultan**, by Anna Bowman Dodd, an American writer (*Heinemann*, 16s. net).

**Three Years in Klondyke**, by Jeremiah Lynch (*Arnold*, 12s. 6d. net).

**Sport and Travel in the Northland of Canada**, by David T. Hanbury (*Arnold*, 16s. net).

**Canada in the 20th Century**, by M. Bradley (*Constable*, 16s. net).

**Greater America**, by Archibald R. Colquhoun (*Harper & Bros.*, 16s.).

**The Countries of the King's Award**, by Col. Sir Thomas H. Holditch, K.C.M.G., &c. (*Hurst & Blackett*, 16s. net).

**The Northern Tribes of Central Australia**, by Baldwin Spencer, M.A., F.R.S., Prof. Biology University Melbourne, and F. J. Gillen, Sub-Protector of Aborigines (*Macmillan*, 21s. net).

**Things Seen in Morocco**, by A. J. Dawson (*Methuen*, 10s. 6d. net).

**The Truth about Morocco**, by M. Aflalo, with preface by R. B. Cunninghame Graham (*Lane*, 7s. 6d. net).

**Morocco**, painted by A. S. Forrest, described by S. L. Bensusan (*Black*, £1 net).

**Africa from South to North**, through Marotse-land, by Major A. St. H. Gibbons, F.R.G.S., R.C.I., 2 vols. (*Lane*, £1 12s. net).

**The Essential Kafir**, by Dudley Kidd (*Black*, 18s. net).

**The Norwegian North Polar Expedition, 1893-6**, Scientific Results, edited by Fridtjof Nansen: Vol. IV. (*Longmans*, £1 1s. net).

**Four Years in the Arctic Regions**, by Otto Sverdrup, translated by Ethel Harriet Hearn (*Longmans*, 36s. net).

**The Alps**, described by W. Martin Conway, painted by A. D. McCormick (*Black*, £1 net).

**The Log of the Griffin**, a Cruise from the Alps to the Thames, by Donald Maxwell (*Lane*, 10s. 6d. net).

**The Microcosm of London: or London in Miniature**, reprinted from original edition in 1811, with coloured plates by Pugin and Rowlandson (*Methuen*, £3 3s. net).

**Alken's National Sports of Great Britain**, (*Methuen*, £5 5s. net).

**Sportsman's Book for India** (*Horace Marshall*, 18s. net); and

**Fifty Leaders of British Sport**, portraits by Elliott, of Elliott & Fry (*Lane*, £1 1s. net), both by M. Aflalo.

**History of English Turf**, by T. A. Cook, F.S.A., 3 vols. (*Virtue*, £3 3s., subscribers only).

**Driving**, by F. M. Ware (*Heinemann*, 36s. net).

**Shooting Trip to Kamthakka**, by E. Demidoff (Prince San Donato), (*Rowland Ward*, 21s. net).

**With Hound and Terrier in the Field**, by Alys F. Serrell, edited by Frances Slaughter (*Blackwood*, 15s. net).

**The 20th-Century Dog**, by H. Compton: Vol. I. Non-sporting; Vol. II. Sporting (*Richards*, 7s. 6d. net each).

**The Sporting Dog**, by J. A. Graham (*Macmillan's* "American Sportsman Library," 8s. 6d. net).

**Salmon and Trout Rivers of England and Wales**, by A. Grimble, 2 vols. (*Kegan Paul*, £3 3s. net).

**Fishing**, by H. C. Hutchinson, 2 vols. (*Newnes*, 12s. 6d. net).

**How We Recovered the Ashes**, by P. F. Warner (*Chapman & Hall*, 10s. 6d. net).

**History of Yorkshire County Cricket, 1833-93**, by the Rev. R. S. Holmes (*Constable*, 5s. net).

**Swimming**, its history and literature, by Ralph Thomas (*Sampson Low*, 10s. 6d. net).

**Great Golfers**, their Methods at a Glance, by G. W. Beldam (*Macmillan*, 12s. 6d. net).

**Ladies' Golf**, by May Hezlet, Open Ladies' Champion 1899 and 1902, Irish Ladies' Champion 1899, by instantaneous photographs (*Hutchinson*, 6s. net).

### LLOYD'S.

This world-famous institution takes its name and derives its origin from a coffee-house established in Tower Street by one Edward Lloyd about the end of the 17th century, and removed in 1692 to the corner of Lombard Street and Abchurch Lane. There were numerous rival houses in existence then, but Lloyd's was distinguished above all others, especially by his news of the movements of vessels received from various correspondents at home and abroad, in which may be found the germ of "Lloyd's List." In 1696 *Lloyd's News* was commenced, and published three times a week. But after seventy-six numbers had appeared the proprietor was so foolish as to insert a paragraph about the proceedings in the House of Lords. For this he was summoned to the bar of the House, and then he stopped the print, substituting handwriting for printing, till 1721, when *Lloyd's List* appeared, and has continued even unto this day. Besides being a news centre, Lloyd's began to be used as the centre of Marine insurance, and this business rapidly increased. In 1771 the brokers and underwriters frequenting the house, to the number of 79, resolved to find fresh and more commodious quarters, and in 1773, chiefly through the energy of a Mr. Angerstein, rooms were taken on the north-west side of the Royal Exchange, where ever since this great institution has been established. A subscription of £20 a year was required of members, and rules were laid down for the conduct of business. During the forty years of war, from 1775 to 1815, Lloyd's grew and flourished amazingly, and business flowed in from all over the world, the reorganisation of the whole institution, accomplished in 1811, adding to the general confidence in its security.

In 1870 an Act of Incorporation was applied for, and obtained in '71, notwithstanding considerable opposition.

The objects of the Institution were described as being (1) the carrying on of the business of marine insurance by members of the society, (2) the protection of the interests of members of the society in respect of shipping and cargoes and freight, and (3) the collection, publication, and diffusion of intelligence and information. To carry out the third object Lloyd's has a staff of about 1500 agents in all parts of the world constantly reporting to headquarters, where clerks are employed both day and night.

Lloyd's also maintains an extensive system of signal stations for reporting vessels, etc., which is of great benefit to the shipping community. An inquiry office is also maintained, where the relations of crew or passengers may obtain, without cost, information concerning the movements of the vessel in which they are interested. In addition to "Lloyd's List," various works are now published by the Corporation for the benefit of the mercantile and shipping communities, such as "Lloyd's Weekly Shipping Index" (a record of the movements of shipping throughout the world, published every Thursday), "Lloyd's Calendar" (an annual publication containing information of value to officers of the mercantile marine, yachtsmen, and others), and "Lloyd's Book of House Flags and Funnels" of the principal steamship lines of the world, etc. Then a "Captains' Register" is kept, consisting of a biographical dictionary of all the certificated commanders of the British mercantile marine, about 24,000 in all. The record of losses is kept in the "Loss Book."

The medal of the Society is presented by the Corporation of Lloyd's, as an honorary acknowledgment, to those who have, by extraordinary exertions, contributed to the saving of life at sea; and the Medal for Meritorious Services is granted to officers and others who, by extraordinary exertions, have contributed to the preservation of vessels or cargoes. In 1803 "Lloyd's Patriotic Fund" was established for the relief of sailors and soldiers, their relatives and dependants, who suffered in the great war. This fund is still administered by trustees, the majority of whom are members of Lloyd's, the chairman being Mr. Herbert de Rougemont, a member of the Comité of Lloyd's.

Lloyd's is, of course, open only to members and subscribers. These may take their friends in and show them round, through the underwriting rooms, the reading room, the captains' room, used for luncheon purposes, and the committee room, full of relics. Members of Lloyd's may be either underwriting or non-underwriting members. There are also annual subscribers and associates. All candidates for membership must be recommended by six members and then elected by the committee by ballot; subscribers and associates can recommend gentlemen for election to their own grades. Underwriters are required to deposit with the Committee in respect of liabilities incurred on account of marine and transport risks at least £5000 in approved securities, the dividends on which are received by the depositor. The aggregate amount thus placed at the disposal of the Committee of Lloyd's is very large, but in no way represents the total capital possessed by the underwriting members of Lloyd's. The Committee have also recently

adopted a system under which a separate guarantee, applicable only to claims on fire policies, and other policies not covering marine and transport risks, is, when the Committee consider necessary, required from members on their admission, and members who engage in such business, and who were elected before the adoption of this system, have generally furnished similar guarantees. They are also required to pay an entrance fee and an annual subscription of £21. But those members elected prior to Dec. 31st, '92, only pay an annual subscription of £16 10s. Non-underwriting members are exempted from the deposit, but pay an entrance fee, and an annual subscription of £7 7s. Subscribers pay an annual subscription of £7 7s. and associates one of £5 5s. See MERCANTILE MARINE.

### LLOYD'S REGISTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

This is a Society voluntarily maintained by the shipping community with the primary object of the classification of vessels. It is the recognised authority on such matters all over the world. The Society's affairs are managed by a committee of 59 members, composed of merchants, shipowners, and underwriters, elected at the principal shipping centres of the country. In technical matters affecting the Society's rules for the construction of vessels and machinery, the Committee has the advantage of the co-operation of a body of experts, 14 in number, selected by the principal institutions of the United Kingdom associated with naval architecture, engineering, and the iron and steel industry. Branch Committees of the Society are established on the Mersey and on the Clyde. Rules are published annually embodying the best current practice, and are kept abreast of the latest developments and improvements in the construction of ships and engines. In the case of new vessels, after the plans have been submitted to and approved by the Committee, the building of the vessels proceeds under the supervision of the Society's surveyors, who, when the vessels are completed, send a detailed report to the Committee, by whom the class is assigned. The highest class for iron and steel vessels is represented by the character 100A1, and for wooden vessels by A1. It is from the latter character that the phrase "A1 at Lloyd's" is derived, which is used to express a state of perfection.

In addition to the classification of vessels other duties have from time to time been entrusted to the Society. Under the authority of Government it controls the testing of anchors and chains at all the public proving-houses in the country. During the year ended June 30th, 1904, 336 miles of chain cable and 7322 anchors were tested. Lloyd's Register has, moreover, been entrusted by Parliament with the duty of assigning freeboards to vessels under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and the load lines of 12,800 vessels have been dealt with by the Committee. The Society also conducts the testing of steel used in the construction of vessels and machinery. During the above-stated period 655,000 tons of steel were submitted to the tests required by the Rules.

It is a distinctive characteristic of Lloyd's Register that it is in no sense carried on with any purpose of pecuniary profit, all fees being exclusively devoted to the operations of the Society for the public advantage. To indicate



the extent of these operations, and also the confidence of the shipping community at home and abroad in the Society's classification, it may be stated that, although application for a class is entirely a voluntary matter, at the end of June, 1904, 9672 vessels of 17,716,999 tons were classed in the Society's Register Book, and 372 vessels of 901,844 tons were building at home and abroad under the supervision of a surveying staff which includes at present nearly 300 officers stationed at all the principal shipping centres of the world. During the last 6 years nearly 7,750,000 tons of new vessels have been classed by the Society.

Lloyd's Register was established in 1834 by the amalgamation of the two rival registers of shipping which then existed—viz., the "Green Book," founded in 1760 by a Committee of Underwriters, and the "Red Book," founded in 1798 by a Committee of Shipowners. Lloyd's Register issues annually to its subscribers a very bulky Register Book, containing full particulars of not only vessels classed with the Society, but also of all seagoing vessels and steel and iron vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America. The 1904-5 edition of the Register Book contains 29,295 vessels of 100 tons and upwards. A Register of Yachts is also published annually, giving detailed particulars of upwards of 8000 yachts of all nationalities, including about 500 classed with the Society. Another Register is also issued yearly by the Society in New York, giving similar particulars of about 3000 yachts belonging to the United States and Canada. The Society publishes very complete statistical returns quarterly and annually regarding vessels building and vessels lost all over the world. See MERCANTILE MARINE. Offices: 71, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

### LONDON BOROUGH COUNCILS.

The London Government Act, '99, divided the administrative county of London (with the exception of the City), which had formerly been under the rule of over 120 local authorities, including Vestries, District Boards, Burial Boards, etc., into 28 Municipal Boroughs, each under a Municipal Council. A detailed summary of its provisions will be found in Session, sect. 70, ed. 1900.

The following is a list of the boroughs, with the number of aldermen and councillors assigned to each:—

Boroughs.	Aldermen.	Councillors.
Battersea . . . . .	9	54
Bermondsey . . . . .	9	54
Bethnal Green . . . . .	5	30
Camberwell . . . . .	10	60
Chelsea . . . . .	6	36
Deptford . . . . .	6	36
Finsbury . . . . .	9	54
Fulham . . . . .	6	36
Greenwich . . . . .	5	30
Hackney . . . . .	10	60
Hammersmith . . . . .	6	36
Hampstead . . . . .	7	42
Holborn . . . . .	7	42
Islington . . . . .	10	60
Kensington . . . . .	10	60
Lambeth . . . . .	10	60
Lewisham . . . . .	7	42

Boroughs.	Aldermen.	Councillors.
Paddington . . . . .	10	60
Poplar . . . . .	7	42
St. Marylebone . . . . .	10	60
St. Pancras . . . . .	10	60
Shoreditch . . . . .	7	42
Southwark . . . . .	10	60
Stepney . . . . .	10	60
Stoke Newington . . . . .	5	30
Wandsworth . . . . .	10	60
Westminster . . . . .	10	60
Woolwich . . . . .	6	36

The first election of councillors took place on Nov. 1st, 1900, and of mayors and aldermen on Nov. 9th.

The second election took place on Monday, Nov. 2nd, 1903, and considerable changes took place in the constitution of the Councils. Of the 28 Boroughs there were before the election 17 or 18 with Moderate (or Conservative) majorities, 8 with Progressive majorities, and 2 or 3 which were regarded as non-party. After the election there were 14 Councils with Progressive majorities, 12 with Moderate (or Conservative) majorities, and 2 were still non-party, as follows:—

#### Progressive.

1. Battersea.
2. Bethnal Green.
3. Camberwell.
4. Deptford.
5. Finsbury.
6. Fulham.
7. Hackney.
8. Islington.
9. Lewisham.
10. Poplar.
11. St. Pancras.
12. Southwark.
13. Stepney.
14. Woolwich.

#### Moderate or Conservative.

1. Bermondsey.
2. Chelsea.
3. Greenwich.
4. Hammersmith.
5. Holborn.
6. Kensington.
7. Lambeth.
8. Paddington.
9. St. Marylebone.
10. Shoreditch.
11. Wandsworth.
12. Westminster.

#### Non-Party.

1. Hampstead.
2. Stoke Newington.

The members of the Councils number in all 1362, and the following is an analysis of the strength of parties:—

Progressives . . . . .	616
Conservatives (Moderates) . . . . .	594
Independent Conservatives . . . . .	9
Labour . . . . .	40
Independents . . . . .	31
Non-Politicals . . . . .	72

1362

There were 705,725 electors on the register, of whom 49,375 could not vote because there was no contest in their district. The possible number of voters therefore was 656,350, of whom 310,513 or 47·3 per cent. voted.

#### Qualifications of Electors.

The elections of borough councillors in London are conducted by ballot in the same way as Parliamentary elections, and are regulated by rules issued by the Local Government Board. The persons qualified to vote at the election of Borough Councils are the "parochial electors," that is to say, the persons on the register "for the purpose of borough elections." All persons qualified to vote at a Parliamentary

and County Council election in London can vote at an election of borough councillors, with certain "separate list" voters in addition. Women, if otherwise qualified, may vote. This franchise is the same as that in the case of the elections of guardians and vestries since '94. A woman is not eligible for the office of councillor. The Mayor of a London Borough is by virtue of his office a justice of the peace for the County of London; he is not disqualified by reason of being a solicitor practising or carrying on business in the County of London or the City, but he is not to practise as a solicitor before any justices of the County of London.

### **Rates and Accounts.**

One important change effected by the '99 Act was the abolition of overseers of the poor throughout the whole of London except the City. The Council of each borough are the overseers of every parish within their borough (sect. 11), and their powers and duties are exercised by the borough councils. The principal duties of overseers related to the making and collection of the poor rates and the preparation of the valuation lists, and these duties are now performed by the councils. The town clerks have the powers and duties of the overseers as regards the preparation of lists of voters and jury lists. The Council levy but one rate to meet all central and local expenses—the general rate—but this is likely to vary in every parish within a borough, by reason of the parish remaining the final unit of rating. The general rate includes the poor rate, and is assessed, collected, and levied as if it were the poor rate. Precepts for money issued by any authority in London must be sent to the borough council at their office. The rates collected in a London borough are levied in one demand note, which is to show the rateable value of the premises, the rate in the pound, the period for which the rate is made, the purposes for which it is levied, and the amount required for each purpose. The accounts of every borough council, and of any committee appointed by them, and of their officers, are audited by district auditors appointed by the Local Government Board. The auditor has power to disallow items in the accounts, or make a surcharge on the councillors who authorised any illegal payment. Sums disallowed or surcharged must be paid over to the borough treasurer, unless an appeal be made to the Local Government Board against the auditor's decision. The Board has power to remit any disallowance or surcharge. The accounts are audited yearly for the period ended March 31st. The form in which the various accounts of the council are kept is prescribed by the Local Government Board. Where the whole of a Poor Law Union is within one borough, or where the borough comprises the whole of two or more unions, the council appoints the Assessment Committee, and the town clerk is the clerk to that committee.

**London Chamber of Arbitration.** The City Corporation and the London Chamber of Commerce, acting in concert, decided in '92 to establish a body to be called the Tribunal of Commerce or the London Chamber of Arbitration, for the settlement of trade and commercial difficulties. The procedure is as follows:—An agreement of reference is signed, on payment of a fee of one guinea at the Guildhall

by those wishing to settle any commercial dispute. Option is then given to the parties to refer the case to a single arbitrator, to three arbitrators with a majority vote, or to two arbitrators and an umpire. The arbitrator, or arbitrators, or umpire, has power to examine witnesses on oath, and to call for any documents necessary. Any party to an arbitration who so desires may be represented by a barrister or solicitor. The Chamber has prepared a model clause for insertion in trade contracts providing for the submission of disputes arising in connection with such contracts to the Chamber. A moderate scale of fees to be charged for arbitrators and umpires is arranged, yet high enough to secure the services of the best experts in the City. In ordinary cases the minimum is put at £2 2s. for the first hour and £1 1s. per hour subsequently. In complicated cases two legal officers, appointed by the Corporation, are open to consultation. These are the legal assessor—a prominent K.C. specially retained for the purpose—and the registrar. The scale of fees for consulting the legal assessor is £5 5s. for three hours, or £10 10s. per day of more than three hours. The Registrar's Office, where all information and forms can be obtained, is at No. 5, Church Passage, Guildhall Yard, E.C.

### **LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**

Incorporated under the Limited Liability Act, Oct. '81. The L. C. of C. takes cognisance of, and action in regard to, all questions affecting the good of the community at large, which from time to time occupy the attention of the mercantile world. The affairs of the Chamber are governed by a Council. From its first formation the Chamber has adopted the principle of dividing itself into sections, each dealing with subjects of interest to particular classes of business men, and 44 trades have already been organised in this way. The Chamber has on its premises a good commercial library, and through its Statistical and Information Department inquiries on an immense variety of matters connected with commerce, etc., are conducted. The Chamber issues certificates of origin for goods exported to Russia, Italy, France, Turkey, Canada and Spain, both to members and non-members; special certificates on trade customs and usages as required; also commercial travellers' certificates for Switzerland, Spain, Roumania and Russia. Under the scheme of Commercial Education, on which the Chamber has been engaged for fifteen years past, the fifteenth examination for junior commercial certificates, and the eleventh examination for senior commercial education certificates took place during 1904, when 4695 candidates presented themselves, of whom about 50 per cent. were successful. Partly as a consequence of the granting of these certificates, and the necessity for a medium through which employers and certificated youths may be brought in contact, the Chamber has an Employment Department in active operation. A special feature of the proceedings of the Chamber is the delivery of addresses by specialists on a variety of subjects. These addresses are reported in *The Chamber of Commerce Journal* (issued monthly, price 6d., annual subscription 6s., post free), of which a new series was started in April '04. The journal deals with commercial questions of the day, and special attention is given to trade openings in all parts of the world. Amongst other matters



dealt with are commercial legislation, Customs tariffs, commercial law, Consular and other trade reports, and the proceedings of Chambers of Commerce throughout the country. **President**, Thomas F. Blackwell, Esq. **Office**, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C. **Secretary and Editor**, Mr. Kenric B. Murray.

### LONDON CITY AND GUILDS INSTITUTE.

The City and Guilds of London Institute was established in 1878 by the Corporation and Livery Companies of the City of London to promote the applications of science and art to productive industry, and received the grant of a Royal Charter from H.M. the late Queen Victoria. The Institute consists of Members elected by the contributing bodies in proportion to their subscriptions, a Council, and an Executive Committee. The total income amounts to about £35,000 a year. The operations of the Institute are divided under the following heads:—(1) The City and Guilds' Central Technical College at South Kensington, the object of which is to give London a college for higher technical education in which advanced instruction is provided in those kinds of knowledge which bear upon the different branches of industry. It is a "School of the University of London," and the main purpose of the instruction given is to qualify students to become mechanical, civil, electrical and chemical engineers, technical teachers, principals, superintendents, and managers of chemical and other manufacturing works. It was built and equipped at a cost of over £120,000, and was opened in '84. (2) The City and Guilds' Technical College, Finsbury, is an intermediate college, with which have been incorporated the provisional classes started in the Cowper Street Schools in '79, and the City School of Art. The college includes day classes for those who are able to devote two or three years to systematic technical education, and evening classes for those who are engaged in industrial or commercial occupations in the daytime, and who desire to receive supplementary technical instruction in the evening. It fulfils the functions of a finishing technical school for those entering industrial life at a comparatively early age; of a supplementary school for those who are already engaged in workshops; and of a preparatory school for the City and Guilds' Central Technical College. It was opened in '83, the building and equipment having cost about £40,000. (3) The South London School of Technical Art, Kennington Park Road, provides instruction in modelling, drawing and painting from the life, and house decoration, (4) The Department of Technology, the object of which is to encourage the formation of technical classes throughout the country, and, by the publication of carefully prepared syllabuses for the guidance of the committees and teachers of these classes, by annual examinations, and also by an organised system of inspection, to place the teaching on a sound educational basis. The examinations are held during the month of May in over sixty different subjects. (5) The Leather Trades' School, in Bethnal Green Road, is entirely an evening school for apprentices and others engaged in boot and shoe manufacture. The school is conducted by a joint committee of the Institute, the Leathersellers' and Cordwainers' Companies, and the Boot and Shoe

Manufacturers' Association. **Patron and Visitor**, His Majesty the King; **Chairman of Council**, The Right Hon. the Earl of Halsbury, Lord Chancellor; **Treasurer**, S. S. Gladstone, Esq.; **Hon. Sec.**, Sir John Watney; **Assist. Sec.**, Mr. A. L. Soper. **Head Office**, Gresham College, E.C.

### LONDON CORPORATION.

The Corporation of the City of London consists of the whole body of the citizens or freemen, under the style of "the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens." The small portion of this great Metropolis which is comprised within the City and its liberties is divided into 27 wards, including Bridge Without. There is an alderman for this ward, but no freemen and no common councillors. Each of the other wards, with the exception of the two Cripplegate wards (which return an alderman jointly), elects one alderman and a number of common councillors varying from 4 to 16, but amounting in all to a total of 232; or, in other words, 26 aldermen and 206 commoners. An alderman is elected when a vacancy occurs, and holds office for life; the councilmen are elected on St. Thomas's Day, and hold office for one year, but are of course eligible for re-election. The electors are in each case freemen, who may have obtained their freedom by birth, apprenticeship, purchase, or gift; but who must be rated householders before they can vote at a ward-mote, as a meeting of the ward is termed. A liveryman is a freeman who, by payment of a fee, has entered the livery of one or other of the City companies or guilds, and was first so called because he was entitled to wear the livery of his company. He has the right to vote at the elections of Lord Mayor, sheriffs, chamberlain, and other Corporation officers, and also for M.P.'s for the City.

The Lord Mayor is elected on Sept. 29th by the liverymen of the several companies assembled together at the Guildhall, and as it is termed in Common Hall, and to be eligible he must have served as sheriff of London. The Livery may select any alderman thus qualified, but they almost invariably accept the names of the two senior aldermen who have not passed the civic chair. A poll, to be taken by ballot, may however be demanded, if necessary. The names of the two selected aldermen are then submitted to the general body of the aldermen, who choose usually the first, but sometimes, for a special reason, prefer the second. The Lord Mayor elect is presented to the Lord Chancellor to receive the assent of the Crown to the election; he is sworn before the retiring Lord Mayor and aldermen on Nov. 8th, and on Nov. 9th he is escorted by the citizens in procession to the Royal Courts of Justice to be presented to the Lord Chief Justice and again sworn. The mayoralty thus commenced lasts a year, but the same alderman has in rare instances been re-elected for a second, and in ancient times for even a third period of service. His public duties absorb every moment of the Lord Mayor's time, and the £10,000 annually voted by the Corporation does not anything like cover his expenses while in office. He is expected to preside during the day over meetings for public or benevolent objects, and to take part in many important ceremonies: to open schools, distribute prizes, initiate subscriptions for relief of distress; and by night to entertain eminent and distinguished personages at his official residence, or to preside at Charity Festivals

As head of the Corporation he presides at Common Hall, the Court of Aldermen, and the Court of Common Council; he presides at the justice-room of the Mansion House, and is first commissioner of the Central Criminal Court; he is a trustee of St. Paul's and a governor of the Royal Hospitals and other institutions, and of several charities. He is head of the City Lieutenancy. He is styled "right honourable," and, although not actually of the Privy Council, he attends when, on the demise of the Crown, the new sovereign is proclaimed; and at the Coronation he is present as chief butler, receiving therefor a golden cup and cover.

The present Lord Mayor is Mr. Alderman Pound (*q.v.*). The Lord Mayor's private secretary is Sir W. J. Soulsby, C.B., C.I.E., Mansion House.

The Sheriffs are Alderman Thomas Vezey Strong and Mr. George T. Woodman, J.P.

The alderman of the ward, or (in his absence) the Lord Mayor, presides over the annual ward-mote for the election of common councilmen. At a bye-election during the year the deputy may preside in the absence of the alderman. Each alderman is a justice of the peace, and may preside at the Guildhall or Mansion House justice rooms. Each is a commissioner of the Central Criminal Court.

The Aldermen are the bench of magistrates for the City, the visiting justices to the prisons; they admit freemen, and decide disputes at ward elections. When a vacancy in the aldermanic representation of the ward of Bridge Without occurs, they choose one of their number, usually the senior alderman, to fill it, whose successor in the ward he retires from is elected in the usual manner. They sit in the Court of Common Council, the full title of which is "Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled," and no business can be done unless some of each body be present.

The Common Council manages the financial and general affairs of the Corporation, has charge of its own police (see LONDON, POLICE OF), lets its lands, has full power over its funds, and has charge of certain of the Thames bridges. The work until then done by the Commission of Sewers was given to the Corporation in '98, the Commission being dissolved. To cope with this new work a Public Health Department was formed by the Corporation.

The Recorder (Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C., salary £4000, and £57 as steward of Southwark) presents the Lord Mayor elect to the Lord Chancellor and to the Lord Chief Justice, is principal adviser of the Lord Mayor, and attends him on all occasions of State ceremony. He tries cases in the Lord Mayor's Court, is one of the judges in the Central Criminal Court, and is chairman of quarter sessions for the City. This officer is appointed for life by the Court of Aldermen, but he may not exercise any judicial functions unless he is appointed by His Majesty to exercise such functions. The necessary confirmation was of course given by the Crown in the case of Sir F. Fulton, who was appointed in 1900.

The Chamberlain (the Right Hon. Sir J. C. Dimsdale, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.P., who was Lord Mayor in 1902, salary £2500) is elected by the Livery on Midsummer Day, and comes up annually for re-election. He receives the revenues of the Corporation or City cash, pays

all salaries, charges, and outgoings, and has the custody of accounts, admits all duly qualified persons to the freedom, and is custodian of the records relating to freemen. He has also jurisdiction to punish refractory City apprentices, whom he sometimes commits to Bridewell.

The Common Serjeant (Mr. Bosanquet, K.C., salary £2500) is now appointed by the Crown; he attends the Lord Mayor on all state occasions, and is present at meetings of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council; he is a legal adviser of the Corporation, one of the commissioners at the Central Criminal Court, a judge of the Mayor's Court, and acts on certain occasions as Deputy Recorder.

The Town Clerk or Common Clerk (Mr. James Bell, salary £2000) keeps the charters and records of the City, and attends all courts held before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. He has the special privilege of signing documents with his surname only.

The Remembrancer (Mr. Adrian Pollock, salary £2000) is the Ceremonial Officer of the Corporation, attends the Parliament House during session, and watches the interests of the Corporation in all legislative matters.

The Sword Bearer (Mr. Winzar) carries the sword, being the emblem of justice, before the Lord Mayor. The last three are appointed by the Common Council. There are a number of other officers—legal, ceremonial, and official.

See also LONDON BOROUGH COUNCILS.

### Corporation Accounts, 1894-1903.

The Corporation receipts were: 1894, £718,722; '95, £509,545; '96, £733,123; '97, £1,010,835; '98, £1,508,604; '99, £436,408; 1900, £464,396; 1901, £611,336; 1902, £917,478; 1903, £445,638; total, £7,356,099.

The principal items of this total were: rents, £1,855,494; interest on securities, £50,378; markets, £1,877,367; corn and fruit duties; £5,700; Mayor's Court fees, £65,590; judiciary fees, £23,732; and loans raised for markets, etc., £3,261,146.

The expenditure was: 1894, £720,355; '95, £499,753; '96, £740,359; '97, £1,004,048; '98, £1,332,301; '99, £422,677; 1900, £489,859; 1901, £625,006; 1902, £955,938; 1903, £463,629; total, £7,463,111.

The chief items of expense in the ten years were: charges on the City's estates, £147,325; interest on moneys borrowed, £177,993; income and property tax, £130,718; charges on the markets, £1,515,602; expenses of the magistracy, £112,893; City's proportion of police expenses, £379,596; administration of justice, £84,411; office of coroner, £24,756; allowances to Lord Mayors (with income-tax), £104,708; expenses of Mansion House, £76,819; salaries to officers, etc., £333,133; expenses of Guildhall and Law Courts, £101,673; wages to workmen and materials, £78,446; charitable donations, £249,604; honorary freedoms, £4,559; City of London Schools, £62,796; Freeman's Orphan School, £60,495; technical education, £4400; Guildhall School of Music, £25,215; sanitary expenses Port of London, £79,026; expenses of Epping Forest, etc., £39,710; celebration of the Coronation, £27,705; celebration of Queen's Diamond Jubilee, £9,786; receptions of foreign sovereigns and others, £21,073; Bills in Parliament, £16,545; City Library and Museum, £62,808; Fine Art Gallery, £29,781; debenture redemption fund, £90,000; and loans repaid, £3,538,959.



# LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

The Council was constituted by the Local Government Act, 1888, and is the authority for the administration of the County of London, which has an area of 116·93 miles. The Council consists of 19 Aldermen and 118 Councillors. The aldermen sit for six and the councillors for three years. Under the London County Council Electors' Qualification Act, 1900, every parochial elector is entitled to vote at the election of a London County Councillor. No elector can legally vote more than once in the county.

The last election, the sixth, took place on Saturday, March 5th, 1904. There were elected, 83 Progressives, 34 Conservatives and Unionists members, and 1 Independent. As compared with the state of parties before the election, the Progressives lost 1 seat, the Conservatives and Unionists gained 3 seats and the Independents lost 2 seats. There were elected in 1901, 84 Progressives, 32 Conservatives and Unionists (as the Moderates were renamed), and 2 Independents, as against 70 Progressives and 48 Moderates in '98, 59 Progressives and 59 Moderates in '95, 84 Progressives and 34 Moderates in '92, and 71 Progressives and 47 Moderates in '89.

## Members of the Council.

The members elected on March 5th, 1904, or since that date, to represent the various electoral divisions are given below. An asterisk denotes that the member was also in the former Council. The figures in brackets after the name of the division give the number of voters in those divisions. The list has been corrected up to the end of 1904.

† There were 56 contested elections, and 2 uncontested, the latter being at Deptford and Greenwich. Out of a total of 699,363 voters on the register in the 56 contested divisions, 319,681, or 45·7 per cent., voted, as compared with 40·8 per cent. who voted in 1901.

The highest percentages of voting at the recent elections were in the following divisions:—Stepney, 64·9; St. George, 62·7; Whitechapel, 62·3; East St. Pancras, 61·0; Dulwich, 60·2; Mile End, 59·3; Woolwich, 58·0; East Finsbury, 57·9; Norwood, 54·2; Rotherhithe, 53·9; Central Hackney, 53·7; North St. Pancras, 53·3. In 16 divisions the percentage voting was over 50. The lowest percentages were in the following divisions:—City of London, 26·6; South Kensington, 30·6; Holborn, 31·9; North Camberwell, 32·0; Strand, 32·3; Westminster, 33·3; North Lambeth, 34·9; and South-West Bethnal Green, 37·6.

### Battersea (17,128).

*Mr. J. Burns, M.P. (P.)	..	..	5513
*Mr. W. Davies (P.)	..	..	5502
Mr. F. Danford Thomas (C. and U.)	..	..	2503
No change.			

### Bermondsey (12,542).

*Dr. G. J. Cooper (P.)	..	..	3221
*Mr. A. A. Allen (P.)	..	..	3215
Mr. T. H. Flood (C. and U.)	..	..	2153
Mr. F. R. Anderton (C. and U.)	..	..	2085
No change.			

### Bethnal Green, North-East (9263).

*Mr. Edward Smith (P.)	..	..	3265
*Mr. E. A. Cornwall (P.)	..	..	3251
Dr. McCrae (C. and U.)	..	..	1211
Mr. Story Deans (C. and U.)	..	..	1163
No change.			

### Bethnal Green, South-West (9226).

*Mr. J. Branch (P.)	..	..	2490
*Mr. T. Wiles (P.)	..	..	2458
Mr. J. H. Keeling (C. and U.)	..	..	955
Mr. A. Maconachie (C. and U.)	..	..	955
No change.			

### Bow and Bromley (12,930).

*Mr. W. W. Bruce (P.)	..	..	3420
*Mr. B. Cooper (P.)	..	..	3388
Mr. H. C. Batchelor (C. and U.)	..	..	1600
Capt. B. Levett (C. and U.)	..	..	1596
No change.			

### Brixton (12,666).

*Mr. F. Dolman (P.)	..	..	3170
*Mr. Lewen Sharp (P.)	..	..	3120
Mr. W. Haydon (C. and U.)	..	..	2922
Mr. S. Cresswell, L.S.B. (C. and U.)	..	..	2911
No change.			

### Camberwell, North (14,994).

*Mr. H. R. Taylor (P.)	..	..	3670
Mr. R. Bray, L.S.B. (P.)	..	..	3563
Mr. T. G. L. Miller (I.)	..	..	1229
No change.			

### Chelsea (15,451).

*Mr. J. Jeffrey (P.)	..	..	4224
*Mr. E. J. Horniman (P.)	..	..	4143
Maj.-Gen. Sartorius, C.B. (C. & U.)	..	..	3471
Mr. Clarence Goff	..	..	3462
No change.			

### City of London (26,844; four seats).

*Mr. Alderman Alliston (C. and U.)	..	..	4907
Sir T. Brooke-Hitching (C. and U.)	..	..	4858
The Hon. Rupert Guinness (C. and U.)	..	..	4799
*Mr. Stuart Sankey (C. and U.)	..	..	4606
Mr. F. W. Buxton (P.)	..	..	2342
Lord Sandhurst (P.)	..	..	2298
No change.			

### Clapham (22,201).

*Lieut.-Col. Rotton (C. and U.)	..	..	5910
*Mr. T. Penn Gaskell (C. and U.)	..	..	5764
Mr. J. C. Kipling (P.)	..	..	5544
Mr. E. C. Pannett (P.)	..	..	5408
No change.			

### Deptford (17,392).

*Mr. Sidney Webb (P.)	} Unopposed.		
*Mr. R. C. Phillimore (P.)			

### Dulwich (13,178).

*Mr. G. A. Hardy (P.)	..	..	4347
Mr. T. Gautrey, L.S.B. (P.)	..	..	4275
Mr. W. Lane Mitchell (C. and U.)	..	..	3548
Mr. H. C. Gooch, L.S.B. (C. and U.)	..	..	3531
One Progressive gain.			

### Finsbury, Central (10,036).

*Capt. Fitzroy Hemphill (P.)	..	..	2361
Mr. A. B. Russell, L.S.B. (P.)	..	..	2338
Rev. R. F. Hosken, L.S.B. (C. & U.)	..	..	1935
Mr. F. H. M. Wayne (C. and U.)	..	..	1914
No change.			

### Finsbury, East (6876).

*Mr. J. A. Baker (P.)	..	..	2336
Mr. T. E. Harvey (P.)	..	..	2190
Mr. Enos Howes (C. and U.)	..	..	1772
Mr. Walter Smith (C. and U.)	..	..	1618
No change.			

### Fulham (23,257).

*Mr. P. Lawson (P.)	..	..	6207
*Mr. T. Davies (P.)	..	..	6179
Lord Lytton (C. and U.)	..	..	5357
Major Skinner, L.S.B. (C. and U.)	..	..	5247
No change.			

### Greenwich (14,615).

*Mr. R. S. Jackson (P.)	} Unopposed.		
*Mr. F. W. Warming (P.)			

**Hackney, Central (10,542).**

*Mr. T. McKinnon Wood (P.)	..	3534
*Mr. A. J. Shephard (P.)	..	3476
Lord Bingham (C. and U.)	..	2120
Mr. G. Cartwright (C. and U.)	..	2097
No change.		

**Hackney, North (14,125).**

*Mr. G. Lampard (P.)	..	4372
*Mr. J. E. Sears (P.)	..	4189
Dr. F. M. Miller (C. and U.)	..	3973
Mr. W. H. Key, L.S.B. (C. and U.)	..	3942
No change.		

**Hackney, South (15,126).**

*Mr. E. Browne (P.)	..	4318
*Mr. A. Smith (P.)	..	4316
Mr. Stanley Boulter (C. and U.)	..	1776
Lieut.-Col. R. M. Craig (C. and U.)	..	1707
No change.		

**Haggerston (7853).**

*Lord Monkswell (P.)	..	2479
*Mr. J. Stuart (P.)	..	2456
Major Stokoe (C. and U.)	..	1093
Mr. J. H. S. Lloyd (C. and U.)	..	1030
No change.		

**Hammersmith (17,016).**

*Mr. J. Brandon (C. and U.)	..	3501
*Mr. E. Collins (C. and U.)	..	3494
Mr. J. G. Ritchie, L.S.B. (P.)	..	3483
Mr. F. Whelen (P.)	..	3392
No change.		

**Hampstead (14,088).**

Mr. N. Hanhart (C. and U.)	..	3252
Mr. J. T. Taylor, L.S.B. (C. and U.)	..	3213
*Mr. W. E. Mullins (P.)	..	2893
Mr. C. H. Smith, LL.D. (P.)	..	2737
One Conservative gain.		

**Holborn (12,212).**

*Sir H. Bliss (C. and U.)	..	2670
*Capt. G. Swinton (C. and U.)	..	2649
Mr. W. H. Ansell (P.)	..	1241
Mr. Aubrey Goodes (P.)	..	1169
No change.		

**Hoxton (9466).**

*Mr. H. Ward (P.)	..	2436
Mr. Graham Wallas, L.S.B. (P.)	..	2361
Dr. J. D. Davies (C. and U.)	..	2281
Mr. E. Gates (C. and U.)	..	2124
No change.		

**Islington, East (13,112).**

*Mr. A. M. Torrance (P.)	..	4413
Mr. A. A. Thomas (P.)	..	3914
Mr. A. H. Caesar (C. and U.)	..	2416
No change.		

**Islington, North (14,472).**

*Dr. T. B. Napier (P.)	..	3876
*Mr. W. C. Parkinson (P.)	..	3858
Alderman Tomkins (C. and U.)	..	2811
Mr. J. W. Sharp, L.S.B. (C. and U.)	..	2771
No change.		

**Islington, South (10,058).**

*Mr. Howell J. Williams (P.)	..	2536
Alderman G. Dew (P.)	..	2437
*Mr. G. S. Elliott (I.)	..	1770
Mr. S. Lambert (I.)	..	1526
Mr. A. Memory (I.P.)	..	356
One Progressive gain from Independent.		

**Islington, West (10,693).**

*Mr. W. Goodman (P.)	..	2904
*Mr. G. H. Radford (P.)	..	2874
Mr. A. J. Adams (C. and U.)	..	1705
Mr. H. J. Clarke (C. and U.)	..	1695
No change.		

**Kennington (12,075).**

*Mr. Stephen Collins (P.)	..	3394
*Mr. J. Williams Benn (P.)	..	3388
Canon Allen Edwards, L.S.B. (C. and U.)	..	2460
No change.		

**Kensington, North (12,974).**

*Mr. Walter Pope (P.)	..	3232
*Mr. H. L. Jephson (P.)	..	3203
Mr. W. W. Thompson, L.S.B. (C. and U.)	..	2914
Baron Percy de Worms (C. and U.)	..	2858
No change.		

**Kensington, South (13,923).**

*Mr. R. A. Robinson (C. and U.)	..	3538
The Hon. F. J. N. Thesiger, L.S.B. (C. and U.)	..	3519
Mr. Philip Carr (P.)	..	682
Mr. H. J. Norton (P.)	..	660
No change.		

**Lambeth, North (8263).**

*Mr. W. Wightman (P.)	..	1180
Mr. Jabez Williams (C. and U.)	..	1152
Mr. A. Brooks (C. and U.)	..	1103
Mr. J. G. Gregory (P.)	..	1028
Mr. W. E. Clery (I.P.)	..	422
Mr. J. Clark (I.P.)	..	419
Mr. W. H. Lock (I.P.)	..	265
One Conservative gain.		

**Lewisham (24,055).**

*Mr. J. W. Cleland (P.)	..	6197
The Hon. A. L. Stanley (P.)	..	5946
Mr. J. Vesey FitzGerald, K.C. (C. and U.)	..	4557
Mr. E. L. Hartley (C. and U.)	..	4446
One Progressive gain.		

**Limehouse (7640).**

*Mr. A. W. Bawn (P.)	..	2461
*Mr. A. L. Leon (P.)	..	2481
Sir C. Elliott, L.S.B. (C. and U.)	..	1517
Mr. E. Gray, M.P. (C. and U.)	..	1396
No change.		

**Marylebone, East (8743).**

Lord Ludlow (C. and U.)	..	2848
Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, L.S.B. (C. and U.)†	..	2779
*Dr. F. Little (P.)	..	1762
*Mr. W. Leaf (P.)	..	1747
Two Conservative gains.		

**Marylebone, West (11,578).**

*Mr. John Lewis (P.)	..	2708
Mr. W. Bailey (C. and U.)	..	2509
*Mr. F. White (C. and U.)	..	2450
Mr. W. Sands (P.)	..	2422
No change.		

**Mile End (6400).**

Mr. G. J. Warren (P.)	..	2125
*Mr. B. S. Straus (P.)	..	2121
*Mr. A. Goodrich (C. and U.)	..	1559
Prof. W. R. Smith (C. and U.)	..	1368
Mr. W. Baxter (I.)	..	36
One Progressive gain.		

**Newington, West (10,478).**

*Mr. J. Piggott (P.)	..	3244
*Mr. J. D. Gilbert (P.)	..	3029
Dr. W. Lansdale (C. and U.)	..	1380
Major H. C. Gibbins (C. and U.)	..	1356
No change.		

† Mr. Bridgeman resigned in November 1904. At the bye-election the Earl of Essex was returned, the figures being:—The Earl of Essex (U.), 1822; Mr. T. Wheeler (P.), 514.



**Norwood (15,257).**

*Mr. N. W. Hubbard (P.) .. ..	4328
*Mr. G. Shrubbsall (P.) .. ..	4233
Mr. E. E. Micholls (C. and U.) ..	3922
Mr. A. Chapman (C. and U.) ..	3887
No change.	

**Paddington, North (11,478).**

*Mr. R. M. Beachcroft (C. and U.) ..	3346
Mr. J. Stephens (C. and U.) ..	3120
*Mr. J. Blackwood (P.) .. ..	2393
Mr. G. H. Turner (P.) .. ..	2172
One Conservative gain.	

**Paddington, South (8792).**

*Mr. H. A. Harben (C. and U.) ..	2608
*Mr. H. P. Harris (C. and U.) ..	2589
Mr. J. Kennedy (P.) .. ..	970
Mr. D. Vaughan Owen (P.) ..	937
No change.	

**Peckham (14,373).**

*Mr. C. Goddard Clarke (P.) .. ..	3935
*Mr. F. W. Verney (P.) .. ..	3871
Mr. J. Somerville (C. and U.) ..	1759
Sir F. Fleming (C. and U.) ..	1666
No change.	

**Poplar (11,058).**

*Mr. W. Crooks, M.P. (P.) .. ..	3565
*Sir J. McDougall (P.) .. ..	3169
Dr. T. H. Clarke (C. and U.) ..	1891
No change.	

**Rotherhithe (10,330).**

*Mr. A. Pomeroy (P.) .. ..	3108
*Mr. H. J. Glanville (P.) .. ..	3029
Mr. J. W. Oake (C. and U.) ..	1530
Mr. W. W. Tyler (C. and U.) ..	1448
Rev. W. F. Brown, L.S.B. (I.) ..	1160
No change.	

**St. George's-in-the-East (3951).**

Mr. H. Gosling (P.) .. ..	1350
*Mr. J. Smith (P.) .. ..	1263
*Mr. G. Foster (C. and U.) ..	1095
Mr. H. H. Wells (C. and U.) ..	1045
One Progressive gain.	

**St. George's, Hanover Square (12,729).**

*Mr. H. Greenwood (C. and U.) ..	3144
The Hon. F. D. Leigh (C. and U.) ..	3113
Lord O'Hagan (P.) .. ..	1911
Mr. R. G. Webster (P.) .. ..	1852
Mr. S. Copp (I.) .. ..	87
No change.	

**St. Pancras, East (8713).**

*Mr. T. H. W. Idris (P.) .. ..	2751
Mr. E. Barnes, L.S.B. (C. and U.) ..	2731
Mr. D. Hennessy (P.) .. ..	2558
One Conservative gain.	

**St. Pancras, North (8993).**

Dr. Beaton (P.) .. ..	3045
*Mr. D. S. Waterlow (P.) .. ..	3023
*Mr. W. Low (C. and U.) .. ..	1737
Mr. H. B. Betterton (C. and U.) ..	1695
No change.	

**St. Pancras, South (6904).**

Maj. Houghton Gastrell (C. and U.)	1927
Mr. F. Goldsmith (C. and U.) ..	1808
Mr. G. Bernard Shaw (P.) ..	1460
Sir W. Geary (P.) .. ..	1412
Two Conservative gains.	

**St. Pancras, West (8650).**

*Sir W. Collins (P.) .. ..	2889
*Lord Carrington (P.) .. ..	2769
Mr. A. F. Buxton (C. and U.) ..	1352
D. W. Smith (C. and U.) .. ..	1341
Mr. G. H. Baker (I.) .. ..	125
No change.	

**Southwark, West (9077).**

*Mr. T. Hunter (P.) .. ..	2285
*Mr. Edric Bayley (P.) .. ..	2283
Mr. J. T. Scriven (C. and U.) ..	1550
Dr. E. M. Judge (C. and U.) ..	1547
No change.	

**Stepney (6081).**

*Mr. W. C. Steadman (P.) .. ..	2004
Lord Malmesbury (C. and U.) ..	1960
Mr. T. M. Kirkwood (C. and U.) ..	1942
Mr. Harold Spender (P.) .. ..	1874
No change.	

**Strand (10,639).**

*Lieut.-Col. C. Probyn (C. and U.) ..	2403
Lord Elcho (C. and U.) .. ..	2312
Rev. A. W. Oxford (P.) .. ..	1220
Mr. J. S. Hyder (P.) .. ..	1098
No change.	

**Walworth (8634).**

*Mr. R. Spokes (P.) .. ..	2484
Rev. A. W. Jephson, L.S.B. (P.) ..	2425
Mr. J. Youldon (C. and U.) ..	1754
Dr. Porter Smith (C. and U.) ..	1641
No change.	

**Wandsworth (34,453).**

Mr. W. J. Lancaster (C. and U.) ..	8526
Mr. W. Hunt (C. and U.) .. ..	8342
Mr. R. Tweedie-Smith (P.) .. ..	6782
Mr. E. Pascoe-Williams, L.S.B. (P.)	6661
One Conservative gain.	

**Westminster (9460).**

*Mr. R. W. Granville-Smith (C. and U.)	2006
Mr. C. Y. Sturge, L.S.B. (C. and U.)	1955
Mr. C. L. Heywood (Lab.) .. ..	1192
Mr. C. Duncan (Lab.) .. ..	1169
No change.	

**Whitechapel (5474).**

Mr. H. H. Gordon (I.) .. ..	1616
*Mr. W. C. Johnson (P.) .. ..	1326
Mr. G. L. Bruce, L.S.B. (P.) ..	1163
Rev. E. C. Carter (C. and U.) ..	910
Col. G. B. B. Hobart (C. and U.) ..	710
One Independent gain.	

**Woolwich (19,514).**

Mr. L. Jenkin Jones (P.) .. ..	6982
Mr. F. Chambers (P.) .. ..	6869
Mr. E. A. H. Jay, L.S.B. (C. and U.)	4437
Mr. J. M. T. Dumphreys, L.S.B. (C. and U.) .. ..	4097
Two Progressive gains.	

**The Aldermen are as follows:—****Retiring in 1907.**

Sir W. Bell.
C. W. Bowerman.
W. H. Dickinson.
Dr. Forman.
Sidney Low.
E. Spicer.
Lord Welby.
Sir Algernon West.
W. B. Yates.

**Retiring in 1910.**

A. Fowell Buxton.
Isaac Mitchell.
Sir F. Mowatt.
W. E. Mullins.
Sir W. B. Richmond.
S. Sanders.
Lord Sandhurst.
R. Strong.
W. W. Thompson.
E. White.

Chairman of the Council, Mr. J. Williams Benn.

Vice-Chairman, Mr. E. A. Cornwall.

Deputy-Chairman, Mr. F. P. Alliston.

**The Council's Officers.**

Clerk, G. L. Gomme.

Chief Engineer, Maurice Fitzmaurice, C.M.G.

Valuer, Andrew Young.

Solicitor, W. A. Blaxland.

Comptroller, H. E. Haward.  
 Statistical Officer, E. J. Harper.  
 Medical Officer of Health, Sir Shirley F. Murphy.  
 Chemist, Dr. F. Clowes.  
 Public Control, Alfred Spencer.  
 Parks and Open Spaces, Lt.-Col. J. J. Sexby.  
 Manager of Works, G. W. Humphreys.  
 Chief Officer Fire Brigade, Capt. J. de Courcy Hamilton, R.N.  
 Manager Tramways, A. L. C. Fell.  
 Manager Steamboat Service, R. A. Owen.  
 Clerk Asylums Committee, R. W. Partridge.  
 Educational Adviser, Dr. W. Garnett, M.A., D.C.L.  
 Assistant Educational Adviser, Dr. F. Rose.  
 Executive Officer (Education), R. Blair, M.A.  
 Architect (Education), T. J. Bailey.  
 Medical Officer (Education), Dr. J. Kerr.  
 Parliamentary Agent, H. L. Cripps.  
 Superintending Architect, W. E. Riley.  
 Housing Manager, S. G. Burgess.

### *The Council's Work.*

The Council meets weekly, but the greater part of its real administrative work is done by its Committees. Included in the work, besides the duties imposed upon it by the Local Government Acts, are the control of the Hanwell, Colney Hatch, Canehill, Claybury, Heath, Manor, and Horton Lunatic Asylums, and villa colony for epileptics at Ewell; the great Housing Schemes (see p. 254) for the people displaced by the clearance of insanitary areas and street improvements, the control of the Tramway Systems purchased by the Council, the direction of the London Fire Brigade, of the Parks and Open Spaces of London; and under the 1903 Education Act the Council is now the authority for all public education in the county.

The net capital expenditure on the Council Tramways in South London up to March 31st, 1904 was £2,124,228, of which £140,714 had been repaid out of revenue. During 1903-4 the receipts were £536,239 and the expenditure £441,786, showing a surplus revenue on working of £94,453. After paying £100,536 for interest and sinking fund charges, with £2200 on account of income tax, a net deficiency of £8283 was left. The number of passengers carried was 133,139,085, an increase of 23,573,589 as compared with the previous year. The Council Tramways in North London, leased to the North Metropolitan Co., showed a net revenue by way of rent, etc., of £64,267, and after paying £36,610 for interest and sinking fund charges, a net profit of £27,657.

In 1904 the Council obtained Parliamentary powers to establish a steamboat service on the Thames, and accepted tenders for the construction of 30 steamboats, to be ready for use in May 1905, when the service will commence. See SESSION sect. 57.

### *London Fire Brigade.*

Since its establishment in 1866 the strength and appliances of the Brigade have been more than quadrupled, and many alterations have been made in the constitution of the force, which now consists of 74 land

stations, 18 street stations, 5 floating stations, 8 hose-cart stations, 2 hose-and-ladder-truck stations, 21 fire-escape stations, 5 steam fire engines on barges, 79 land steam fire engines, 13 manual engines, 67 horsed escapes, 45 miles of hose, 100 hose carts, 7 hose-and-ladder trucks, 1 fire float, 4 steam tugs, 9 barges, 7 skiffs, 120 manual fire escapes, 41 watch boxes, 1063 officers and men, 36 men under instruction, 17 pilots, 180 coachmen, and 308 horses (hired). The area protected by the Brigade is about 117½ square miles, including the City and County of London, and extends roughly from Highgate in the North to Sydenham in the South, and from Roehampton in the West to Plumstead in the East. Each station is connected by telephone with at least one other station of the brigade, and each superintendent's police station is in telephonic communication with a fire station. In addition several fire stations are connected with exchanges of the National Telephone Company and the General Post Office, and a large number of public buildings and business premises have by the Council's permission been placed in direct telephonic communication with the nearest fire station in each case. Every land station has a system of fire alarms fixed in the public thoroughfares, and the total number of these alarms is about 975. The cost of maintaining the brigade during the financial year 1903-4 was £235,078. Of this sum the fire insurance companies contributed £34,316 5s. 7d., the Government £10,000, and the ratepayers £182,004. The balance was made up by miscellaneous receipts. The report of the chief officer of the brigade for the year 1903 shows a decrease in the number of fires of 174 as compared with those in 1902. The number of calls for fires, or supposed fires, received during the year was 4644. Of these 1006 were false alarms. There were 238 calls for chimneys on fire. Chief Officer, Captain J. De C. Hamilton, R.N. (Retd.); Second Officer, Mr. Sidney G. Gamble, C.E.; Third Officer, Lieut. S. Sladen, R.N. Headquarters, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.

### *Statistics.*

The assessable value of the County was in 1904 £41,078,058, a penny rate producing £171,158.

The revenue, 1903-4 (excluding tramways and working-class dwellings) was £4,725,595; and the estimated revenue, 1904-5, is: ordinary £4,510,834, education £4,064,617, total £8,575,451, including £421,419, the cash balance on April 1st, 1904.

The expenditure, 1903-4, was £4,601,813, and the estimated expenditure, 1904-5, is: ordinary £4,509,257, education £4,030,969, total £8,540,226.

The Council's rates have been as follows:—

1889-90 . . . 12½d.	1897-98 . . . 14d.
1890-91 . . . 13½d.	1898-99 . . . 14d.
1891-92 . . . 11½d.	1899-1900 . . . 13½d.
1892-93 . . . 12½d.	1900-1901 . . . 14½d.
1893-94 . . . 13d.	1901-1902 . . . 15d.
1894-95 . . . 14d.	1902-1903 . . . 15½d.
1895-96 . . . 15d.	1903-1904 . . . 16½d.
1896-97 . . . 15d.	* 1904-1905 . . . 25½d.

The gross debt was £61,131,081 on March 31st, 1904; but deducting loans due, Council properties and other assets, the net debt was £30,601,832.

\* Including 8½d. for Education, half-year's charge.



## LONDON EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

The Elementary Education Act of 1870 specially provided that a school board should be formed for London. The first board was accordingly elected only a few months after the passing of the Act (Nov. '70).

By the London Education Act, 1903, the Education Act 1902 was, with some modifications, applied to London; and the control of all education, primary and secondary, passed into the hands of the London County Council as the Education authority on May 1st, 1904.

## The Council's Scheme.

The scheme drawn up by the Council, approved by it Jan. 26th, 1904, and approved by the Board of Education March 14th, is as follows:—

"1. The London County Council shall establish for the purposes of the Education (London) Act 1903 an Education Committee, which committee shall consist of 43 members, and shall include (a) the chairman, vice-chairman, and deputy-chairman for the time being of the Council; (b) 35 persons, who shall be members for the time being of the Council; and (c) five women selected by the Council. Persons of experience in education, and persons acquainted with the needs of the various kinds of schools in the administrative county of London, shall always be included in the Committee.

"2. In addition to the said 43 members, the Council may appoint, as members of the first Committee, members of the London School Board not exceeding five in number.

"3. The first members of the Committee, other than the chairman, vice-chairman, and deputy-chairman of the Council, shall be appointed by the Council at a meeting of the Council to be held on March 22nd, 1904, and shall hold office until the ordinary day of election of committees of the Council in the month of March in the year 1906.

"4. Except as provided by Clause 3, the members of the Committee shall retire annually, and shall hold office until the first meeting of their successors; but in the year in which the triennial retirement of county councillors takes place they shall retire on March 7th.

"5. Every member of the Committee not being a member of the Council shall, after appointment or reappointment, and before being entitled to act as a member of the Committee, sign a declaration of acceptance of office on a form to be prescribed by the Council.

"6. Any member of the Committee who shall notify in writing to the Clerk of the Council his intention to resign, or who shall (except in case of illness, or for a reason approved by the Committee) be for six successive months absent from all meetings of the Committee, or who being, when appointed, a member of the Council, shall cease to be a member thereof, or who, not being a member of the Council, shall fail for the period of three calendar months to sign the declaration of acceptance of office, or shall become bankrupt, or shall file in any court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy a declaration of inability to pay debts, shall thereupon cease to be a member of the Committee.

"7. Any casual vacancy in the Committee shall be filled up by the Council as soon as conveniently may be, the appointment being

made only for the remainder of the term for which the vacating member was appointed."

The Board of Education, though approving the scheme, said they "must not be understood to accede without regret to the desire of your Council to limit the Committee so closely to members of their own body.

## Members of the Committee.

The Education Committee was constituted as follows, the names being formally approved by the Council on March 22nd, 1904:—

Members of the Council (38—3 *ex-officio*)—

J. W. Benn (Chairman of the Council).	W. J. Lancaster.
E. A. Cornwall (Vice-Chairman of the Council).	A. L. Leon.
F. P. Alliston (Deputy-Chairman of the Council).	Sir F. Mowatt.
A. A. Allen.	W. E. Mullins.
E. Barnes.	John Piggott.
E. Bayley.	W. Pope.
R. Bray.	G. H. Radford.
W. C. Bridgeman.	Arthur B. Russell.
E. Collins.	W. S. Sanders.
Sir W. J. Collins.	A. J. Shephard.
G. Dew.	Evan Spicer.
W. H. Dickinson.	James Stuart.
E. B. Forman.	C. Y. Sturge.
T. Gautrey.	J. T. Taylor.
Hon. R. Guinness.	Hon. F. Thesiger.
T. E. Harvey.	A. A. Thomas.
Rev. A. W. Jephson.	W. W. Thompson.
	G. Wallas.
	Sidney Webb.
	W. Wightman.
	T. McKinnon Wood.

## Women (5)—

Dr. Sophie Bryant.	Hon. Maude Lawrence.
Miss Margaret Eve.	Miss Susan Lawrence.
Mrs. Homan.	

## Members of the London School Board (5)—

Sir Charles Elliott.	J. G. Ritchie.
Rev. J. Scott Lidgett.	G. L. Bruce.
H. W. Liversedge.	

It was decided that the Committee should conduct its business in private, and report to the Council each week.

## London's Educational Progress.

The educational progress of London since '70 will be seen by the following table, and also the "rate" at the end of each triennial period:—

## COUNCIL SCHOOLS.

	Rate at end of each Triennial Period.	School places provided.	No. on the Roll.	Average attendance.
	<i>d.</i>			
1870	—	—	—	—
1873	'89	58,581	59,606	40,481
1876	3'0	146,074	146,031	114,380
1879	5'15	219,291	233,480	185,518
1882	6'15	280,275	295,833	238,205
1885	8'0	357,298	364,140	290,099
1888	8'37	407,636	420,914	328,578
1891	10'7	428,035	450,981	347,857
1894	10'2	468,300	488,038	390,812
1897	12'34	512,025	520,877	421,960
1900	13'37	546,483	536,019	439,744
1903	14'66	572,649	549,667	475,510
1904	—	579,030	550,329	485,343

## NON-PROVIDED SCHOOLS.

	School places provided.	No. on the Roll.	Average attendance.
1870	261,158	221,401	173,406
1873	282,936	259,543	195,662
1876	287,116	259,436	199,605
1879	271,314	235,084	182,728
1882	263,617	223,297	174,723
1885	262,175	211,711	168,712
1888	262,022	207,887	162,349
1891	258,329	210,516	162,525
1894	257,652	226,163	177,579
1897	256,896	227,568	178,257
1900	220,987	192,921	174,702
1902	218,376	215,359	175,330
1903	217,088	213,297	177,974
1904	215,121	210,141	177,884

**Subjects of Instruction.**

The general subjects of instruction in all schools include :

(a) English language—correct pronunciation, reading aloud, recitation, writing, oral and written composition, and grammar.

(b) Arithmetic—oral and written.

(c) Knowledge of the common phenomena of the external world—formation of the habit of intelligent and accurate observation, and its application, with simple experiments, to the daily life and surroundings of the scholars.

(d) \*Geography—physical features of the earth, and specially of the British Isles and the British Dominions.

(e) \*History—great persons and events in English history, and the growth of the British Empire.

(f) Drawing—from actual objects, memory and brush drawing, and hand and eye training.

(g) Singing—by note, with proper breathing.

(h) Physical exercises—according to an approved system.

(i) Plain needlework—for girls.

For older scholars.—For boys: manual instruction in woodwork and metalwork. For girls: cookery, laundry-work, household management, and cutting out garments.

One or two subjects, other than those named above, are in many cases taught to older scholars. As a rule, these extra subjects are one or more of the following: algebra, Euclid, mensuration, mechanics, chemistry, animal physiology, hygiene, botany, Latin, French, German, bookkeeping, and shorthand.

Part of the instruction for infants is given by means of appropriate and varied occupations. Bible instruction also is given.

**Teachers, Defective Children, Evening Schools, etc.**

Taking advantage of the Elementary Education Act, '91, which came into operation on Sept. 1st, '91, all the day-schools under the control of the School Board were made free. The number of teachers employed in L.C.C. schools at Lady-day 1904 was 11,829. There were also 2300 pupil teachers and probationers. The number of teachers (including pupil teachers and probationers) in non-provided schools at Sept. 1904, was 5605. Efficient instruction is provided for blind and deaf

children; and under the powers of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, '93, arrangement have been made, where necessary, for the admission of such children into suitable homes or institutions. There are also special arrangements for the instruction of physically and mentally defective children, and for the physically defective in separate centres. The number of teachers employed in the L.C.C. schools for blind, deaf, and mentally and physically defective children at Lady-day, 1904, was 305.

Advantage has been taken of the provisions of the Industrial Schools Acts and the Education Acts relating to children wandering or not under proper control, or begging or not under proper guardianship, or persistently truanting from school, or charged with felony, etc., to send such cases to industrial schools (a) under voluntary management, or (b) under public management. There are 61 of the former schools and 10 of the latter: (1) a training-school ship on the Thames; (2) two industrial schools for boys, one at Feltham and one at Mayford; (3) an industrial school for girls at Isleworth; (4) a home for little boys at Clapham Park; (5) two truant schools for boys, one at Homer-ton and the other at Highbury; and (6) day industrial schools (mixed) in Drury Lane, Brunswick Road, Poplar, and Ponton Road, Nine Elms.

Evening schools are held in every part of the Metropolis. The total number of pupils admitted this session up to Oct. 1904 was 113,400; average number on rolls at the end of October 99,000. The subjects taught are classed under the following heads: Elementary English, commercial, languages, science and art; Euclid, etc.; vocal music; cookery, laundry-work, etc.; manual training, wood-carving and metal-work. Instruction in some form of physical exercises is given in every school; in the summer months swimming is taught; and the libraries of the schools are open for the free use of the students. A small sessional fee is charged.

The expenditure on maintenance account in the financial year ending March 25th, 1904, was £3,372,203, and the revenue amounted to £3,510,867, leaving a surplus in hand of £144,664.

**Higher Education.**

The Technical Education Board of the London County Council, to which the London County Council delegated its powers under the Technical Instruction Acts, was formed in '83, and consisted of 20 members of the Council, 3 of the London School Board, 3 of the City and Guilds of London Institute, 3 of the London Trades Council, 2 of the London Parochial Charities, 1 each of the Incorporated Association of Head Masters and of the National Union of Teachers, and 2 members appointed by the Council—total, 35. The work of this Board is now entrusted to the Education Committee.

The total expenditure during the year ending March 31st, 1904, was £304,308, derived mainly from the beer and spirit duties (£186,000) and Government grants (£28,689). The expenditure is thus accounted for: Technical departments of 8 Polytechnics, £56,880; Institutions of Higher Education, £17,986; Technical Schools, £70,847; Technical Departments of Public Secondary Day Schools, £39,847; County Scholarships, £33,129; Art, Science, Tech-

\* Not required in infants schools.



nology, and Manual Instruction, £25,092; Domestic Economy, £7649; Commercial Teaching, £1782; Technical Museums, £221; Government grants, £36,686; Government grants (King's Scholars), £2731; and expenses of administration, £9314.

The work of the Council in regard to Higher Education may also be stated by giving a list of the institutions aided or conducted by the Council: viz., 5 University Schools; 8 Polytechnics; 14 Institutions conducted by the Council; 12 Technical Institutes conducted by separate governing bodies; 6 Schools of Art; 4 Evening Classes in Science, Art, and Technology; 40 Secondary Boys' Schools; 16 ditto Girls' Schools; 8 Mixed Schools; and 22 Domestic Economy Schools and Classes. The Board's Annual Report can be obtained from the Secretary, 116, St. Martin's Lane, E.C.

The last Report of the Board—issued before the Education (London) Bill, 1903, came into operation—gives a succinct account of the increase of Polytechnic Institutions and other Technical Schools which were either under the control of the Board or assisted by that Board. When the Board began its work in 1894, there were only 15 Polytechnics and Technical Institutes, while there are now 26. The number of student-hours has increased in a much larger ratio, having in certain departments quadrupled. The number of trade classes has trebled, and 39 fresh subjects are represented by those classes. Of the parents of the 614 students who gained junior county scholarships in 1903, 61·2 per cent. were workers in trades, 15·5 officials and servants, 2·7 shopkeepers and assistants, 16·4 engaged in clerical and subordinate professional occupations, and of 4·2 per cent. the occupation was not specified. Ten years ago the secondary schools in London gave very little scientific and technical instruction; but under the aid and stimulus of the Technical Education Board, 90 per cent. of the pupils in more than 40 of these schools now receive instruction in theoretical science and practical work. The scope of the work done by the Polytechnics and the other Technical Institutions may be gathered from the figures in the paragraph above. The Report of the Board includes a large map of London showing all the educational establishments within the County Council area.

### LONDON ELECTRIC LINES.

In our last edition reference was made to the action of the London County Council in calling attention to the necessity of an inquiry into the question of establishing some method of public control in the matter of underground railway schemes in London, and the subsequent appointment of a London Traffic Commission (*q.v.*). The criticism by the Council of the general undertaking of the Underground Electric Railways Co. of London was also summarised. With regard to the North and South Woolwich scheme, which was mentioned, it was understood, early in the Session of 1904, that the Bill was withdrawn. The project was to run a single line under the Thames at a cost of £233,376, there being a station at each end, penny fares, and a six-minute service. A Commons Committee passed the preamble on March 11th, with the proviso that the promoters should not be able to claim compensation if the London County Council should construct a free Woolwich subway. The Bill

was down for hearing again on March 21st, when, in consequence of this provision, it was unofficially stated that it would not proceed. At the beginning of November the Board of Trade intimated that the warning issued by the House of Lords on Aug. 6th, 1903, still held good. This was to the effect that all ordinary proposals for new "tubes" and large railway extensions should await the report of the Traffic Commission. Notwithstanding this intimation, several large schemes were notified shortly afterwards. They included a revival of the Central London project to convert the line into a circular railway by means of a loop *via* Knightsbridge, Piccadilly, the Strand, and Fleet Street; the North-East London, starting near the Monument, with termini at Cheshunt (G.E.R.) and Leyton; and the Hammersmith, City, & North-East London, to run from Hammersmith Broadway to Walthamstow. Some details of the progress of the "tube" railways in course of construction are given below.

**Central London.**—The line is 5½ miles long, starting at Shepherd's Bush, and proceeding under Uxbridge Road, Oxford Street, Holborn, and Cheapside, to the Bank. Lifts and staircases are used from the street level, and the cars are models of comfort. The fare is 2d. any distance, and 2d. return for workmen in the early morning. There are 13 stations on the route. At the half-yearly meeting of the company on Feb. 3rd, 1904, Sir Henry Oakley, chairman, presiding, dividends were declared at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, although there were 650,000 fewer passengers as compared with Coronation year. The early morning service had been increased. The same dividends were announced for the half-year ending June 30th, and £48,737 carried forward.

**City and South London.**—The company's bill, for an extension from the "Angel" to Euston, and to take over the powers of the authorised City and Brixton line, passed committees of both Houses during the Session of 1903. At the meeting on Feb. 2nd, 1904, the dividend declared for the half-year was at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, against 3½, there having been a comparative decrease of over a million passengers. Mr. C. G. Mott, the chairman, attributed the falling away to L.C.C. tramway competition. Arrangements had been made with other lines for through bookings, and the directors attached much importance to the Euston extension, as it would result in securing traffic from five other railways. For the half-year ending June the dividend was at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

**Great Northern and City.**—This line, which was opened on Feb. 14th, 1904, is 3½ miles in length, and runs from Finsbury Park to Moorgate Street, with intermediate stations at Drayton Park, Highbury, Essex Road, and Old Street. The tunnels differ from the usual electric railway tunnel in that they are about 16 ft. in diameter, large enough to take the heaviest G.N. suburban trains, and of course widen out at the stations, where there are lifts. The whole-distance fare is 2d., with intermediate 1d. fares. At the half-yearly meeting on Aug. 15th, Sir C. Scotter said the working had been most satisfactory; they had succeeded in establishing a 2½-minute service, the whole distance being covered in 13 minutes. The extension to Lothbury was authorised, but this work was deferred.

**Metropolitan.**—For the half-years ending Dec. 1903 and June 1904 dividends of 3 per cent. per annum were announced on the ordinary stock. On June 30th an extension to Uxbridge was opened. Speaking at the meeting on July 20th, Sir C. McLaren, M.P., said that if the District Company (see below) were ready, the new electric system on the two companies' lines would be in working order at the end of the year. The official inspection of the Neasden and Baker Street section took place on Dec. 13th, and an invited party were taken by electric tram over the extension from Baker Street to Harrow, and thence over the new line to Uxbridge.

**Underground Electric Railways Co. of London.**—Under this heading are grouped the various schemes in which the company is concerned. On June 16th, 1903, the final Board of Trade inspection was held of the electrical equipment of the new portion of the District Railway between Ealing and South Harrow. The new line is about five miles in length, and brings Harrow, Sudbury, and Alperton into direct and easy communication with the City. During the Session of 1904 the Baker Street and Waterloo Railway Bill, which, among other provisions, authorised the raising of £288,000 more share capital with additional borrowing powers for £96,000, was passed after some opposition in the Commons. This arose in reference to the provision of subways at the Elephant and Castle station, but it was stated in the House on April 28th that the Company had agreed to contribute £6000 towards the cost, the Southwark Borough Council to find the remainder. At the meeting of the Underground Electric Railways Co. on Oct. 18th, Mr. Yerkes said the power-house at Chelsea was nearly finished and that the District, the Great Northern, Piccadilly and Brompton, the Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead, and the Baker Street and Waterloo Railways would all take their energy from it by agreement. The electrification of the District was making good progress, and by Jan. 1st, 1905, it was hoped that electric trains would be running on part of the line, probably from Ealing to the Mansion House. Work was going on satisfactorily on the three other lines, but there might be some slight delay in laying the permanent way and building the stations of the Baker Street and Waterloo. The board was authorised to raise any additional sums they might require up to £850,000.

**Waterloo and City.**—The sole purpose of this line, which has no intervening stations, is to connect Waterloo Station with the City. The length of the line is given at 1 mile 4 furlongs 6<sup>80</sup>/<sub>100</sub> chains. The South-Western Co. guarantee a 3-per-cent. dividend. During the half-year ending Dec. 1903 the expense of working was 46<sup>44</sup>/<sub>100</sub> per cent., and for the half-year ending June 1904 it was 47<sup>55</sup>/<sub>100</sub>. The railway earned its 3 per cent. per annum, carrying forward £355 and £422 each half-year respectively.

**London Parochial Charities.** The parochial charities of the City of London are now administered by a number of trustees, nominated by various bodies, who are as follows:—**Nominated by the Crown,** Messrs. C. J. Drummond, W. H. Fisher, M.P., the Rev. R. H. Hadden, E. Bond, M.P., and Earl of Lytton; **by the Corporation,** Sir J. Savory, Bart., Messrs. C. T. Harris, C. J. Todd, and T. H.

Ellis; **by the London County Council,** Messrs. Evan Spicer, Sidney Webb, Edric Bayley, and Sir W. J. Collins; **by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners,** Messrs. C. A. Whitmore, M.P., and Sir Lees Knowles, Bart., M.P.; **by the University of London,** Sir Philip Magnus; **by University College,** Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B., F.R.S.; **by King's College,** Sir O. Roberts; **by the City and Guilds of London Institute,** Mr. L. B. Sebastian; **by the Bishopsgate Foundation,** Rev. T. Gear; **by the Cripplegate Foundation,** Mr. H. J. Felton. During the last few years over £170,000 out of the funds of the trust have been devoted to the securing of open spaces, while about £33,000 a year is given in support of the various Polytechnics that have recently been started. The foundation is the largest for charitable purposes in the kingdom. The annual income now is £95,500. **Offices,** 3, Temple Gardens, E.C. Clerk, Mr. H. Howard Batten.

**London Police Courts and Magistrates.** **City:** Mansion House, presided over by the Lord Mayor or an Alderman. **Guildhall,** presided over by one of the Aldermen, in rotation, for a week at a time. **Metropolitan:** Bow Street, Covent Garden: Sir A. De Rutzen, R. H. B. Marsham, and E. W. F. Fenwick, Esqs. **Clerkenwell,** King's Cross Road: J. R. W. Bros and E. C. T. D'Eyncourt, Esqs. **Lambeth,** Lower Kennington Lane: A. A. Hopkins and C. K. Francis, Esqs. **Great Marlborough Street:** G. G. Kennedy and G. L. Denman, Esqs. **Marylebone,** Seymour Place: H. Curtis Bennett and A. C. Plowden, Esqs. **Southwark,** High Street, Borough: G. Paul Taylor and C. M. Chapman, Esqs. **North London,** Stoke Newington Road: E. S. Fordham, Esq. **Thames,** Arbour Square, Stepney: F. Mead and J. Dickinson, Esqs. **Westminster,** Vincent Square: Horace Smith, Esq., and ——. **Worship Street:** Haden Corser and A. R. Cluer, Esqs. **West London (West Kensington),** Vernon Street: J. Rose and R. O. B. Lane, K.C., Esqs. **South-Western,** Lavender Hill: E. W. Garrett, Esq. **Greenwich and Woolwich:** E. Baggallay and R. Kettle, Esqs. **West Ham,** West Ham Lane, Stratford: R. A. Gillespie, Esq.: and the Borough Justices. **Hours of Sitting:** Mansion House, 12 to 2; Guildhall, 10 to 4; Greenwich, 10 to 1.30; Woolwich, 2.30 to 5. All other Courts, 10 to 5.

## LONDON, POLICE OF.

### Metropolitan Police.

Established by Act of Parliament (1829), and the protection of the district by watchmen was discontinued by that statute and entirely intrusted to the then newly appointed force. The Metropolitan police area is 688<sup>31</sup>/<sub>100</sub> sq. miles, and embraces all places within a radius of fifteen miles of Charing Cross, except the City of London, which has its own police. The Metropolitan police have jurisdiction on the river Thames. The Thames police are selected from sailors, and patrol in boats and steam launches. The Metropolitan police are also employed in H.M. dockyards, and in the principal military stations of the War Department.

The strength of the force for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1903, latest returns, is 16,517, consisting of 30 superintendents, 526 inspectors, 2113 sergeants, and 13,848 constables.

The supreme government of the Metropolitan police is vested in the Commissioner appointed



by and acting under the control of the Home Secretary.

**Commissioner, E. R. Henry, Esq., C.S.I. Assistant Commissioners**—Sir A. C. Bruce, Major E. F. Wodehouse, and M. L. Macnaghten, Esq.; and five Chief Constables.

The Metropolitan Police Force is divided into two groups. The uniform branch is responsible for the general policing of the Metropolis, the preservation of order, and the prevention of crime. The Criminal Investigation Department is more immediately responsible for the detection of crime.

The staff of the latter is distributed between a central office at New Scotland Yard and the divisions, where the work is carried on under the charge of a local inspector immediately responsible to the divisional superintendent.

The **Convict Supervision Office** registers the names and particulars of discharged convicts on licence, and other criminals under police supervision in England, and retains photographs and marks of these persons, under the provisions of the Prevention of Crimes Act of '71. This office is in a position to do much practical good by assisting, in co-operation with various recognised private organisations, for the benefit of discharged prisoners who are desirous of leading an honest life.

The **Criminal Identification Department** maintains registers, available to all police forces, containing information as to the antecedents of all the more troublesome criminals released from prison. The means of identification adopted is the Finger Print system, which in July 1902 superseded the less accurate Bertillon method of identifying by corporal measurements. The Finger Print system of identification has answered every expectation, and it is being rapidly adopted on the Continent, in America, and in the Colonies.

Among other departments of the Metropolitan police are the **Executive Branch**, and the **Public Carriage and Lost Property Branch**.

The financial administration is under the control of the **Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District**, A. R. Pennefather, Esq., C.B., who is appointed by the Crown, and has the direction of contracts of every description, the management of all police buildings, buys the sites of and erects new buildings, and all the property of the police force is vested in him. He is also the receiver for the Metropolitan police courts, and the police court buildings are vested in him. The income of the force for the year 1903-4 was £2,176,836, and of the pension fund £256,274.

The rateable value of the Metropolitan area for 1903-4 was £48,570,769. The police rate is now fixed at 9d. in the £, of which 4d. in the £ is payable out of the Local Taxation Account under the Local Government Act of '88. The pay of the Metropolitan Police force for 1903-4 was £1,461,140.

### **City of London Police.**

This force is under the control of a Commissioner, who is appointed by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, subject to the approval of His Majesty the King. The total strength of the force now (1904), is 1056, consisting of 1 Assistant-Commissioner, 1 superintendent Executive Department, 1 superintendent Detective Department, 3 chief inspectors of districts, 1 chief detective inspector, 15 district inspectors, 20 station in-

spectors, 9 detective inspectors, 74 sergeants, 12 detective sergeants, and 865 constables.

The **detective department** consists of 1 superintendent, 1 chief inspector, 9 inspectors, 12 sergeants, 33 constables, and 24 plain-clothes patrols. In addition to the above, 50 constables and 1 sergeant are employed on private service duty at the expense of persons engaging their services, the charge being at the rate of £135 per annum for each man. The force has also a surgeon, receiver, chief clerk, and several assistant clerks.

The **Police area** is divided into three districts, each containing two divisions (exclusive of the chief and detective offices) and under the immediate charge of a chief inspector, assisted by five district inspectors and six station inspectors.

The total cost of the force is about £155,000 per annum, one-fourth of which is paid from the City's cash, the remainder by a rate of 6d. on the assessable rental of the City. The City Police, unlike the Metropolitan Police Force, is supported entirely by the citizens, without Imperial aid. The pay of the force is considerably in advance of any other similar body in the United Kingdom.

**Chief Clerk and Superintendent, Mr. Frank Francis.**

**Headquarters, Old Jewry, Cheapside.**

### **LONDON, PORT OF.**

In moving (on April 6th, 1903, in the House of Commons) "that leave be given to bring in a bill to establish a Commission for the administration of the Port of London, and for transferring to the Commission the undertakings of certain dock companies, and certain powers and duties of the Conservators of the River Thames and the Watermen's Company, and for other purposes connected therewith," Mr. Gerald Balfour explained that the measure was the outcome of the valuable and comprehensive report presented by the **Royal Commission** appointed in 1900 to inquire into the administration of the Port of London (see p. 375, ed. 1904). In its main outlines the bill followed the recommendations of the Commission, though with some not altogether unimportant exceptions, the nature of which he indicated in detail. Trinity House was not included in the scope of the operation of the measure, and it was left open to the new authority to retain or dispose of the dock companies' warehouses as they thought fit; the municipal financial guarantee was to be given by the London County Council alone, and the constitution of the new port authority differed very materially from that proposed by the Commission. The scheme of the bill proposed a body of 40, constituted as follows:—

#### **Appointed Commissioners:**

London County Council . . . . .	8
City Corporation . . . . .	2
Admiralty . . . . .	1
Board of Trade . . . . .	1
Trinity House . . . . .	1
Railway Companies . . . . .	1

#### **Elected Commissioners:**

Payers of dues on goods . . . . .	10
Payers of dues on ships . . . . .	10
Wharfingers . . . . .	4
Owners of river craft . . . . .	2

Total . . . . . 40

With a view to the protection of the ratepayers, it was provided that if at any time the revenues of the port are insufficient to meet its obligations and the interest upon the port stock, and recourse has to be had to that guarantee, the London County Council should then be entitled to move the Board of Trade, and the Board of Trade should have power to make an order upon the dock authority fixing the dues upon goods and ships at such a rate as will make good any deficiency that may have arisen.

Mr. Sydney Buxton did not agree with the proposed constitution of the new authority. He hoped that the House would insist that the London County Council should have fair representation on this body, and they could then leave it to the representatives of the Council to see that the interests of the ratepayers were properly conserved. The bill was then brought in and read a first time.

On the second reading (May 13th, 1903), the rejection of the measure was moved by Sir J. Dixon-Hartland, chairman of the Thames Conservancy Board, and seconded by Mr. D. Morgan, chairman of the Surrey Commercial Docks Co. The amendment was eventually withdrawn, and the second reading agreed to, the bill being then referred to a joint committee of the two Houses.

This committee met late in June, 1903, to proceed with what was necessarily to be a prolonged inquiry, having regard to the magnitude and variety of the interests involved. Viscount Cross was chosen chairman. The committee ultimately decided that the Commission should be constituted as follows:—

#### Appointed Commissioners:

London County Council . . . . .	9
City Corporation . . . . .	1
Admiralty . . . . .	1
Board of Trade . . . . .	1
Trinity House . . . . .	1
Railway Companies . . . . .	1

#### Elected Commissioners:

Payers of dues on ships trading to the docks . . . . .	7
Payers of dues on ships trading to the river . . . . .	3
By traders . . . . .	8
Waterside manufacturers . . . . .	2
Wharfingers . . . . .	4
Owners of river craft . . . . .	2

Total . . . . . 40

Sir J. Banbury, M.P., a trustee and manager of the Stock Exchange, urged on behalf of the promoters the payment of the dock companies in stock instead of cash, but the committee accepted an amendment of the London County Council enabling the Council to pay the companies in cash instead of stock. It was also settled that when the arbitrators—who were to be Lord Allerton, Sir Francis Mowatt, G.C.B., and Mr. A. T. Lawrence, K.C. (now Sir A. T. Lawrence)—should have found the full value of the stock, they were not to make any allowance for compulsory sale. The provisions as to arbitration were stated to be almost identical with those settled in the Water Act of last year. A clause was added providing that, in the event of any part of the interest on the guaranteed stock having to be met by the London County Council during three successive years, the number of Commissioners to be appointed by the Council should be increased

to eighteen. It was also arranged that there should be a statutory Warehouse Committee, a third of the representation of which would be given to the wharfingers.

After thirteen sittings the Committee reported the bill as amended on July 13th. But the measure had still to be considered in Committee of the whole House, and as many points were to be brought forward therein the Prime Minister eventually proposed a resolution, which was agreed to, under which the further proceedings on the measure stood suspended until the 1904 Session. During that Session nothing was done, but it is probable that some progress will be made during the 1905 Session.

#### The London County Council Bill.

The London County Council resolved, on Nov. 8th, 1904, to promote a Bill during the 1905 Session, "for and relative to the transfer to a public authority to be constituted by the Bill of the undertakings of the London and India Docks Company, the Surrey Commercial Dock Company, and the Millwall Dock Company, and of the powers, rights, duties, property and liabilities, or some of them, of the Conservators of the River Thames, and of the Master Wardens and Commonalty of Watermen and Lightermen of the River Thames, commonly called the Watermen's Company, and of the Court of Master Wardens and Assistants of the Watermen's Company, and for conferring on such public authority various rights and powers for the management of the undertakings proposed to be transferred, and of the Port and Docks of London and any other matters proposed to be transferred or vested in such public authority under the Bill, and for making the necessary financial provisions in connection therewith, and for defining the Port of London for the purposes of the Bill."

The Bill proposes to establish a Port Commission consisting of 40 members, 24 to be appointed by the Council, 4 by the City Corporation and Government departments, and 12 by trade and shipping interests.

**London Reform Union.** Inaugurated Oct. '92 A non-party organisation having branches in many of the Metropolitan parliamentary constituencies. Its object is to improve the municipal government of London, the administration of its public affairs, and the collective organisation of its civic life. The Union is in general agreement with the progressive policy of the London County Council. It has instituted an annual "Citizen Sunday" in London, and does much educational work. The Chairman of the Union is Mr. E. A. Cornwall, J.P., L.C.C., the Treasurer Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P., and the Secretary Mr. F. W. Galton. Offices, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross, W.C.

**London Salvage Corps.** This corps was first established in 1866 by the Fire Insurance Companies on the transfer of the London Fire Establishment to the Metropolitan Board of Works, when the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was organised. The Corps is maintained by contributions from the principal Insurance Companies. There are five stations, all in connection by telephone, and also in communication with the Fire Brigade, in various parts of the Metropolis, and the men and plant are highly efficient. The number of fires attended by the Corps during 1903 was as



follows: Inside the Metropolitan area, 2575; outside, 145; total, 2720. At nearly all of these, services of a valuable character were rendered on behalf of the Offices interested. The staff of the Corps consists of 1 chief officer, 5 superintendents, 11 foremen, 20 1st-class men, 21 2nd-class men, 50 3rd-class men, and 8 coachmen. Only men of the Royal Navy are taken. The following is a list of the stations: Commercial Road, E., Supt. Adams; Southwark Bridge Road, S.E., Supt. Blyth; Shaftesbury Avenue, W., Supt. Allen; Upper Street, Islington, Supt. Morgan; and Watling Street, City, Supt. Paskins. The Watling Street Station is the Headquarters of the Corps, and the Commanding Officer, Lt.-Col. Fox, resides there.

**London Traffic, Royal Commission.** A Royal Commission, consisting of Sir David M. Barbour, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G. Chairman, Earl Cawdor, Viscount Cobham, Lord Ribblesdale, Sir J. C. Dimsdale, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.P., Sir J. P. Dickson-Poynder, Bart., D.S.O., M.P., Sir R. T. Reid, G.C.M.G., M.P., Sir Francis Hopwood, K.C.B., C.M.G., Sir J. Wolfe Barry, K.C.B., F.R.S., Sir G. C. T. Bartley, K.C.B., M.P., Charles S. Murdoch, Esq., C.B., Felix Schuster, Esq., and George Gibb, Esq., with Mr. L. L. Macassey, B.A., B.Sc., as Secretary, was appointed in February 1903 to inquire into the means of locomotion and transport in London, and to report (a) As to the measures which they deem most effectual for the improvement of the same by the development and inter-connection of railways and tramways on or below the surface, by increasing the facilities for other forms of mechanical locomotion, by better provision for the organisation and regulation of vehicular and pedestrian traffic, or otherwise; and (b) As to the desirability of establishing some authority or tribunal to which all schemes of railway or tramway construction of a local character should be referred, and the powers which it would be advisable to confer upon such a body.

### LONDON WATER SUPPLY.

The Metropolitan Water Area covers a district of 620 square miles in extent, which comprises the whole of London and parts of Middlesex, Herts, Essex, Surrey, and Kent.

The population supplied by the Metropolitan water companies on Dec. 31st, 1903, numbered 6,509,817, and the total quantity of water supplied during the year 1903 was 77,200,000,000 gallons; of this amount nearly 56 per cent. was drawn from the Thames, 22 per cent. from the Lea, and 22 per cent. from springs and wells. The average daily supply was 33 gallons per person and 218 gallons per house. The total authorised capital of the Companies was in 1903 £23,987,503, of which £20,746,232 had been issued. Of this £10,323,093 was ordinary stock, and £10,423,139 preference and debenture stock. In 1903 the income of the Companies amounted to £2,589,152, and the working expenses to £1,209,575, the net profit for the year being £1,036,438.

### Metropolitan Water Board.

The Metropolitan Water Act, 1902, constituted a Water Board, called the "Metropolitan Water Board," for the purpose of purchasing and carrying on the undertakings of the eight Metropolitan water companies—viz., the New River, East London, Southwark and Vauxhall,

West Middlesex, Lambeth, Chelsea, Grand Junction, and Kent.

The Water Board consists of 66 members appointed by the county councils and other authorities within the water area, as follows: London County Council, 14; City of London, 2; Westminster, 2; the other Metropolitan boroughs (27), one each; West Ham, 2; the county councils of Essex, Herts, Kent, Middlesex and Surrey, 1 each; the urban districts of East Ham, Leyton, and Walthamstow, 1 each; the combined urban districts of Buckhurst Hill, Chingford, Loughton, Waltham Holy Cross, Wanstead and Woodford, 1; the combined urban districts of Beckenham, Bromley, Chislehurst, Penge, Bexley, Dartford, Erith, and Footscray, 1; the urban districts of Tottenham and Willesden, 1 each; the borough of Ealing and the urban districts of Acton and Chiswick, 1; the urban districts of Brentford, Hampton, Hampton Wick, Hanwell, Heston and Isleworth, Sunbury, Teddington, and Twickenham, 1; the urban districts of Edmon-ton, Enfield, and Southgate, 1; the urban districts of Hornsey and Wood Green, 1; the borough of Kingston and the urban districts of East and West Molesey, Esher and the Dittons, Ham, Surbiton, Barnes, the Maldens and Coombe, and Wimbledon, 1; the Thames Conservators and the Lea Conservancy Board, 1 each. The chairman and vice-chairman are elected by the Water Board, either from the members, or from outside the Board, and are unpaid.

The first election of the Water Board took place early in 1903, under regulations issued by the Local Government Board, and the members then elected held office till June, 1907.

Chairman, Sir R. Melvill Beachcroft.

Vice-Chairman, Mr. Glass.

Clerk, Mr. A. B. Pilling.

Comptroller, Mr. F. E. Harris.

Chief Engineer, Mr. W. B. Bryan.

District Secretaries, Mr. A. E. Pinnell (East London District), Mr. J. Wilson (Grand Junction District), Mr. T. E. Barnett (West Middlesex District), Mr. Montagu Watts (Southwark and Vauxhall District), Mr. A. Dickson, jun. (Kent District), Mr. Jas. Serle (New River District), Mr. S. H. Gill (Chelsea District), Mr. H. Wilkins (Lambeth District).

Offices, Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.

On June 24th, 1904, the undertakings of the Companies, with the exception of the New River Company, passed to and vested in the Water Board, who also took over all the debts and liabilities of the Companies, including their debenture stock.

A Court of Arbitration to decide the amount of the purchase-money and various other questions arising between the Water Board and the Companies, was appointed by the Act, and consisted of the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Fry, Sir Hugh Owen, G.C.B., and Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B. The Court commenced their sittings for hearing the claims of the Water Companies in October 1903. The Companies claimed sums amounting to about £60,000,000.

The Arbitration Committee of the Board reported, Dec. 9th, 1904, that the total of the award in cash payable to the Companies under the awards of the Court of Arbitration would amount to £30,662,323, representing, on the respective bases on which the stock had been issued, £33,564,281 in 3 per cent. water stock. The costs of the Board and the Companies'

stamp duty on vesting expenses of Court of Arbitration, of winding up not included in the awards, of the Metropolitan Water Act, 1902 and Directors' Compensation, were taken at £850,000, representing £917,266 of water stock. The total amount of water stock issued in respect of the acquisition of the undertakings would thus be as follows:

Compensation awarded to the companies	£33,564,281
Other items above referred to	917,266

Deduct Chamberlain's sinking fund	34,481,547
	200,000

£34,281,547

The awards to the several companies were:

East London	£3,900,000
New River	5,967,123
Grand Junction	3,349,500
West Middlesex	3,524,000
Lambeth	4,301,000
Southwark and Vauxhall	3,603,000
Chelsea	3,305,700
Kent	2,712,000
Staines Reservoirs Joint Committee	—

£30,662,323

The following statement represents the approximate annual saving to the ratepayers, consequent on the acquisition of the water undertakings:—

Profits of the water companies in the year 1903-4	£1,079,078
Add payments to Chamberlain's Sinking Fund in the same year	40,652
Add directors' fees	32,538
	£1,152,268

Annual charges to be met by the Board:

Interest on £34,281,547 of water stock	£1,028,446
Annual cost of composition for stamp duty on and management of the stock	29,000
	1,057,446

Approximate annual saving . . . £94,822

It must further be noted that the awards of the Court of Arbitration had been based on anticipations of future additional profits, and that if those expectations were realised the profit which would accrue to the ratepayers would proportionately increase. Substantial economies resulting from amalgamation might also be anticipated.

**Lord Chamberlain.** The Lord Chamberlain of England has the control of the establishment attached to the chapels royal; of officers and servants attached to the royal chambers, except of those of the bedchamber; and over the medical men of the Household. The royal tradesmen are appointed by him. He directs all great royal ceremonies, receives all applications to attend levees and drawing-rooms, superintends the royal wardrobe and the jewel house at the Tower, and licenses theatres and plays, his power extending to the cities of London and Westminster, and certain other parts of the Metropolis, as well as to those places within which the sovereign may reside occasionally. The power of licensing theatres

elsewhere belongs to the justices. Theatres licensed by letters patent from the Crown do not, even in the foregoing places, require the Lord Chamberlain's licence. One copy of every new play, prologue, or epilogue,—or new addition to an old play, prologue, or epilogue,—intended to be produced at any theatre in Great Britain, must be sent to the Lord Chamberlain at least seven days before it is first acted or produced. An account of the theatre where, and the time when, it is to be acted or produced, must be signed by the manager. In the event of its being disallowed by the Lord Chamberlain, either before or after the expiry of the seven days, it must not be presented. It is lawful for the Lord Chamberlain to disallow it, if he considers it fitting for him so to do, "for the preservation of good manners, decorum, or the public peace." A fine of £50 may be levied on any person who presents a piece either before it has been allowed, or subsequent to its being disallowed, while the licence of the theatre where it was presented becomes void. The Examiner of Stage Plays is Mr. George Alexander Redford.

**Lord Great Chamberlain.** A State office of great antiquity entirely distinct from that of Lord Chamberlain of the Household. The Lord Great Chamberlain assists, with the Earl Marshal, at the ceremony of the introduction of new peers; he issues tickets for the opening and prorogation of Parliament, and orders of admission for viewing the House of Lords when Parliament is not sitting. He arranges the preparation of Westminster Hall for a coronation, the trial of a peer, or for any other ceremony taking place therein. He walks on the right of His Majesty when he opens Parliament in person. The office is hereditary, and at present is held by Lord Cholmondeley.

## LUNACY RETURNS, 1904.

The fifty-eighth report of His Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy showed that on Jan. 1st, 1904, there were, in England and Wales, 117,199 lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind under their cognisance, as compared with 113,964 on Jan. 1st, 1903, and 110,713 on Jan. 1st, 1902. The net increase for the year was 3235. The average annual increase in the total number of lunatics for the ten years to 1903 was 2513. Taking the total number of lunatics, the proportion per 10,000 of the population was 34·71 on Jan. 1st, 1904, as compared with 34·14 on Jan. 1st, 1903, 33·55 on Jan. 1st, 1902, and 33·27 on Jan. 1st, 1901. In '59 the proportion was 18·67 per 10,000; in '69 it was 23·93; in '79, 27·54; in '89, 29·65; in '99, 33·11. The increase in the ratio has been almost entirely due to the increase in the pauper class of lunatics. Turning to the assigned causes of insanity, hereditary influence appeared in the report as the most potent cause, but "intemperance in drink" was put down as responsible for 22·8 per cent. of the male and 9·5 per cent. of the female cases. The proportion of the cases attributed to old age was stated to be slightly on the increase.

The fifty-first report of the Inspectors for Ireland showed that on Jan. 1st, 1903, there were in Ireland 22,138 lunatics, as compared with 21,630 on Jan. 1st, 1902, and 21,169 on Jan. 2nd, 1901. There were 17,580 in district asylums, 169 in the Dundrum Central Asylum, 745 in private asylums and institutions, 3539



in workhouses, and 105 single Chancery patients in unlicensed private houses. Of the total 11,503 were males and 10,635 females. The figures showed an increase of 508 for the year. The proportion of lunatics under care per 10,000 of the population was 49·9 in 1902, as compared with 48·7 in 1901, 47·4 in 1900, 34·4 in '90, and 25 in '80. The recovery rate during 19·2 averaged 34·5 per cent. of the admissions.

The forty-fourth report of the Commissioners for Scotland showed that on Jan 1st, 1903, there were 16,658 insane persons in Scotland, as compared with 16,288 on Jan. 1st, 1902, an increase of 370. Of the total 14,191 were pauper patients, 2416 private patients, and 51 were maintained at the expense of the State. The males numbered 7994 and the females 8664. The proportion of lunatics (private and pauper) per 10,000 of the population was 35·8 on Jan. 1st, 1903, as compared with 35·3 on Jan. 1st, 1902, 30·7 in '91, and 26·3 in '81. The recovery rate in 1902 was 39·7 per cent. of the admissions.

A Royal Commission was appointed in August 1904 to consider the existing methods of dealing with idiots and epileptics, and with imbecile, feeble-minded, or defective persons not certified under the Lunacy Laws; and, in view of the hardship or danger resulting to such persons and the community from insufficient provision for their care, training, and control, to report as to the amendments in the law or other measures which should be adopted in the matter, due regard being had to the expense involved in any such proposals and to the best means of securing economy therein. The Commission consists of the Marquis of Bath (Chairman), Mr. W. P. Byrne, C.B., Mr. Charles Hobhouse, M.P., Mr. Frederick Needham, M.D., Mr. H. D. Greene, K.C., M.P., Mr. C. E. H. Chadwyck-Healey, K.C., the Rev. H. N. Burden, Mr. W. H. Dickinson, Mr. C. S. Loch, and Mrs. Pinsent.

### LUXEMBURG.

The King of the Netherlands, William III., was Grand Duke of Luxemburg until his death in Nov. 1890, when Adolph, Duke of Nassau, succeeded him. The Grand Duke was b. July 24th, 1817, and in '51 married Adelaide, Princess of Anhalt. The heir-presumptive is Prince Wilhelm, b. April 22nd, '52, who married in '93 Marie Anne, daughter of the Duke of Braganza. By the Treaty of London, '67, Luxemburg is declared neutral territory, and since '73 forms a Catholic Bishopric. For commercial purposes the Grand Duchy is included in the German Zollverein. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 45 members, elected directly by the cantons for six

years (half retiring every three years). Area, 998 sq. m.; pop. 236,543, with the exception of about 3500 individuals all Roman Catholic. Capital, Luxemburg, pop. 21,000. Revenue, 1902, £525,645. 1903, £520,300; expenditure, 1902, £524,980, 1903, £509,346; public debt, 1903, £446,640, 1904, £443,256; industries, chiefly mining (iron and steel) and agriculture. There is also a province of Luxemburg, belonging to Belgium, of which it forms the south-eastern corner; capital, Arlon.

Minister of State, P. Eyschen.

British Minister, Sir Henry Howard, K.C.M.G., C.B. (residing at the British Legation at The Hague, Netherlands).

**Luzzatti, Signor**, Italian Minister of the Treasury since Nov. 2nd, 1903, is a politician who has long held a prominent position in the Italian Parliament. He was Minister of the Treasury in 1891 in the first Rudini Cabinet, and again in '06. He is an admirer of the English school in economics, and has written largely on economic subjects in the Italian press; while his contributions to the reviews have made his name known far and wide as an authority on financial and economic subjects. He was the founder in '66 of the "People's Bank of Milan," which originated that great movement in Italy (see p. 47). Signor Luzzatti is a member of the Right. See ITALY.

**Lyttelton, Lt.-Gen., the Hon. Sir Neville Gerald, K.C.B.**, Chief of the General Staff and First Military Member of the Army Council, was b. in 1845, educated at Eton, entered the Rifle Brigade in '65, and served with it in the repulse of the Fenian raid on Canada in '66, in the Jowaki campaign in India, and in the Egyptian campaign of '82. He was A.D.C. to Lord Spencer in Ireland, '68-73; Military Secretary to Sir J. Adye at Gibraltar, and to Lord Reay at Bombay, '83-90; Assistant Adjutant-Gen., '95-7, and Assistant Military Secretary at the War Office, '97-8. He commanded the 2nd British Brigade in the Soudan campaign of '98, and was promoted to the rank of major-general for his distinguished service. After a short interval at Aldershot, he went out to South Africa, and took a prominent part in the operations in Natal, first as brigadier and subsequently as General commanding a Division. In February and March 1901 he organised the pursuit of De Wet in Cape Colony and the Orange River Colony, and then took over the command of the forces in Natal and South-Eastern Transvaal. When Lord Kitchener left South Africa on the conclusion of peace he was appointed to succeed him, and in Feb. 1904 he was given his present appointment.

## M

**MacDonald, Sir Claude M.**, G.C.M.G., the British Minister to Japan, is the son of Major-General J. O. Macdonald, and was b. in 1832. He was ed. at Uppingham and Sandhurst. Entering the 74th Highlanders in '72, he served through the Egyptian campaign of '82, and in the Soudan of '84, attaining the rank of major. His first active diplomatic work was done at

Zanzibar as Agent and Consul-General there in '87. In '88 he was appointed H.M. Commissioner on the West Coast of Africa, and afterwards became Commissioner and Consul-General in the Oil Rivers Protectorate. He was made a K.C.M.G. in '92. In Jan. '96 he was appointed H.M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Peking, and in

1900 had to undergo a terrible siege during the Boxer outbreak, after which he was transferred to Japan.

**Mackenzie, Sir Alexander Campbell**, Mus.D. St. Andrews, Cambridge and Edinburgh, LL.D. Glasgow, and D.C.L. MacGill Univ. Canada, was b. at Edinburgh 1847. He studied as violinist in Germany from '57 to '62, and then became King's Scholar at the Royal Academy of Music, London. His compositions are numerous, and include many orchestral works, rhapsodies, and overtures, besides works for the violin. Of these latter perhaps the best known are his "Pibroch," composed for Sarasate, his "Benedictus," a set of Scottish pieces entitled "From the North," and a violin concerto, brought out and very favourably received at the Birmingham festival of '85. Among his other compositions may be mentioned three operas, "Colomba," "The Troubadour," and "His Majesty," the two former produced at Drury Lane by Mr. Carl Rosa, and the latter at the Savoy Theatre by Mr. D'Oyley Carte; "The Story of Sayid," a cantata produced at the Leeds festival in '86; "Jason," a cantata for Bristol; "The Dream of Jubal," first heard at Liverpool; "The Rose of Sharon," an oratorio written for the Norwich festival; "Veni, Creator Spiritus," first given at Birmingham in '91; the oratorio "Bethlehem," written for the Chicago Exhibition and first heard in England at the Albert Hall in '94; a "Scottish Concerto" for the pianoforte, and the music to "Ravenswood," "Coriolanus," and "The Little Minister," performed at the Lyceum and the Haymarket. His latest works are, "The Cricket on the Hearth," an opera; "London Day by Day," an orchestral suite for the Norwich Festival of 1902, and the "Coronation March." Sir A. C. Mackenzie was elected Principal of the Royal Academy of Music in Feb. '88, and in '92 was appointed conductor of the Philharmonic Society's concerts. Knighted '95. Clubs: Athenæum, Garrick, Arts. Address: R.A.M., 4, Tenterden St., Hanover Square, W.

**Maclaren, Ian** (Rev. J. Watson, M.A., D.D.). B. in 1850 at Manningtree, Essex, of Scottish parents, who removed to Perthshire four years later. Ed. at Edinburgh University, where he graduated '70. Studied theology at New College (Edin.) and Tübingen. Ordained minister of the Free Church, Logiealmond, Perthshire, in '75. Called to Free St. Matthew's, Glasgow, in '77. Translated in '80 to Sefton Park Church, Liverpool, one of the most important congregations of the Presbyterian Church of England. Received Hon. D.D. in '95 from St. Andrews University, and a similar degree in '07 from Yale University, where he was Lyman Beecher lecturer in '06. Till '93 Dr. Watson was known as a popular preacher and able minister; but in that year he acquired additional distinction and wider fame by writing a series of Scottish idylls for the *British Weekly*. When collected and published in book form under the title of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," they became widely popular, and have now reached a circulation of 200,000 in Great Britain and a much larger figure in America. The *nom de plume* "Ian Maclaren" did not long conceal Dr. Watson's identity, and the Drumtochty of his idylls was soon identified with Logiealmond, his first charge. "The Days of Auld Lang Syne," a second series of idylls, followed in '95, "Kate Carnegie" in '96, "A

Doctor of the Old School" in '97, "Afterwards, and other Stories" in '98, "Young Barbarians" in 1901, and "His Majesty Baby" in 1902. Dr. Watson's religious publications include "The Upper Room," "The Mind of the Master," '96, "The Cure of Souls" and "The Potter's Wheel," '97, "Companions of the Sorrowful Way" in '98, "Church Folk," "The Doctrines of Grace" in 1900, "The Life of the Master" in 1902, and "Homely Virtues" in 1903. Clubs: Savile, London, Athenæum. Liverpool, and Royal Liverpool Golf Club. Address: 17, Croxteth Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.

**Maeterlinck, Maurice**, the Belgian author, was b. in 1862. The following is a list of his works, some of which have been translated into English and have attracted considerable attention in this country:—"La Princesse Maleine," published in '92; "Pelléas et Mélisande" (which has been dramatised and represented in London), '94; "Alladine et Palomides," '94; "Aglavaine et Selysette," '97; "Douze Chansons," '96; "Le Tresor des Humbles," '97; "La Mort de Tintagiles"; "La Intruse," and "La Sagesse et la Destinée" (all '98). M. Maeterlinck has published translations of other authors' works and written prefaces to them. He is also the author of the dramas "Ariane and Barbebleue" and "Sœur Béatrice," published in German in '90, "Monna Vanna" (prohibited in 1902, but the London Maeterlinck Society gave private performances of it), and of "Joyzele," produced at Paris in 1903.

**Manchester College**, founded in Manchester 1786, now at Oxford, "exists for the purpose of promoting the study of Philosophy, Theology, and Religion, without insisting upon the adoption of particular doctrines." No subscription or doctrinal statement is required either of trustees, professors, or students. Exhibitions and free admission to lectures and classes are given to students for the ministry, without restriction as to the sect in which they will minister. The lectures are open to all members of Oxford University without payment of fees. The new buildings at Oxford, which have cost £55,000 in all, were opened by the President, Mr. H. R. Greg, in Oct. '93. Principal, Rev. James Drummond, M.A. (Oxon.), LL.D., D.Litt. (Dublin).

**Marconi, William**, the electrical engineer and pioneer of wireless telegraphy, was b. at Griffone, near Bologna, in '74. His father was an Italian, his mother an Irishwoman. He was ed. at Leghorn and Bologna Univ. It was at Bologna that his system of wireless telegraphy first attracted attention. In '96 he visited England, became acquainted with Sir William Preece, and with his invention sent messages across the channel from Penarth, near Cardiff, to Weston-super-Mare. The Italian Minister of Marine then interested himself in Mr. Marconi, who at Spezia and elsewhere succeeded in sending messages from the shore to an ironclad ten miles out at sea. He afterwards set up installations of wireless telegraphy between the South Foreland and the East Goodwin light-vessel, the South Foreland and Wimereux in France, Harwich and Chelmsford. The system was made use of for the Naval Manœuvres in '99, and definitely adopted by the Admiralty in 1900. The value of the system has since been amply demonstrated, and its use is continuously extending. In Dec. 1901 Mr. Marconi succeeded in com-



municating across the Atlantic Ocean, receiving at St. John's, Newfoundland, wireless messages despatched from Poldhu, Cornwall. In 1902 he set up a station at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, and on Dec. 21st succeeded in sending through messages to King Edward VII., the King of Italy, and the *Times*. He received the Cross of the Italian Order of the Crown from the King of Italy in Sept. 1902, the thanks of the Italian Chamber of Deputies in Jan. 1903, and the freedom of the City of Rome in the following May. Inaugurated regular daily news service on board ship by wireless telegraphy June 1904. Hon. D.Sc. Oxford 1904. See SCIENCE.

## MARRIAGE LAW AND REGULATIONS.

To make a marriage valid, it must not be bigamous; nor may the parties be within the prohibited degrees of relationship. Their genuine consent is necessary; and likewise absence of insanity and of incurable impotence. The due formalities in connection with the ceremony have also to be observed. On either of these grounds the Court may nullify a marriage, if application is made within a reasonable time. If either party is a minor, the consent of a parent or guardian is, by English Law, required as a preliminary; but a marriage would not be nullified simply because such consent had not been obtained. A marriage with a foreigner, valid in this country, may prove invalid in his own country if not in accordance with its law.

### *Marriage Regulations.*

In Great Britain marriage can be had in four ways—by special licence, by common licence, by publication of banns, and before a registrar or some other "authorised person." In the case of a licence, one of the parties must have resided at least fifteen days in the parish or district where the ceremony is to be performed.

(1) The common licence can be obtained at the registry office of the bishop of the diocese, or from any surrogate of such bishop, or at the Faculty Office, or the Vicar-General's Office, Doctors' Commons, London, E.C. One of the parties must personally apply for the licence, and make affidavit that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. The fees amount to from £2 2s. 6d. to £3 3s. The common licence fixes the time and place of the ceremony.

(2) The special licence can only be obtained by one of the parties attending at the Faculty Office, Doctors' Commons. The granting of special licences rests solely with the Archbishop of Canterbury, who considers each application on its merits. On an average about 40 per annum are issued. The fees amount to about £30, and the licence empowers the parties to be married at any time, in any place, and without previous residence in that place.

(3) In the case of banns, they must be published in the church of the parish in which both parties or each of them reside for three separate Sundays, and the ceremony must be performed within three months of the final publication in one of the two churches, a certificate of the publication in the other church being given to the minister performing the ceremony. After three months the banns become useless. Marriages can also be solemnised in church within three months of the

issue of a registrar's certificate, as explained below.

(4) If the marriage is to be before a registrar, or some other authorised person, one of the parties must give notice to the registrar of the district, in which he must have dwelt for seven days. If the parties are in two districts, notice must be given to the registrar of each district. Notice will then be placed on the notice board of the office for twenty-one days, after which the certificate issues and the marriage may be celebrated (a) at the superintendent registrar's office without a religious ceremony, or (b) in any building registered for marriage in presence of the district registrar. The fees for the marriage are 2s. to the superintendent registrar, and 5s. to the registrar before whom the marriage is solemnised, and 2s. 7d. is charged for each certificate of marriage. If desired, the presence of the registrar may be dispensed with in registered buildings, other than Church of England churches, certified to the Registrar-General as places of religious worship, and for him may be substituted any "authorised person." In such a case a fee of 4s. is to be paid to the superintendent registrar on the issue of a certificate for a marriage, or if the marriage is by licence an additional fee of 6s. 6d. The registrar may also issue a licence which dispenses with some of the above formalities. The fees are, for the licence, £2 4s. 6d. to the superintendent registrar, and 10s. to the registrar.

All marriages, except those by special licence, must be performed between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. All marriages must be registered, if performed by a clergyman of the Church of England, by the clergyman, who transmits a copy to the superintendent registrar; in other cases by the district registrar, or the registering officer of the Friends, or the secretary of the synagogue among the Jews.

In Scotland the regulations for a Regular Marriage are very much the same as in England. Banns are proclaimed in the parish church (Established) or the Episcopal church, and the certificate of such proclamation being produced is sufficient authority to a minister to celebrate the marriage. Application to a registrar can also be made, and a certificate of publication of notice of marriage is equivalent to a certificate of banns. The verbal or written expression, in the presence of two witnesses, of mutual consent to take each other for husband and wife also constitutes marriage, if one of the parties has been resident in Scotland for 21 days immediately preceding.

A marriage between British subjects may legally be solemnised on an English man-of-war at a foreign station by a clergyman of the Established Church, though no banns be published, or any licence or certificate obtained. The Foreign Marriage Act, 1892, provides that all marriages abroad, where a British Embassy, Legation, or Consulate exists, between parties one of whom is a British subject, solemnised in the way prescribed by the Act, shall be valid. Marriages in England between British and Foreign subjects may be declared invalid abroad, although valid in England, unless all the legal requirements of the foreign country have been complied with, and inquiry as to these should be made of a consul of the country in question.

## Statistics, 1894-1903.

Year.	Marriages.		Year.	Marriages.	
	Number Registered.	Rate per 1000.		Number Registered.	Rate per 1000.
1894	226,449	15·0	1899	262,334	16·5
1895	223,204	15·0	1900	257,480	16·0
1896	242,764	15·7	1901	259,400	15·9
1897	249,145	16·0	1902	261,750	15·9
1898	255,379	16·2	1903	260,710	15·6

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's  
a Sister.

Before 1533 marriages of consanguinity and affinity were wholly governed by Canon Law. Such marriages were voidable (1533—1835). In the latter year Lord Lyndhurst's Act made past marriages of affinity valid, future marriages void. The House of Commons rejected the prohibitory clause as regards marriage with a deceased wife's sister, but afterwards were persuaded to accept it temporarily. In 1847 a Royal Commission was appointed to examine the marriage laws, and from '49 up to the present day, a period of more than fifty years, attempts have been made, both in the Lords and the Commons, to carry the Bill making marriage with a deceased wife's sister legal, but eventually they have always failed. As a rule, the Commons have carried the Bill by a large majority, but it has been thrown out in the Lords. In '96, however, the Bill was carried by the House of Lords, but went no further. The Colonial Bill, often passed in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords, to make marriages of this class legally contracted in the colonies legal also in England, and the Scotch Bill, having a similar object, have also never been carried, though there are not wanting high authorities who pronounce such marriages legal in Scotland even now, without any special permissive legislation. It may be added that marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been specially legalised under the sanction of the Crown in all the Australian colonies, in Canada, Barbados, Ceylon, Mauritius, New Zealand, South Africa, Orange River, Natal, and Jersey. In every Christian country in the world, except the United Kingdom, it is legal. Mr. Reid, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, wrote to the Imperial Government on Nov. 4th, 1904, expressing his strong views that it was unjust to Australian citizens that the full recognition accorded to their marriage and its consequences in Australia should be taken from them when they removed to another part of the empire; and urging that an Act should be passed providing that "marriages between persons of British race which are valid according to the laws of that part of the empire in which they are celebrated should be considered equally valid in the United Kingdom."

The headquarters of those opposed to the existing law are the offices of the **Marriage Reform Association** (Secretary, Mr. T. Paynter Allen), 2, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

Defending the law as it stands is the **Marriage Law Defence Union** (Secretary, Mr. E. H. Blackett-Ord), Church House, Westminster.

## Husband and Wife.

"Husband and wife are one, and that one the husband" is a quaint generalisation which, if never literally applicable, does approximately describe the effect of the Common Law as unmodified by Equity and, later, by legislation. For the old law—which is still in force as regards those who are not affected by the Married Women's Property Acts, see 1902 ed.

The **Married Women's Property Act, 1882** (which does not extend to Scotland) applies, for the most part, to women (a) married on or after Jan. 1st, '83, or (b) married before, but coming into possession of property, or rights to property, after that date. The general effect of this Act (as amended by the Act of '93) is that a married woman has become capable of acquiring, holding, and disposing of, by will or otherwise, any property as if she were unmarried. She can make contracts in respect of and to the extent of her separate property, present or future; and may sue or be sued thereon accordingly. Every contract entered into by her, otherwise than as an agent, is deemed to be binding upon her separate property, whether she has or has not any such property at the time of contracting. On the same principle, she may sue or be sued for wrongs, either alone, or jointly with her husband. To the extent of her separate property, she is also liable for her antenuptial debts and wrongs; and in this matter her husband is no longer liable beyond the value of any property which he may have acquired or become entitled to through her. And again, should her husband become unable to maintain himself and the children, and (if necessary) the grandchildren, her separate property must be utilised for this purpose.

The only portion of her property which a married woman cannot bind and cannot dispose of is that which she is restrained from anticipating. The income of any such property, which is actually in her possession, can be attached under a judgment of the Court, but not future income. But no restraint against anticipation in a settlement made by a woman herself is valid against her debts contracted before marriage; and no settlement by a woman is more valid against her creditors than a like settlement by a man—that is, it will be worthless if based on fraud whether actual or implied. Likewise, any investment by a husband in his wife's name is invalid against creditors, if it is proved to be fraudulent. And a gift or assignment by a husband to, his wife of property which still continues in his disposition, or in his reputed ownership, would also be void against creditors, quite apart from fraud, unless registered as a Bill of Sale. But even since these Acts, husband and wife are treated as one person, with reference to any claim to exemption from Income Tax. In estimating the total amount, their separate incomes must be added together, unless that of the wife is actually earned by her, and, at the same time, their joint income does not exceed £500.

Marriage does not necessarily make the wife an agent of her husband for the purpose of entering into contracts, even though she has no separate property. He is only bound when he has given her authority, express or implied, to pledge his credit. If they are living together the husband is obliged to pay his wife's debts incurred for "necessaries" (things suitable to



her position as his wife and required at the time of purchase) unless he proves that he has already sufficiently provided for her maintenance. If they are living separate, the burden of proof is on the creditors to show that the husband remains liable—as he would do if his wife, having left him with his consent or for some reasonable cause, receives no adequate allowance; always supposing that her right to it has not been forfeited by unchastity which he has neither connived at nor condoned.

The father is, as a rule, entitled to the **custody and control of the children.** But on the application of the mother the court has power to arrange for the custody of any child, having regard to the welfare of the child and the wishes and conduct of both parents. After the father's death the mother becomes guardian of the children, either alone or jointly with any guardian appointed by the father.

As regards the disposition of property after death of husband or wife, see 1902 ed.

### **Restitution of Conjugal Rights.**

A suit may be brought for this purpose by either husband or wife, not being themselves guilty of a matrimonial offence. It must be preceded by a request to the respondent to resume cohabitation, couched in conciliatory terms. A decree for restitution results in monetary advantages to the petitioner, the respondent being compelled to settle portions of his or her property on the petitioner, but neither party can be compelled to live with the other. A failure to comply with the decree is legal desertion and ground for a judicial separation, or, coupled with adultery, for divorce.

### **Judicial Separation.**

A decree for judicial separation may be obtained either by the husband or by the wife on the ground of adultery or cruelty, or desertion without cause for two years or upwards, or non-compliance with an order for the restitution of conjugal rights. The Court has power to order such alimony for the wife, and to make such provision for the custody of the children as it may think proper. The separation may be ended at any moment by the deliberate consent of the parties separated to a renewal of cohabitation. What is equivalent to a judicial separation can now in many cases be granted to a wife by magistrates in petty sessions or other court of summary jurisdiction, or in case of conviction on indictment, by the convicting court, by virtue of the Summary Jurisdiction (Married Women) Act, '95. The relief may be granted to any married woman whose husband shall have been convicted summarily of an aggravated assault upon her, or whose husband shall have been convicted of an assault upon her and sentenced to pay a fine of more than £5 or to a term of imprisonment exceeding two months, or whose husband shall have deserted her, or having been guilty of persistent cruelty to her, or wilful neglect to provide reasonable maintenance for her or her infant children, shall by such cruelty or neglect have caused her to leave and live separately from him. By sect. 5 of the Licensing Act, 1902 the above Act is to extend to cases of habitual drunkenness; and not only the wife, but the husband, can apply summarily for a judicial separation on that ground.

### **Divorce.**

Till 1858 complete dissolution of marriage, or divorce, could only be obtained by Act of Parliament (as in Ireland now). The Matrimonial Causes Act, '57 established the Divorce Court, since incorporated in the High Court of Justice (Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division); and this Court has power to grant a divorce at the suit of the husband on proof of the wife's adultery, and at the suit of the wife on proof of the husband's adultery, coupled with cruelty or desertion without reasonable cause for upwards of two years, or non-compliance with an order for restitution of conjugal rights, also for certain aggravated forms of adultery, including bigamy and incestuous adultery. The House of Lords has held "cruelty" to include injury or the reasonable apprehension of injury to life, limb, or health (bodily or mental). A charge of cruelty must be supported by evidence other than the petitioner's. Desertion may be either actual or implied. Adultery is inferred from circumstantial evidence. A divorce cannot be obtained if the petitioner has connived at or condoned the offence, or if the petition is presented in collusion with the other side. The Court has a discretion where the petitioner is guilty of cruelty, acts conducing to the misconduct alleged, desertion, adultery, or unreasonable delay. The Court, in granting a divorce, has absolute discretion as regards custody of children, costs, or maintenance. The decree pronounced in the suit is called a decree nisi, and has no legal effect till it is made absolute, six months later; and during this period the King's Proctor can, and often does, intervene to show cause why the divorce should not be made absolute, on the ground of collusion between the parties, or of some material fact having been kept back from the knowledge of the Court.

**Master and Servant, Law as to.** In the case of domestic servants the hiring is subject to a month's notice (from any date), or the payment of an extra month's wages (not board wages). A governess or tutor is usually entitled to three months' notice. It may generally be taken that if a servant is paid by the day, week, or month, he is entitled to a day's, week's, or month's notice. A servant may, however, be dismissed without notice or compensation for (1) being absent without leave, (2) utter incompetency, (3) wilful disobedience to reasonable orders, or (4) gross moral misconduct. The death of the master puts an end to the hiring. A master is not bound to give a character to a servant, but if given it must be truthful, and if given *bonâ fide* it is privileged, and not actionable. A master is liable for the acts of his servant, as, for instance, where a coachman, through careless driving, causes damage to another person or their property, though he would not be liable if the servant were acting without his knowledge or authority. Apart from special arrangement, a servant cannot be compelled to pay for accidental breakages. A master is not liable for any medical attendance unless he actually authorises it.

**Matsugata, Count,** Japanese statesman, was b. in 1835, and springs from the Satsuma clan. After the revolution of '68 he was appointed Governor of the province of Tosa, and then became Assistant Minister of Finance. He

was appointed as the representative of Japan at the Paris Exhibition of '78, and on his return home took successively the portfolios of Home Affairs and Finance ('81). He at once entered on the arduous task of restoring the currency of the country to a healthy condition. Paper currency to an enormous amount was in circulation at a discount of over 80 per cent. as compared with the silver currency; but his vigorous measures saved the situation, and in three years the paper currency was reduced in quantity and put on a par with silver. He has twice been Prime Minister, and visited England in 1902.

**Maxim, Sir Hiram S.**, who was knighted on Jan. 1st, 1901, is the well-known chief engineer and director of Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim, Ltd. He was born at Sangersville, Maine, U.S.A., in 1840, and educated at the ordinary public schools there, but principally by himself all through his strenuous and successful career. He was early employed in machine works, and became a draughtsman at Boston and New York. His inventions in regard to electric lighting and machinery are numerous, but his fame rests chiefly on the automatic system of firearms which bear his name. He has also largely interested himself in the production of smokeless powder; and some few years back his attempts to solve the problem of aerial navigation attracted much attention. Address: Thurlow Park, Norwood Road, West Norwood.

### MEDICAL SCHOOLS (LONDON).

The following list comprises most of the Medical Schools in London. Particulars will be found of the number of beds, in. and out-patients treated at the hospitals to which the schools are attached, together with the length of term, fees payable, and some interesting special features.

**Charing Cross**, Chandos Street, W.C.: beds 300, in-patients 2000, out-patients 20,000; fees, 115 guineas for general students, 55 guineas for dental students, and by instalments 126 guineas and 61 guineas respectively; term, 5 years.—**Special Features.** Winter and summer lectures on anatomy, bacteriology, biology, dental surgery, medicine, ophthalmology, etc. **Secretary:** J. F. Pink.

**Guy's**, London Bridge, S.E.: beds 602, in-patients 8191, out-patients 128,051; fee, 30 guineas per annum; and an entrance fee of 20 guineas to first-year students, 10 guineas to third-year students; term, 5 years.—**Special features.** Special classes held for students preparing for examinations of the University of London and other higher examinations. Prizes and scholarships awarded to students in their various years. **School Secretary:** S. H. Croucher.

**King's College Hospital**, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. Beds, 220. Students have all the facilities of the extensive laboratories of King's College. In addition to the regular complete courses for the M.B. degree of the various Universities and for the diploma of the Conjoint Board, special classes are devoted to preparation for the primary and final F.R.C.S. examinations. Particulars as to scholarships, fees, courses of study, etc., on application to the Secretary, King's College, Strand, W.C.

**London Hospital**, Whitechapel Road, E.: 820 beds, 13,120 in-patients, 182,905 out-patients; major operations, 2796; fee, 120 guineas; term, 5 years.—**Special features.** The scheme of

education at this hospital differs from that of others in that it introduces all the students, without special payment as a matter of course, to the advantages afforded by the valuable appointments, medical and surgical. In connection with the department for diseases of the skin there is now established and in regular working order a department for phototherapy. All resident officers are provided with free board and rooms. **Secretary:** Munro Scott.

**London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women**, 8, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.: beds (at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.), 165; in-patients, 2640; out-patients, 39,776; maternity cases, 132; attendances, 120,151. Fees for University of London students: Preliminary Science, £25; Medical course (4 years), £135 in one sum or £145 in four instalments. Fees for other students, £140 in one sum or £150 in four instalments.—**Special features.** The above school is the only school of medicine for women in London, and has about 200 students. The practice of the Royal Free Hospital is reserved for the students of the school, and senior students can also hold posts at the New Hospital for Women. Resident and other appointments at the hospital are open to students after qualification. **School Secretary:** Miss Douie, M.B.

**London School of Tropical Medicine:** is connected with the Seamen's Hospital, Royal Albert Docks, is under Government auspices, and has done splendid work on its special lines. **Secretary,** P. Michelli.

**Middlesex Hospital**, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.: beds, 340. The composition fee is 135 guineas. There are 2 entrance scholarships of £100 and £60, and one of £60 open to students of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, the examinations for which are held in September. A Residential College in Cleveland Street, W., accommodates 30 students.—**Special Features.** A new wing containing 40 beds and special research laboratories are entirely devoted to patients suffering from cancer. There are 18 resident appointments open to competition annually. **Dean:** J. Murray, F.R.C.S.

**St. Bartholomew's**, Smithfield, E.C.: 744 beds, 7264 in-patients, 137,305 out-patients. Fees, 30 guineas entrance, and 30 guineas annually for five years.—**Special features.** Of the 744 beds, 231 are allotted to medical cases, 335 surgical, 25 diseases of the eye, 32 diseases of women, 51 to general and isolation cases, while 70 are at the Convalescent Home at Swanley. Ten house physicians and ten house surgeons are appointed annually as medical officers of the hospital. The senior medical officers are provided with rooms by the hospital authorities, and receive a salary of £80 a year. The total number of clinical appointments open to students is: to qualified men 34, and to students not having a diploma 1072. No fee is now required for any appointment whatever. The total value of the scholarships and prizes awarded annually is £900. **Warden:** Mr. W. D. Harmer, M.C. Cantab.

**St. Mary's**, Paddington, W.: beds 281, in-patients 4023, out-patients 22,619, attendances 42,311; fees, £140; University students, £63.—**Special features.** All resident medical officers appointed by competitive examination. All clerkships and dresserships are of four months' duration, instead of the usual three months, in order to afford each student a maximum of clinical work. Special clinical demonstrations



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25 Payments ..	2 9 8	2 13 11	2 19 3	3 5 11	3 15 11	4 8 8
15 Payments ..	3 7 5	3 13 2	3 19 11	4 7 11	4 18 6	5 11 2

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by members of the hospital staff, two weekly during the session. **Secretary:** B. E. Matthews, B.A.

**St. Thomas', Albert Embankment, S.E.:** beds 602, in-patients 6299, out-patients 21,372, attendances 99,265; annual composition fee, 30 guineas; term 5 years.—**Special features.** Separate wards for the treatment of infectious cases, of diseases peculiar to women, of diseases of the eye, and of children under six years of age. New operating theatres equipped in the most modern way, and supplied by the Plenum system with filtered air. A rearranged and enlarged out-patient department for casualty cases. A Röntgen ray department, with separate rooms for the application of the Finsen light treatment of lupus. A clinical laboratory and a laboratory of pathology. Commodious school buildings, which provide accommodation completely fulfilling modern requirements. **Secretary:** G. Rendle, M.R.C.S.

**University College, Gower Street, W.C.:** beds 188, in-patients 2695, out-patients 42,569, attendances 148,992; fees, 150 guineas; term, 5 years.—**Special features.** The faculty of medicine is part of the organisation of University College, London, and is on a university basis. One of the chief characteristics is the strength and completeness of the scientific training. Clinical instruction is given in University College Hospital. Qualified medical men are admitted for short terms in order to prosecute special studies. The annual value of entrance scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes awarded in connection with the examinations of the faculty is about £900. **Principal:** T. Gregory Foster, Ph.D. **Dean of the Faculty of Medicine:** Prof. Sidney Martin, M.D., F.R.S.

### MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

**General Medical Council.** The Council deals with all matters affecting the profession. There are separate Registrars for England—H. E. Allen, LL.B.; Scotland—J. Robertson, 54, George Square, Edinburgh; and Ireland—R. J. Roe, 35, Dawson Street, Dublin. **President,** Sir W. Turner, K.C.B., M.B., F.R.S. **Office,** 299, Oxford Street, W.

**British Medical Association.** The Association numbers about 19,000 members, and expends upwards of £1500 a year in scientific investigation, scholarships, and committees,—such as examination of the action of chloroform; and a committee on therapeutics, which recently issued a valuable report. The Association in the United Kingdom is divided into 7 branches, and there are also 26 Colonial branches, the Association extending its influence throughout Greater Britain. The annual subscription is 25s. per annum. The organ of the Association is the *British Medical Journal*. **General Secretary,** Guy Elliston. **Offices,** 429, Strand, London, W.C.

**Royal College of Physicians, Pall Mall East.** confers the F.R.C.P., M.R.C.P. and L.R.C.P. The President is Sir Wm. S. Church, Bart., K.C.B., M.D.; and the Treasurer, Sir Dyce Duckworth, M.D. **Registrar,** E. Liveing, M.D. **Secretary,** W. Fleming.

**Royal College of Surgeons of England.** The Royal College of Surgeons in London was established in the year 1800. By a charter granted in '43 the name of the College was altered to that which it now bears. The

nucleus of the present Museum was the celebrated Hunterian collection; this was purchased by the Government after John Hunter's death, and, under certain conditions, handed over to the College. The Library (**Librarian,** V. G. Plarr), which is kept up for the use of Fellows and members of the College, contains about 54,000 volumes. The examination for the L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. is held conjointly with the Royal College of Physicians at the Examination Hall, on the Victoria Embankment. That for the F.R.C.S. is held by the College of Surgeons in the same building. Full particulars of all the examinations will be found in the College Calendar. **Secretary,** S. Forrest Cowell, 40, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

See pp. 151-2 as to the medical training of women.

### MEDICAL SUMMARY, 1904.

#### Cancer.

In March 1902 the Royal College of Physicians and Royal College of Surgeons issued a scheme for cancer research to be carried out systematically, and an appeal for funds to carry out the project was issued under distinguished auspices. Similar projects have also been started in Germany and the United States. The scheme embraces the provision and equipment of laboratories to be devoted exclusively to cancer research, and the collection of statistical, dietetic and topographical information. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales became President of the Cancer Research Fund, and five Trustees were appointed, with Mr. Henry Morris, F.R.C.S., as Hon. Treasurer. Dr. E. F. Bashford is Superintendent of Cancer Research and Director of the Central Laboratory. The General Secretary is Mr. F. G. Hallett. Donations to the Fund can be sent to the office, Examination Hall, Victoria Embankment.

Fresh interest was added to the cancer problem by a paper read before the Royal Society on Dec. 10th, 1903, by Prof. Farmer, F.R.S., and Messrs. Moore and Walker (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, Dec. 26th, 1903). "The conclusion at which they arrived is that the malignancy of tumours is intimately connected with the reduction of the normal (somatic) cells of the body into reproductive tissue." It is matter of common knowledge that the tissues of the body are built up of units termed cells. Each cell is provided with a nucleus, which in its turn is a structure of much complexity. The multiplication of the cells is accomplished by the division of each individual into two fresh cells, the process being characterised by a series of remarkable changes in the nucleus. This body may at this period of its activity be compared to a spindle with two poles and an equatorial plane. In this plane are arranged a number of delicate thread-like bodies, often of a V-shape, and with their apices directed to the axis of the spindle. They are termed **chromosomes**, and are observed each to split lengthwise into two similar filaments, the halves of each chromosome being drawn to the poles of the spindle—one to each. Thus two daughter-nuclei are formed, each possessing a number of chromosomes equal to that of the original nucleus. This is the usual process of nuclear division in the cells of the ordinary tissues of the body. But in the reproductive cells the process is very

different. In these cells the chromosomes of the nuclei are arranged longitudinally to the axis of the spindle, and divide transversely. "Further, it is seen that these chromosomes are present in only half the number proper to the species. This is a most remarkable fact, and is constant throughout the higher animals and plants." In their investigations into the minute anatomy of malignant growths, the authors found "a series of nuclear and cellular changes which presented a very remarkable similarity to the changes which take place during the production of normal reproductive tissue." The causes which produce these changes must, the authors believe, be sought among those stimuli, some of which are known to favour the development of malignant growths—*e.g.* continual irritation.

In a paper read before the Royal Society on Jan. 21st, Drs. Bashford and Murray gave an account of their researches in the Laboratory of the Cancer Research Fund. They examined a large number of malignant growths taken from the following animals: the cow, heifer, dog, horse, mare, sheep, pig, mouse, cat, hen, parakeet, salamander, cod, gurnard, and trout. They point out that the transmission of cancer from man to animals, or from one animal to another of a different species, has never been successfully performed. But successful transplantation experiments have been made from animals suffering from malignant new growths to others of the same species, notably in the case of the mouse. In this animal the new growth may attain a weight equal to that of the animal itself. These observations, they state, "show that malignant new growths are always local in origin, and of themselves produce no evident constitutional symptoms whatsoever. These facts are in full accord with accumulated clinical experience in man. The wide zoological distribution of malignant new growths indicates that the cause of cancer is to be sought in a disturbance of those phenomena of reproduction and cell-life which are common to the forms in which it occurs."

The first report of the Cancer Research Fund (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, April 30th, 1904) confirms the observations of Farmer, Moore, and Walker; but exception is taken to the view "that the cancer process consists in a transformation of the normal adult tissues into modified reproduction or 'gametoid' tissue possessing the features of malignancy." Certain nuclear figures which have been seen in some of the cancers examined are considered to support the view that a species of conjugation occurs among the cells. "If this be so, a new cycle would be started thereby, and the independent growth of malignant tumours would be explained."

The third meeting of the General Committee of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund was held in July at Marlborough House, under the chairmanship of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, President of the Fund. The report embodies the statements given above, and points out that "certain well-known characters stamp malignant new growths as independent organisms; and that, should further observations confirm those already made, the general establishment of cell-conjugation in malignant new growths may afford a harmonious explanation of all the features, and at the same time explain the initiation of the cancer cycle. The report further draws attention to the fact that the

lesser recorded cancer mortality in Ireland is largely due to the relative infrequency of post-mortem examinations and the less favourable opportunities for investigation in that country than in London and in England generally.

In a vigorous address on the Treatment of Cancer by Mr. Mayo Robson to the Royal College of Surgeons, he concluded with words which cannot be too widely read: "My purpose will have been served if I have been able in some small degree to convince those who have the chance of seeing patients in the early stages of their illness, that in many cases cancer can be prevented by treatment in the pre-cancerous stage; that even when cancer has developed, if it be seen early and thoroughly removed, it is frequently a curable disease; and lastly, that even in the later stages much may be done by surgical treatment to give real relief. Is it too much to hope that some of the views I have enunciated may filter through the profession to the public, and serve to convince them that, until a true prophylactic for cancer is discovered, they will be consulting their own interests best by seeking medical advice earlier, since to trifle with their ailments in the early stages is to lose the favourable moment, and ultimately to hear the verdict—alas! too often pronounced—too late?" (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, Dec. 3rd, 1904).

It is too early yet to state what importance should be attached to the results of Dr. Doyen, of Paris, who has elaborated a serum treatment of cancer, based on the supposed discovery of a causative microbe. All statements of such a nature require to be received with the greatest caution.

### **Tuberculosis.**

On June 1st was published an *ad-interim* report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the relation of human and bovine tuberculosis; the appointment of the Commission having been made in consequence of Professor Koch's assertion at the International Congress on Tuberculosis, held in London in 1901, of the specific difference of these diseases. As the result of experiments on bovine animals, made by feeding or inoculation with tuberculous material derived from human beings and containing living tubercle bacilli, the Commissioners report that, on comparing the effects with those produced by infecting other animals of the same species with tubercular material derived from bovine sources, the disease set up in the one case was both in its broad general features and in its finer, microscopical details identical with the other. They state that the fact "that tubercle of human origin can give rise in the bovine animal to tuberculosis identical with ordinary bovine tuberculosis seems to them to show quite clearly that it would be most unwise to frame or modify legislative measures in accordance with the view that human and bovine tubercle bacilli are specifically different from each other, and that the disease caused by the one is a wholly different thing from the disease caused by the other" (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, June 4th, 1904).

### **Plague.**

Though Plague has nearly lost its pandemic character, it still retains its hold on India. In that country at the beginning of 1904 the death-roll from the disease averaged about 18,000



weekly, and the distribution was wider than at any previous period. For the week ending March 19th the deaths rose to 40,527, figures above any previous record. The districts chiefly affected were those of Bombay, Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab, which between them contributed 33,500 of the total 40,527. The disease has been found to diminish as the temperature rises; and as this gradually rises from south to north of India, the annual subsidence of Plague follows the climatological change (*vide Brit. Med. Journ.*, April 9th). For the week ending April 9th the mortality figures reached the highest recorded point of 47,599, and for the following week fell only about a thousand below (46,812); maintaining this high level till the middle of May, they then dropped from 35,413 on May 14th to 20,484 on May 28th—the disease having diminished satisfactorily everywhere except in the Punjab. By the middle of June the mortality had dropped to 6000, and on July 9th was only 1910, a rapid decrease having taken place in the Punjab. From the end of July the figures rose slowly but steadily till on Sept. 3rd they reached 9914; in the week ending Oct. 29th the deaths numbered 15,994, as against 17,583 in the corresponding week of the previous year. Towards the end of the year the death total had declined to 15,197 (Nov. 12th).

A few cases occurred in Cape Colony during the year. A telegram from Johannesburg on March 20th announced that Plague had broken out in the coolie quarters, with 8 deaths. The total of proved and suspected cases up to the middle of June from the beginning of the outbreak amounted to 145, of which 27 were whites. The epidemic after this rapidly declined, the latest cases being notified in the week ending July 9th. At the end of August the Government of the Transvaal announced the disappearance of Plague in the Colony. In Mauritius, although the Plague nearly disappeared at the beginning of the year, yet cases continued to occur; 24 new cases being notified in the week ending Oct. 27th, and 18 deaths. In Hong Kong the disease was epidemic through the first half of the year, but in September it was announced that clean bills of health had been resumed. In November fresh cases were again occurring. A few cases occurred in Egypt; and a limited outbreak at Lima, in Peru, was reported in April. At Aden 3 cases were reported in May. In Formosa, between January and May, 2600 cases of Plague occurred.

#### "Leishman-Donovan Bodies."

The advance in our knowledge of the diseases of "tropical" countries, which has been so marked of recent years, still continues. In the course of 1900 Major Leishman, of the Royal Army Medical College, discovered in the blood taken after death from the spleen of a private invalided from India certain microscopic bodies which he was inclined at first to regard as degenerated "trypanosomes" (see MEDICAL SUMMARY, ed. 1904). The man came from Dum-dum, a station noted for the prevalence of a severe form of cachexia, which had been generally assumed to be of malarial origin. Major Leishman published his observations in the *Brit. Med. Journal* of May 30th, 1903. About the same time Capt. Donovan, I.M.S., drew attention to the occurrence of

similar bodies in blood from the spleen not only of dead but of living patients (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, July 11th, 1903). The attention of Laveran, Ross, and others was attracted to the subject, and the provisional name of *Leishmania Donovan* was proposed for the new parasite. It was suggested by Major Ronald Ross that there might be some causal connection between this body and the disease Kala-Azar, very prevalent in Assam, which is characterised by chronic pyrexia and enlargement of the spleen. In Jan. 1904 Major Ross learned by telegram from Dr. C. Bentley, of Assam, that the latter had discovered Leishman bodies in cases of Kala-Azan, by puncture of the spleen during life. The observations of the original discoverers were confirmed by Sir Patrick Manson in the case of a patient in the tropical ward of the Seamen's Hospital (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, Jan. 23rd). The occurrence of the parasite was reported from Tunis by Dr. Laveran in Nov. 1903, and from Omdurman by Dr. Neave in May 1904 (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, May 28th).

In June, 1904, Capt. Rogers, I.M.S., of Calcutta, reported that he had found "Trypanosomes developed in cultures of Leishman bodies"; and Dr. Bentley found trypanosomes in a species of mud-fish in the ponds of a village in Assam, attacked by Kala-azar, whilst fish in other districts were entirely free from the parasites. Further Ross suggested that the bodies found by Wright in a case of Delhi boil were in reality Leishman-Donovan bodies. A full and interesting discussion, in which both Leishman and Donovan shared, took place at the meeting of the British Medical Association at Oxford, to the report of which in the *Brit. Med. Journal* for Sept. 17th, and to a paper by Major Donovan in the *Lancet* of Sept. 10th, the reader may be referred.

#### Visit of French Medical Men.

One of the most interesting events of the medical year was the visit of a large party of French medical men to London. The visitors arrived on Monday, Oct. 10th, and three busy days were spent in visiting the various hospitals, laboratories, and museums of the Metropolis. A brilliant series of social functions was closed by a banquet at the Hotel Cecil on Wednesday, Oct. 12th, Sir William Broadbent being in the chair, and the proceedings marked by much good feeling on both sides. As fitly summing up the impressions of the visitors, the eloquent words of M. Poirier may perhaps be quoted here: "Je puis citer les choses qui nous ont frappés particulièrement: d'abord le caractère si parfaitement pratique de vos institutions qui s'allient à leur grandeur et à leurs buts élevés. Les résultats grandioses de l'initiative individuelle et collective excitent notre admiration. Mais c'est surtout cette entente passionnée qui vous caractérise alliée au respect profond pour la religion et la tradition. Lorsque nous pénétrons dans vos salles remplies de malheureux, embellies par les fleurs et par les silhouettes charmantes de vos nurses si gracieuses, il nous semble de pénétrer dans des salles enchantées." (*Lancet* and *Brit. Med. Journ.*, Oct. 15th).

#### Other Events.

On July 6th the King laid the foundation stone of the new wing of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, it having been finally decided that

this ancient foundation shall remain on its historic site. On the other hand, King's College Hospital received Parliamentary sanction for its removal to Camberwell.

The acceptance by Professor Osler, of Baltimore, of the Regius Professorship of Medicine at Oxford was an event of more than merely academic interest. A Canadian by birth and training, and one of the very foremost of living physicians, he resigned his Chair in an American university of the first rank for one in the oldest university of the English-speaking race.

By the death of Professor Finsen, of Copenhagen, on Sept. 24th, at the early age of 43, the world has lost a benefactor whose name will always be connected with the treatment of lupus by means of the electric light. The success of this method may be considered as established, but the value of radium as a curative agent in the treatment of malignant disease is still a matter of doubt.

The so-called Bladder or N-rays, in addition to other remarkable properties, were credited with the power of increasing the acuity of vision. British physicists have been singularly unfortunate in being unable to verify the claims made for these "rays."

### Physical Deterioration.

The Inter-Departmental Committee on Physical Deterioration reported their conclusion that general progressive deterioration does not exist, but is practically confined to the lowest and poorest state of the people. The importance of a proper milk supply is emphasised, and the appointment suggested of an Advisory Council to advise the Government on all legislative and administrative points concerning public health in which State interference might be advisable (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, Aug. 6th). The Committee further suggest the organisation of a permanent Anthropometric Survey, having for its object the collection of data bearing on the physical condition of the population. The desirability is urged of a register of sickness not confined to infectious diseases; and a drastic treatment of overcrowding is recommended; the establishment of milk depots is also advised.

The question was discussed at the Cambridge meeting of the British Association, Mr. Balfour taking part in the debate. Adopting the views of a previous speaker, he spoke of the "de-Germanisation" of the race, an idea based partly on the relative proportion of the light and dark varieties of colour type in the country and urban districts respectively. He drew a distinction between temporary or removable and the permanent, insidious, and irremovable causes, pointing out that after removing the former by legislative means, "we shall not have altered the permanent causes upon which depend, not merely the well-being of this or the next generation, but the actual quality of the race looked at from a natural history point of view. I fear that no legislative machinery which we can command is likely permanently to modify these causes."

In connection with this subject attention should be drawn to the diminishing birth-rate. The grave fact stands out that the "unfit" tend to and do increase at a greater rate than the "fit." Many causes, no doubt, contribute

to this result, but the gravest is that to which the following extract from the *British Medical Journal* of Sept. 24th, 1904, refers, and which we quite agree with the writer is "an evil which should receive wide publicity":—"The decline has been greatest in the classes from whom the replenishment of the population is most desirable. The position is one which demands sound teaching, not only by the medical and clerical professions, but by all who have the continual welfare of the community at heart. We leave for separate consideration the question as to whether a portion of the declining birth-rate may not be due to other causes than the production of artificial sterility. In the British Isles these other causes only account for a relatively small proportion of the total decline in the birth-rate."

The Corporation of Bradford have established a municipal depot for the supply of modified and sterilised milk.

Now that the practice of "sterilising" milk for infant consumption is so much resorted to, attention should be drawn to the fact that there are certain risks incidental to it, notably that of causing scurvy: see a paper by Dr. Ashley in the *Brit. Med. Journ.* of Feb. 27th, 1904. As an article in this paper well puts it, "Clean milk—this is really the alpha and omega of the whole matter."

In view of the great importance of brandy as a medicinal agent, much interest attaches to Mr. Fordham's decision "that after the spirit obtained by the distillation of wine had been so highly rectified as to have lost the properties peculiar to spirits so obtained, he did not think it was still spirit obtained by the distillation of wine so as the fulfil the definition of brandy" (*Lancet*, June 4th).

### "Precipitins."

The impossibility of distinguishing between the blood of different mammals has long been a recognised stumbling-block in forensic medicine. Owing to the progress made in recent years in our knowledge of the blood, this difficulty appears to be in process of removal. The existence of certain substances named "precipitins" which may be obtained from blood has been established, which possess the following property: "An animal, generally a rabbit, is repeatedly inoculated with small doses of a particular serum. The animal is subsequently killed, and its serum is collected. This serum is now called an "anti-serum," and possesses the specific property of causing a precipitate when added to a sample of the same serum as that with which the rabbit was inoculated. But when the anti-serum is added to serum from another type of animal, no precipitation—or, at most, a much smaller amount of precipitation—is produced." It was found that dried blood from articles preserved at Scotland Yard could still be tested by means of "precipitins" (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, April 16th).

### Congresses, etc.

The Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute was opened on July 25th, at Glasgow, by Lord Blythswood. A resolution was passed in favour of adding phthisis to the list of diseases that may be optionally made notifiable.



The Royal Institute of Public Health held its Congress at Folkestone on July 21st, under the presidency of Lord Radnor. The following resolution was carried: "That as the hospital isolation of scarlet fever has now been tried on a large scale for many years, and as some doubt exists as to whether the results obtained are commensurate with the cost, it is desirable in the public interest that a full and authoritative inquiry should be made."

The British Medical Association held its annual meeting at Oxford from July 26th to 29th, under the presidency of William Collier, Esq., M.D.

That typhoid may be spread otherwise than by polluted drinking-water is well illustrated by the report of an epidemic in the New Haven (U.S.A.) County Gaol. Flies carried the typhoid bacilli from dwelling-houses in a street skirting the gaol, where there were several cases of fever at the time. The flies entered the open gaol windows and deposited the bacilli on the food in the kitchen. Of twenty-one patients who contracted typhoid in the gaol, seven died (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, March 5th, 1904).

### Beri-Beri.

Considerable apprehension was caused by an outbreak of Beri-beri among the Chinese coolies on the Rand; one transport having arrived at Durban with forty cases on board (*Lancet*, July 2nd). By the end of the year it had caused 34 deaths.

This disease has been known from the most ancient times. It is said to be mentioned in the oldest extant medical work, attributed to Hwang-ti (B.C. 2697). The disease appears to have made its appearance in Japan about the middle of the eighteenth century, and it is to this day very prevalent in that country, where it is known as "kakke." It occurs in China, in the Dutch East Indies, and in the Malay Peninsula. In the latter country it causes great loss of life among the Chinese coolies. Common some years ago in India, it is now comparatively rare. Such being the distribution of the disease, it is evident that its occurrence as a frequent disease on board ship is easily explained. The importance of this fact was well emphasised by Sir Patrick Manson a few years ago (*Times*, June 24th, 1904), cases being often, as he pointed out, brought to the Port of London. An outbreak occurred a few years ago in an overcrowded asylum in Dublin. The cause of the disease is not known. As to its nature, it may be described as a specific form of "peripheral neuritis," with a special tendency to implicate the pneumogastric nerve, thus accounting for a natural tendency to failure of the heart. The disease is unfavourably influenced by bad conditions of ventilation and dirt. Its cause has been variously attributed to a rice diet and to deficiency of nitrogenous food, but, it appears, without sufficient evidence. It is certain, however, that since the introduction of a more liberal diet it has practically disappeared in the Japanese Navy, which 20 years ago was affected to the extent of 25 per cent. of its strength.

**Melba, Madame.** Operatic vocalist, b. in Australia, May 10th, 1865. At six sang ballads to her own accompaniment at a charitable concert. Studying under Madame Marchesi in Paris, she

made her stage *début* Oct. 15th, '87, in "Rigoletto," at the Théâtre de la Monnaie, Brussels. Next year appeared as Lucia at Covent Garden. In '89 played Ophelia at Paris Grand Opera," and Juliet in London. For her Bemberg specially wrote "Elaine," produced in London in '92. She sang in "Pagliacci" at Covent Garden '93, and in the Handel Festival '94, while she has taken a prominent part in recent opera seasons. Her private name is Mrs. Armstrong, and she resides at Paris.

**Méline, Félix Jules**, was b. at Remiremont, in the Vosges, 1838. After completing his studies he joined the Paris bar, and entered the Chamber in '72, being appointed Under Secretary of State for Justice in '76. He took office under M. Jules Ferry in '83 as Minister of Agriculture, and became President of the Chamber in '88. After that he was chosen chairman of the Tariff Commission, on which his strong protective opinions had great weight. He is a member of the Moderate Republican party, and after the fall of M. Bourgeois successfully undertook the task of forming a "Conciliation Cabinet" (April 28th, '96), which held together for more than two years, but fell in '98. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency on the death of President Faure in Feb. '99, and has since become the chief leader of the Opposition in the Chamber.

**Meredith, George**, poet and novelist, is a native of Hampshire, and was b. 1828. After studying for some time in Germany he commenced his literary career with the publication of a volume of poems in '51. This was followed by the "Shaving of Shagpat, an Arabian Entertainment" ('55), "Farina, a Legend of Cologne" ('57), "The Ordeal of Richard Feveril" ('59), "Modern Love: Poems and Ballads" ('62), "Emilia in England" ('64), "Rhoda Fleming" ('65), "Vittoria" ('66), "The Adventures of Harry Richmond" ('71), "The Egoist" ('79), "The Tragic Comedians" ('81), "Poems and Lyrics of the Joy of Earth" ('83), "Diana of the Crossways" ('85), "One of our Conquerors" ('91), "Lord Ormont and his Aminta" ('94), "The Amazing Marriage" and a volume of short stories ('95). A selection from his poems was published in '97, and "Odes in Commemoration of the History of France" ('98). His difficult style has greatly militated against Mr. Meredith's chances of popularity, and for many years it prevented him from being even noticed. But in later years his genius has received more of the appreciation which it deserves. Address: Boxhill, Surrey.

**Merry del Val, Raphael**, Pontifical Secretary of State, was born in London of Spanish parents on Oct. 10th, 1865, and educated in England, where he has resided for some length of time at different periods in his career. He was at first attached to the diocese of Westminster, acted for many years as Cameriere Partecipante of Pope Leo XIII., and was appointed President of the Accademia Pontificia in '99, and Italian Archbishop of Nicosia in 1900. He visited England as Papal Envoy on the occasions of Queen Victoria's Jubilee and King Edward's Coronation, and was sent to Canada on an educational mission. In July 1903, on the death of Leo XIII., he was nominated Consistorial Secretary, and in October succeeded Cardinal Rampolla as Secretary of State, being afterwards created a Cardinal.

# MERCANTILE MARINE OF THE WORLD.

THE WORLD'S STEAMSHIPS AND SAILING SHIPS.  
 THE WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING.  
 BRITISH SHIPPING IN THE HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE.  
 THE BIGGEST AND FASTEST MERCHANT SHIPS.  
 OCEAN SPEED RECORDS.  
 SHIPS LAUNCHED AND NEW ROUTES 1904.  
 THE USE OF TURBINES.

[Much of the following information has been obtained from the Register Book and the annual Shipbuilding and Wreck Returns published by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.]

The total number of steamships and sailing-vessels in the world, of 100 tons register and upwards, in 1903, was 29,290, and their estimated tonnage 34,789,189.

The number of steamships in the world was 18,467, having a gross tonnage of 28,632,684.

The number of sailing-vessels of all countries was 10,823, with a net tonnage of 6,156,505.

## The World's Steamships and Sailing Vessels. 1903.

Countries.	Steamships.		Sailing Ships.		Steamships and Sailing Vessels.	
	No. of Steamers	Tonnage Gross.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage Net.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom . . .	7,609	13,999,218	1,537	1,392,132	9,236	15,391,350
Colonies . . .	1,088	867,309	926	322,186	2,014	1,189,495
<b>Total British . . .</b>	<b>8,787</b>	<b>14,866,527</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>1,714,318</b>	<b>11,250</b>	<b>16,580,845</b>
American (United States) {	Sea . . .	880	2,090	1,279,141	2,970	2,590,349
	*Lake . . .	386	55	129,465	441	1,259,051
	Total . . .	1,266	2,145	1,408,606	3,411	3,849,400
Argentine . . .	112	64,325	95	24,474	207	88,799
Austro-Hungarian . . .	271	569,990	19	15,166	290	585,156
Belgian . . .	113	162,456	2	488	115	162,944
Brazilian . . .	232	140,944	89	23,944	321	163,988
Chilian . . .	54	69,681	63	39,204	117	108,885
Chinese . . .	46	62,656	—	—	46	62,656
Colombian . . .	3	2,445	4	934	7	3,379
Cuban . . .	43	42,201	12	2,324	55	44,525
Danish . . .	396	505,127	407	92,857	803	597,984
Dutch . . .	394	643,529	102	44,000	496	687,529
French . . .	755	1,252,457	621	440,909	1,376	1,693,366
German . . .	1,483	2,891,869	452	477,938	1,935	3,369,807
Greek . . .	212	350,497	187	50,721	399	401,218
Haytian . . .	6	2,052	—	—	6	2,052
Italian . . .	368	720,209	870	467,357	1,238	1,187,566
†Japanese . . .	591	668,360	7	3,057†	598	671,417
Mexican . . .	36	18,543	18	5,274	54	23,817
Montenegrin . . .	—	—	21	5,319	21	5,319
Norwegian . . .	1,038	1,017,248	1,180	700,406	2,218	1,717,654
Peruvian . . .	5	5,132	31	10,012	36	15,144
Philippine Islands . . .	95	45,437	36	8,132	131	53,569
Portuguese . . .	47	51,240	149	47,761	196	99,001
Roumanian . . .	18	19,318	3	634	21	19,952
Russian . . .	650	609,622	720	230,893	1,370	840,515
Sarawak . . .	4	2,270	1	669	5	2,939
Siamese . . .	5	2,405	—	—	5	2,405
Spanish . . .	455	714,172	124	40,683	579	754,855
Swedish . . .	785	539,481	732	212,052	1,517	751,533
Turkish . . .	125	93,259	207	60,408	332	153,667
Uruguayan . . .	25	29,941	37	20,710	62	50,651
Venezuelan . . .	10	3,210	9	1,282	19	4,492
Zanzibar . . .	3	2,808	—	—	3	2,808
Other countries . . .	34	23,379	17	5,973	51	29,352
<b>Total . . .</b>	<b>18,467</b>	<b>28,632,684</b>	<b>10,823</b>	<b>6,156,505</b>	<b>29,290</b>	<b>34,789,189</b>

\* Lloyd's Register Book does not include wooden vessels trading on the Great Lakes.

† Japanese sailing vessels of under 300 tons are not recorded in Lloyd's Register Book.



**The World's Shipbuilding, 1903.**

The following table shows the number of vessels (mostly over 100 tons) built in the United Kingdom and abroad at British, Colonial, and Foreign Ports during 1903:—

	Merchant Ships.				War Ships.	
	Steamships.		Sailing Ships.		No.	Tons Displacement.
	No. of Steamers	Tonnage Gross.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage Gross.		
United Kingdom . . .	632	1,165,503	65	25,115	41	151,890
British Colonies . . .	37	24,157	36	10,533	—	—
<b>British Total . . .</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>1,189,660</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>35,648</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>151,890</b>
United States . . .	*171	313,821	75	67,999	9	68,270
Germany . . .	97	175,395	23	9,099	16	60,590
France . . .	27	83,170	48	9,598	15	30,760
Holland . . .	63	48,181	46	10,993	3	420
Sweden . . .	14	8,604	16	3,251	1	3,650
Norway . . .	48	39,866	6	1,733	—	—
Italy . . .	11	24,207	70	25,882	1	7,300
Japan . . .	31	27,871	31	6,643	15	6,490
Denmark . . .	17	24,553	22	4,056	1	3,450
Belgium . . .	15	12,687	1	117	—	—
Austria-Hungary . . .	6	11,328	—	—	2	17,520
Russia . . .	4	1,172	24	5,802	9	38,430
Other Countries . . .	8	3,193	6	1,102	6	2,330
<b>Foreign Total . . .</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>774,048</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>146,275</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>239,210</b>
<b>World's Total . . .</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>1,963,708</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>181,923</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>391,100</b>

\* Of the mercantile tonnage of the U.S.A., a considerable portion (51 steamers in 1903, or a tonnage of 170,601) is built for service on the Great Lakes.

Of these world's totals it will be seen that the merchant ships (steam and sail) account for 1650 ships, with a gross tonnage of 2,145,631. They may be summarised thus:—

	British.		Foreign.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Steam Ships . . . . .	669	1,189,660	512	774,048
Sailing „ . . . . .	101	35,648	368	146,275
Total Merchant Ships . . . . .	770	1,225,308	880	920,323
War Ships . . . . .	41	151,890	78	239,210
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>1,377,198</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>1,159,533</b>
Grand Totals—Merchant Vessels . . . . .				
		No.	Tons.	
„ „ War „ . . . . .		1,650	2,145,631	
		119	391,100	
		<b>1,769</b>	<b>2,536,731</b>	

During 1903 41 war-ships of 151,890 tons, and 669 merchant vessels of 1,190,618 tons gross (viz., 632 steamers of 1,165,503 tons, and 65 sailing vessels of 25,115 tons) were launched in the United Kingdom. Respecting the materials of their construction, 99·8 per cent. of the tonnage launched has been built of steel, and nearly 98 per cent. consists of steam tonnage.

The total output of the United Kingdom for 1903 was therefore 738 ships of 1,342,508 tons.

The output of mercantile tonnage in the United Kingdom during 1903 showed a decrease of 237,000 tons from 1902, and was the lowest since '97. Of the total mercantile output 936,776 steam tons and 13,800 sailing tons, or 950,576 tons in all (80 per cent.), belonged to ports in the United Kingdom. It may be noted in this connection that the losses of United Kingdom ships during twelve months average 258,200 tons (202,700 steam and 55,500 sail).

Sales of Ships to foreign and colonial owners for the twelve months ended Nov. 1903 reached

352,000 tons (294,000 steam and 58,000 sail). On the contrary, purchases from foreign and colonial owners during the same period amounted to 65,000 tons (57,000 steam and 8,000 sail). The sailing tonnage of the United Kingdom thus decreased by about 92,000, while the steam tonnage increased by 497,000. The net increase of United Kingdom tonnage during 1903 was therefore about 405,000. In recent years the estimated increases were as follows: '99, 313,000 tons; 1900, 220,000 tons; 1901, 543,000 tons; and 1902, 643,000 tons.

In 1903 18 per cent. of the total output was constructed to the order of foreign and colonial shipowners, as compared with 18 per cent. in 1902, 23 per cent. in both 1901 and 1900, 19 per cent. in '99, 22 per cent. in '98, and 25 per cent. in '97. The British Colonies provided the largest amount of work for British shipbuilders—viz., 30 vessels of 33,793 tons. Germany follows, with 9 vessels of 26,598 tons. Next came Norway with 25,813 tons, and Holland with 18,153 tons.

The largest steamers launched during 1903 were the following:—

	Tons gross.		Tons gross.
Baltic . . . . .	23,763	Kenilworth Castle	13,150
" . . . . .	16,780	Armada	12,800
" . . . . .	16,780	Macedonia . . .	10,523
Republic . . . . .	15,378	Marmora . . . .	10,523

The largest sailing vessel launched in the United Kingdom in 1903 was the *Mneme*, of 2456 tons.

The following table shows the ships launched in the principal shipbuilding districts of the United Kingdom during 1903:—

District.	Merchant and other Vessels (Not War-ships).			
	Steam.		Sail.	
	No.	Tons gross.	No.	Tons gross.
Aberdeen . . . . .	28	5683	...	...
Barrow, Maryport & Workington . . . .	7	16,893	...	...
Belfast . . . . .	20	156,859	...	...
Dundee . . . . .	19	18,320	...	...
Glasgow . . . . .	131	226,315	40	13,632
Greenock . . . . .	45	115,287	6	9072
Hartlepool & Whitby.	28	80,808	...	...
Hull & Grimsby . . .	79	25,166	1	140
Leith . . . . .	21	14,701	1	131
Liverpool . . . . .	10	2,261	1	169
London . . . . .	8	1,302	1	36
Middlesbro' & Stockton	39	91,675	...	...
Newcastle . . . . .	124	210,060	...	...
Sunderland . . . . .	58	188,980	2	520

Lloyd's Register Wreck Returns estimate the mercantile tonnage totally lost, broken

up, etc., in 12 months at about 744,000 tons (419,000 steam, 325,000 sail). The net increase of the world's mercantile tonnage in 1903 was thus about 1,402,000 tons, sailing tonnage being reduced about 143,000 tons, and steam tonnage increased 1,545,000 tons.

Compared with the net increase for the world, the net increase of the United Kingdom (405,000 tons) amounted to nearly 29 per cent.

The United Kingdom's net increase of steam tonnage was over 32 per cent. of the world's net increase of steam tonnage.

Of the tonnage launched during 1903, the United Kingdom acquired over 44 per cent., and of the new steam tonnage the United Kingdom acquired nearly 48 per cent.

#### Shipbuilding Returns, 1904.

At the close of the quarter ended Sept. 30th, 1904, there were 393 vessels of 1,046,308 tons gross under construction in the United Kingdom, and 67 war-ships of 342,930 tons displacement. The details were:—

Steam, 353 ships; tonnage, 1,029,842.
Sail, 40 " " " 16,466.
War, 67 " " " 342,930.

Of the steamships 272 with 821,151 tonnage were British; of the sailing-ships 23 with 11,660 tonnage were British; of the war-ships 58 with 308,410 tonnage were British.

#### Shipping and the Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom.

A Board of Trade Return was issued in August 1904 [294, price *od.*] containing tables showing the progress of merchant shipping in the United Kingdom and the principal foreign countries in recent years.

The tonnage of sailing and steam vessels of different nationalities entered and cleared in the foreign trade at United Kingdom ports, with cargoes and in ballast, was:—

	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1903.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British Ships . . . . .	13,914,923	25,072,180	41,348,984	53,973,112	69,211,973
Foreign Ships . . . . .	10,774,369	11,568,002	17,387,079	20,310,757	36,407,371
German . . . . .	2,314,255	1,763,433	3,173,835	4,392,955	6,178,338
American . . . . .	2,981,697	1,265,902	1,006,388	291,933	640,672
Austro-Hungarian . . .	344,117	388,938	329,292	117,831	887,321
Belgian . . . . .	132,133	318,952	533,557	873,109	1,524,435
Danish . . . . .	759,987	753,070	1,384,699	1,854,002	3,908,470
Dutch . . . . .	567,390	531,837	1,170,463	1,900,891	3,704,271
French . . . . .	913,336	1,105,951	1,743,042	1,686,974	2,772,450
Italian . . . . .	303,414	935,043	1,125,270	444,187	905,802
Norwegian . . . . .	1,450,764	2,774,348	4,051,768	5,000,801	6,846,093
Swedish . . . . .	449,507	684,729	1,508,821	1,575,812	3,668,280
Russian . . . . .	282,611	619,255	607,902	551,123	1,223,774
Spanish . . . . .	142,836	312,446	635,096	1,276,060	2,810,528
Other Countries. . . . .	126,322	114,098	116,046	345,079	1,276,937
Total British and Foreign. .	24,689,292	36,640,182	58,736,063	74,283,869	105,619,344
Proportion per cent. of British to Total Tonnage . . . . .	56'4	68'4	70'4	72'7	65'5
The similar figures for steam vessels only were:—					
British Ships . . . . .	4,186,620	13,341,058	30,976,037	49,023,775	67,917,105
Foreign Ships . . . . .	780,853	1,731,273	6,237,905	12,661,234	32,105,584
Total British and Foreign. .	4,967,473	15,072,331	37,213,942	61,685,009	100,082,689
Proportion per cent. of British to Total Tonnage . . . . .	84'3	88'5	83'2	79'5	67'9



**British Shipping and Foreign Trade.**

From the tables giving the tonnage of sailing and steam vessels entered and cleared, with cargoes and in ballast, in the foreign trade of the undermentioned countries, we take the following figures, giving for the year named the total tonnage entered and cleared, and the proportion per cent. to the total of national, British, and other shipping.

	Other Shipping.		Proportion per cent. to Total.		
	Year.	Total Tonnage.	National. British. Other.		
		Tons.	%	%	%
Russia (European) . . . . .	1903	22,280,000	7'9	92'1*	
Norway . . . . .	1902	6,490,786	23'0	66'1	10'9
Sweden . . . . .	1901	16,566,699	45'7	8'9	45'4
Denmark . . . . .	1902	12,021,815	53'0	47'0	
Germany . . . . .	1902	30,882,531	49'9	28'3	21'8
Holland . . . . .	1902	18,936,046	29'5	34'8	35'7
Belgium . . . . .	1903	21,844,937	12'5	44'8	42'7
France . . . . .	1902	38,644,015	26'6	37'4	36'0
Portugal . . . . .	1902	23,413,373	3'7	51'3	45
Spain . . . . .	1902	30,091,799	48'3	24'8	26'9
Italy . . . . .	1902	46,208,739	48'6	20'4	31
United States . . . . .	1903	49,520,856	15'8	50'6	33'6
Chili . . . . .	1902	7,030,712	8'7	51'2	40'1
Argentina . . . . .	1902	17,195,713	42'3	23'0	34'7
Japan . . . . .	1903	27,155,468	38'5	35	26'5
Canada . . . . .	1903	13,841,175	62'1	British and Colonial.	
Newfoundland . . . . .	1903	1,785,049	64'6	Foreign.	
Cape Colony . . . . .	1903	11,255,599	87'3		
Natal . . . . .	1903	3,984,614	86'2		
New Zealand . . . . .	1902	2,137,950	84'8		
Australia . . . . .	1902	26,791,360	84'7		

\* In 1901—British, 37'3 per cent.; Other, 53'1 per cent.

**Ships Lost, Condemned, etc., in 1903.**

Steam and sailing vessels totally lost, condemned, etc., during 1903, of 100 tons register and upwards.

Flag.	Total.	
	No.	Tons.
British { United Kingdom . . . . .	155	193,200
Colonies . . . . .	41	18,192
America, United States of . . . . .	100	66,797
Austro-Hungarian . . . . .	8	14,544
Danish . . . . .	19	7,415
Dutch . . . . .	13	9,054
French . . . . .	36	34,779
German . . . . .	39	32,520
Italian . . . . .	27	16,412
Norwegian . . . . .	125	86,736
Russian . . . . .	22	8,312
Spanish . . . . .	11	9,349
Swedish . . . . .	66	27,437
Other European Countries . . . . .	17	8,731
Central and South America . . . . .	14	10,469
Asia . . . . .	42	13,433
Other Countries . . . . .	—	—
	735	557,380

Of the 735 ships lost, 58 were abandoned at sea; 43 were broken up and condemned; 24 were burnt; 68 foundered; 5 were lost; 86 were missing; 75 were lost by collision; and 376 were wrecked.

**Numbers of Seamen.**

The number of persons employed in vessels (registered under Part I. of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1804) belonging to the United Kingdom, which were returned as employed in the home and foreign shipping trade, exclusive of vessels employed on rivers and in inland navigation, was:—

	1890.	1900.	1903.
British . . . . .	186,147	174,532	176,520
Lascars and Asiatics . . . . .	22,734	36,023	41,021
Foreigners . . . . .	27,227	36,893	40,396
Total . . . . .	236,108	247,448	257,937

The number employed in registered sailing vessels under 300 tons was in 1890, 42,721; in 1900, 25,056; and in 1903, 21,452.

During the last ten years the number of British seamen employed in British ships has seriously diminished. Their maximum number was reached in '93 with 186,628 men.

**The World's Big Merchant Steamers.**

The following table, compiled from the Appendix to Lloyd's Register Book, gives a good idea of the great increase which has taken

place during recent years in the size of large steamers. Here again steamers flying the British flag are in a great majority, comprising nearly 60 per cent. of the total number of ocean-going vessels of 5000 tons and above.

Flag.	20,000 and above.	15,000 to 19,999	10,000 to 14,999	7000 to 9999	5000 to 6999	Grand Total.
British .	3	3	38	119	299	462
French .	—	—	2	5	45	52
German .	—	2	23	23	92	140
American (U.S.) .	1	—	10	9	20	40
Other Flags .	—	—	7	4	72	83
Total	4	5	80	160	528	777

The names, gross tonnages, and flags of the largest steamers are as follows:—

Name.	Tonnage.	Flag.
Baltic . . .	23,876	British
Cedric . . .	21,035	British
Celtic . . .	20,904	British
Minnesota .	20,718	American (U.S.)
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	19,361	German

In addition to the above vessels there were under construction at the end of Oct. 1904, several other steamers of 20,000 tons and above.

#### Fast Merchant Steamers.

From the Appendix to the 1904-5 edition of Lloyd's Register Book, where detailed particulars are given of all steamers of 12 knots and above, it appears that 38 British and 26 foreign merchant steamers are capable of maintaining at sea a speed of 20 knots and above, 14 of which are of 10,000 tons gross and upwards.

From the following table, which only takes into account ocean-going steamers of 4000 tons and above, the great superiority of the United Kingdom as regards fast merchant steamers is well shown.

COUNTRY.	NUMBER OF OCEAN-GOING STEAMERS OF			
	20 knots and above.	18 knots and under 20.	16 knots and under 18.	Grand Total.
United Kingdom .	7	9	55	71
France . . .	2	2	19	23
Germany . .	5	4	7	16
America (U.S. of) .	4	3	16	23
Other Countries .	0	4	10	14
Total .	18	22	107	147

The following list of the fastest merchant steamers at present engaged in the passenger service on the North Atlantic, is compiled from the second part of the List of Fast Merchant steamers:—

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Speed.
Deutschland . .	German	16,502	23½
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	German	19,361	23½
Kronprinz Wilhelm	German	14,908	23
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse . . .	German	14,349	22½
Lucania . . .	British	12,952	22
Campania . . .	British	12,950	22
Oceanic . . .	British	17,274	21
La Savoie . . .	French	11,884	21
La Lorraine . .	French	11,869	21

#### Ocean Speed Records.

The most noteworthy speed records are those between Queenstown and New York, Southampton and Plymouth and New York, and Havre and New York. The record passages across the Atlantic, which are on the first-named route, were made by the *Lucania* and *Campania*, of the Cunard Company. The fastest voyage made by the *Lucania* was at the rate of 22'01 knots per hour throughout her passage, early in '95. The *Campania* made the fastest eastward voyage, in 5 days 9 hrs. 18 min. One day's run of 562 knots was made by the *Lucania*.

On the Southampton and Plymouth route to New York the *Deutschland* of the Hamburg American Line in September 1900 was propelled from New York in 5 days 7 hrs. 38 min., giving a rate of 23'36 knots an hour. In July 1901 she was driven from New York to Plymouth over the long course, a distance of 3082 knots, in 5 days 11 hours 5 min., at the average rate of 23'51 knots per hour. The North German Lloyd's liner *Kronprinz Wilhelm* ran between New York and Plymouth from Oct. 20th to Nov. 3rd, 1901, at the average speed of 23'21 knots per hour, and made an average speed on her eastern voyage in June 1902 of 23'47 knots per hour. The same line's *Kaiser Wilhelm II.* ran in June 1904 from New York to Plymouth, the route taken covering 3112 miles, in 5 days 11 hrs. 58 min., the average speed being 23'59 knots per hour, thus beating the *Deutschland*.

On the Havre route the best record made up to Sept. 1903 was by *La Savoie*, of the General Transatlantic Line, which in Sept. 1901 was driven from Havre to New York at an average speed of 20'59 knots an hour. At the latter date *La Lorraine* of the same line ran from New York to Havre in 153 hours at an average speed of 20'75 knots per hour. This was the only ocean steamer which broke a speed record on any one of the leading routes mentioned in 1903.

No records in speed have been made by any ships for several years to or from India, China, or Australasia. The shortest time in which the voyage has been made to Australia is, including all detentions, 33 days 4 hours from London to Adelaide, by the *Victoria* of the P. and O. Line, in '88. She did not call at Plymouth, but the time is equivalent from Plymouth to Adelaide in 32 days 12 hrs. 45 min. In October '87 the *Ormus* of the Orient Line was propelled from Plymouth to Adelaide in 33 days 2 hrs. 11 min.

On the Cape route the *Scot* of the Union Line was driven in '94 from Southampton to Cape Town in 14 days 11 hrs., and from Cape Town to Plymouth in 13 days 23 hrs. These voyages are the shortest made on the Cape route. The



*Carisbrook Castle* of the Union-Castle Line, in her voyage from the Cape to Southampton in '99, occupied 14 days 11 hrs. 13 min., being the fastest voyage for that line, and only 13 minutes longer than the *Scot*.

Some very rapid arrivals of mails in India, China, and Australia have been made *via* Brindisi by the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's* liners. The homeward Indian mail record is held by the *Caledonia*, which left Bombay at 2.25 p.m. on March 23rd, '95, and arrived at Brindisi at 3.23 p.m. on April 2nd, and the mails arrived in London on the evening of the 4th of that month; so that only 12½ days were taken for the conveyance of the mails from Bombay to London. Mail matter despatched from London on April 7th, '93, at 8 p.m., arrived in Adelaide (Australia) by the *Australia* on May 4th in 26 days 17 hrs. This time was shortened during May and June, as the London mails were delivered in Adelaide in 26 days 7 hrs. by the *Himalaya*. In Oct. '87 the *Ormuz* of the Orient Line delivered London mails at this Australian port in 26 days 18 hrs.

### New Ships Launched, etc., 1904.

The *Cunard Co.* launched the twin-screw steamer *Caronia*, 21,000 tons gross, during 1904, and has building the triple-screw turbine steamer *Carmania*, 21,000 tons gross, which is to be ready for service in July 1905, and two 25-knot turbine steamers. On June 6th, 1904, the *Cunard Daily Bulletin* was inaugurated. It is a daily newspaper published on all the *Cunard* mail steamers, supplied with news by the Marconi system.

The *P. & O. Co.* launched and put into their Eastern mail services during 1904 four new twin-screw steamers, each 10,000 tons gross—*Moldavia*, *Mongolia*, *Marmora*, and *Macedonia*. The *Poonah*, 10,000 tons, was launched Dec. 24th, 1904. Four more mail steamers of 8000 to 10,000 tons are building, and two cargo steamers.

The Company's contract with H.M. Government for the conveyance of mails to India, China, and Australia, which came into operation on Feb. 1st, 1893, for a period of 7 years, was in 1904 extended for a further period of 3 years, and provides for an acceleration of 1 day in the mail transits to Bombay, Shanghai, and Adelaide. The mails will now be due in Bombay within 13½ days of their despatch from London.

The *Ocean Steamship Co., Ltd.*, launched the *Priam*, *Telamon*, and *Laertes* of 4500 tons.

The *Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.* launched in 1904 six new steamers—*Parana*, *Pardo*, *Polaro*, *Conway*, *Catalina*, and *Caroni*. A new mail steamer, the *Aragon*, of about 10,000 tons, is to be completed in 1905. The Crown granted a new Supplementary Charter in which clauses were inserted whereby it is to be regarded as a cardinal principle that the Company is to be and remain under British control, and accordingly it is provided that no foreigner shall be qualified to hold office as a director, or be employed as one of the principal officers of the Company. Regulations have also been made governing the allotment and transfer of shares, so as to prevent the acquisition of shares by foreigners or foreign corporations. These provisions and regulations have the cordial approval of the Court of Directors.

The *Allan Line* launched two turbine triple-screw steamers—the *Victorian* and *Virginian*—

both of 12,000 tons gross, with a speed of 18 knots. They are the first turbine steamers built for the North Atlantic trade.

The *Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co.* received delivery of the following new steamers: *Dunluce Castle*, *Dover Castle*, *Kenilworth Castle*, and *Durham Castle*.

The *White Star Line* despatched the *Baltic*, the largest vessel in the world, from Liverpool on her maiden voyage to New York (June 29th, 1904).

The *Dominion Line* announce that in 1905 the *White Star* liner *Germanic*, after being overhauled and improved as to her passenger accommodation, will be re-christened the *Ottawa*, and enter the Liverpool-Quebec and Montreal service of the *Dominion Line*.

The *Hamburg-American Line* launched the *Polynesia* for the west coast of South America, and the *Meteor* for pleasure travel exclusively. The *America*, of 22,500 tons register, and *Kaiserin Auguste Victoria*, of 25,000 tons register, which are in construction for the Company's New York service, will embody many new features, and no 1st-class state-room will have "upper berths." Besides this, each vessel will have a restaurant with a capacity for about 120 passengers, under the management of the *Ritz Hotel Co.* as well as several other new features. Thirteen other new liners are being built for the Company, with a tonnage of about 70,000 tons.

The *Messageries Maritimes* launched the *Longsor*, 7500 tons, and have in process of construction three similar ships—*El Kantara*, *Gange*, and *Euphrate*—all chiefly for cargo service.

### New Routes, 1904.

The *Cunard Co.* opened up a Hungarian-American service, the four twin-screw steamers *Pannonia*, *Slavonia*, *Carpathia*, and *Ullonia*, maintaining a fortnightly service between Trieste, Fiume, Naples, Palermo, and New York.

The *Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.*—Glasgow and Manchester to Venezuelan ports; Hull and London to River Plate direct; London to Trinidad and Demerara; Newport (Mon.) and Swansea to Brazilian ports and River Plate.

The *White Star Line* began a direct cargo service from Liverpool to New Zealand, and a passenger and cargo service from New York to Mediterranean ports, *via* Azores (in addition to the Boston and Mediterranean service).

The *P. & O. Co.* organised a series of yachting cruises, and specially fitted the *Vectis*, of 6000 tons, for this purpose.

### Steam Motor Turbines for Ships.

These turbines are now in use on river steamers in the Clyde and on cross-Channel and ocean-going ships, and are all working well. In 1903 the following steamers fitted with turbines were launched: viz., H.M.S. *Amethyst*, 3000 tons; H.M.S. *Eden*, 565 tons; the yacht *Lorena*, 1303 tons; and the Channel steamers *The Queen*, 1676 tons, and *Brighton*, 1129 tons.

A committee of experts, consisting of Rear-Admiral Oram, Deputy Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy; Lieut.-Engineer Wood; Mr. J. T. Milton, Engineering Surveyor of Lloyd's Registry; Mr. H. Brook, of Messrs. Denny, shipbuilders; Mr. Andrew Laing, Wallend

Engineering Works; Mr. T. Bell, Engineering Manager of Messrs. John Brown & Co., Clydebank; and Mr. James Bain, General Superintendent of the Cunard Co., was appointed at the instance of the Cunard Co. to consider whether the turbine type of engines is suitable for such large and fast ships as the two which the Cunard Co. had agreed with H.M. Government to build. (See SESSION, sect. 34.) At the 27th annual meeting of the Cunard Co. (April 7th, 1904) Lord Inverclyde said that the directors had received the committee's report, and in consequence had decided, with the cordial consent of the Admiralty, to adopt the turbine system upon the new steamers. Accordingly two 25-knot turbine steamers are being built, one at Messrs. John Brown & Co.'s yard at Clydebank, and the other at Messrs. Swan, Hunter, Wigham Richardson & Co.'s yard. The Cunard Co. are also applying the turbine system to the triple screw steamer *Carmania*, 21,000 tons gross.

On August 25th, 1904, the *Victorian*, the first of two turbine-driven ships ordered by the Allan Line, was launched from Messrs. Workman, Clark & Co.'s yard at Belfast. The *Victorian* is the pioneer turbine vessel for the Atlantic service, and is a 12,000-ton ship. A high-pressure and two low-pressure Parsons turbines drive the three propellers of the ships, which revolve at from 270 to 300 revolutions per minute. The central one, arranged as in a single-screw vessel, is worked by the high-pressure turbine. The others, which are arranged as in a twin-screw ship, are worked by the low-pressure turbines. The two latter have each a reversing arrangement which enables them to be driven full speed astern either together or independently. The steam to drive the turbines is generated by eight large boilers of the usual type. The length of the *Victorian* is 540 ft.; her breadth, 60 ft.; her depth, 40 ft. 6 in. The sister ship the *Virginian* was launched on Dec. 22nd, 1904, from the yard of Messrs. Alex. Stephen & Sons, Ltd., on the Clyde. She has a similar turbine equipment.

*Engineering* for Nov. 10th, 1904, gave the results of a comparison between a British cruiser, the *Amethyst*, fitted with Parsons turbines, and three similar cruisers with the ordinary system of reciprocating machinery. The *Amethyst* with the same boiler power easily steamed 23·63 knots per hour, compared with 22·34 knots, the best the other cruisers could do. This was done with easier steaming, with no vibration of the ship, and with quite 10 per cent. less coal consumption.

The *Londonderry* and *Manxman*, two of four steamers built for the M.R. service between Heysham and the Isle of Man and Ireland, are fitted with turbines.

#### Societies, etc.

The Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange. This building was opened in April 1903. It is an amalgamation of the old Baltic in Threadneedle Street and the Shipping Exchange in Billiter Street, and consists of nearly 2500 members. Chairman, Mr. W. Bridges Webb; Secretary, Mr. J. A. Findlay; Offices, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

The Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom. This consists of thirty Shipowners' Associations in London and the chief ports

of the United Kingdom. Its work is largely parliamentary, but it also communicates with the chief Government Departments on all matters affecting the interests of British Merchant Shipping. The affairs of the Chamber are managed by an executive council, to which each affiliated association elects one member. This Council is presided over by a president and vice-president, elected annually at a meeting held in London in February. President, Mr. W. F. G. Anderson, Glasgow; Vice-President, F. S. Watts, London; Secretary, Mr. W. H. Cooke, B.A., Barrister-at-law. Offices, 5, Whitlington Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

#### METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

The Meteorological Office was established in 1867 under the control of a committee appointed by the Royal Society, at the instance of the Board of Trade, the Admiralty, and the Treasury, to take over the duties of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade, which had been established in 1854. The office was charged with the duty of collecting meteorological reports by telegraph from stations in the British Isles and their immediate neighbourhood, with a view to the issue of storm warnings and forecasts of weather; of collecting for public use statistics about the weather from land stations in the British Isles and elsewhere, as well as from ships of the Royal Navy and the merchant service; and of promoting the practical applications of the science of meteorology by special researches. A Parliamentary grant was assigned for the maintenance of the office, and the control is vested in a body of directors appointed by the Royal Society.

A Committee under the Rt. Hon. Sir H. E. Maxwell, Bart., M.P., as Chairman, and with Mr. G. L. Barstow, of the Treasury, as Secretary, was appointed (Dec. 14th, 1902) to inquire and report whether any changes in the apportionment of the existing annual grant of £15,300 are desirable in the interests of meteorological science. The Committee reported in a blue book [Cd. 2123], issued in June 1904. They recommended that the office should be reconstructed as a department under the control of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, with a Director of Meteorology responsible to the Board for the administration of the office; that the Post Office should arrange at the 27 reporting stations in the United Kingdom to transmit daily telegraphic reports one hour earlier than the present hour (8.15 to 8.30 a.m.), and that storm warnings should, if practicable, have priority over all private messages at all hours; that wireless telegraphy should be tested as to its efficacy in providing advance news of the weather in the Atlantic; and that other and more suitable and adequate premises should be provided.

Daily Weather Reports, including forecasts of the weather for the next 24 hours, are issued, and can be had on payment of a subscription of £1 per annum, or £2 if delivered to the subscribers by hand. Information by telegraph as to the weather in various parts of the United Kingdom or the Continent, and forecasts for one day in advance, can be supplied by the office. Harvest Forecasts are issued daily at 3.30 p.m. from June 1st to Sept. 30th, and can be sent by telegraph on prepayment of the cost. The Storm Warnings are



notified by the hoisting at the station warned of a black canvas cone, or three lanterns on a triangular frame. There are also issued **Weekly Weather Reports**, published on Thursdays, giving, for the week ended the previous Saturday, a summary of temperature, rainfall, and duration of bright sunshine in the United Kingdom, for agricultural and sanitary purposes; and other publications.

The **Secretary** is Mr. W. Napier Shaw, Sc.D., F.R.S. The Office is at 63, Victoria Street, London, S.W., and is open for general inquiries from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on weekdays (Saturdays 1 p.m.), and for telegraphic inquiries from 8.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. on weekdays, and 6 to 8 p.m. on Sundays.

**Metric System, The.** The compulsory adoption throughout the British Empire of the Metric Weights and Measures is advocated by the **Decimal Association**. At present the **Weights and Measures Act, '97**, declares that, "notwithstanding anything in the **Weights and Measures Act, '78**, the use in trade of a weight or measure of the metric system shall be lawful, and nothing in sect. 19 of that Act shall make void any contract, bargain, sale, or dealing, by reason only of its being made or had according to weights or measures of the metric system; and a person using or having in his possession a weight or measure of the metric system shall not by reason thereof be liable to any fine." The movement has warm support in the Colonies and amongst British Consuls abroad, and a similar movement in the United States has made great progress. There are 266 M.P.'s who have expressed their approval of the aims of the Association. At the Colonial Conference in 1902 a resolution in favour of the adoption of the metric weights and measures throughout the British Empire was carried. The Montreal Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire carried a resolution in Aug. 1903 urging the British Government to make the use of metric weights and measures compulsory, and the Australian Commonwealth and Cape Parliament resolved during 1903 in favour of the Imperial Parliament legislating to this effect. A Parliamentary paper [Cd. 1940] was published in Feb. 1904 summarising the replies received from the Colonial governors to a circular sent from the Colonial Office in Dec. 1902, asking what action was likely to be taken in the various Colonies with regard to the Colonial Conference resolution in favour of the metric system. The system is already used in Mauritius and Seychelles, and the great majority of the replies were favourable to the adoption of the system. **Secretary of the Decimal Association**, Mr. Edward Johnson. Offices, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C.—The **British Weights and Measures Association** opposes the introduction of the system, urging that it cannot be applied to sea measures, that the English standards of measurement for textile manufactures, and for the draught, displacement, and tonnage of shipping, are practically universal, and that the foot, inch, ounce, and pint are in general use in all countries. See **SESSION**, sect. 97, for **Weights and Measures Act, 1904**.

**Metropolitan Public Gardens Association.** The acquisition and laying-out of open spaces, disused burial grounds, churchyards, squares, and other vacant sites, the provision of seats and the planting of trees both in gardens and

thoroughfares, the formation of public gymnasia and children's playgrounds, opposing threatened encroachments upon commons, open spaces, etc., are part of the work of this society. Funds are urgently needed at the present time, as there are many schemes on hand which the Association desires to carry out, at an estimated cost of £4300. Income in 1903, £3400; expenditure £3400. Over 100 gardens and playgrounds (total area 137 acres), at a cost of over £41,000, have been laid out since the Association was formed, in '83. Entirely supported by voluntary contributions. **Chairman** and **Hon. Treasurer**, The Earl of Meath; **Secretary**, Basil Holmes, 83, Lancaster Gate, W.

## MEXICO.

Mexico is a country forming the southern extremity of North America, and stretching into Central America. Bounded on the north by the United States; on the south by Guatemala and British Honduras. The country, by the constitution of 1857 with subsequent modifications, is divided into twenty-seven states, two territories, and the Federal district, and governed as a Republic by a **President**, elected by the people for a term of four years. There is a **Senate** of 56 members, each state electing two members, and a **House of Representatives** elected for two years by universal suffrage, one member for every 40,000 inhabitants. Each state has its own popularly elected governor and legislature, and manages its own local affairs. There is a small fleet, which is being strengthened.

The Mexican army consists in peace time of 3500 officers, 31,000 men, and 11,000 horses or mules. It was proposed to introduce personal or obligatory service, but the plan has been postponed, and the army is recruited by voluntary engagement of 3, 4, and 5 years, with special levies drawn by lot. The passage of the forces to a war footing has been defined by law, and provision is made for mobilising the first and second reserve, including the rural and urban police, the national guard and other forces. The following is the strength: Regular army, 2700 officers, 61,000 men; Reserves, 1000 officers, 125,000 men: total, 3700 officers, 186,000 men, with 32,000 horses and 12,000 mules.

Prevailing religion Roman Catholic; but there is no State establishment, and all sects are tolerated. Primary education free and compulsory, but the country is very backward in this respect, though progress is now being made. Industries comprise mining and smelting of silver and other metals (which employs about 100,000), agriculture, cotton factories, and cattle-herding. The mineral wealth is great, comprising gold, silver, mercury, iron, tin, zinc, lead, antimony, arsenic, and sodic carbonate. Mexico is one of the two largest silver-producing countries in the world. The other chief products are cereals, fibres, and cocoa; coffee and tobacco are now cultivated to some extent. There were in 1903 about 11,378 miles of railway. A Bill for the reform of the currency laws was passed (Nov. 29th, 1904). The dollar contains 24'4388 grammes of fine silver and 2'6342 grammes of copper, equivalent to 75 centigrammes of fine gold. The coinage and issue of money are reserved to the Government. The new law authorises the Government to prevent, or

impose a tax on, the importation of Mexican dollars.

**Area**, 767,060 sq. m.; **pop.** (1901) 13,604,923, of whom about 38 per cent. are Indians and about 43 per cent. of mixed race, only 19 per cent. being white. There are about 2,000,000 educated whites. **Capital**, Mexico, pop. 400,000. **Revenue**, 1901-2, (\$ at 2s.), £6,614,700; 1902-3, £7,602,341; **expenditure**, 1901-2, £6,308,150; 1902-3, £6,822,252; **imports**, 1902-3, £15,180,350; **exports**, £19,772,897; **public debt**, 1903, £22,546,600 (gold debt), £16,051,200 (silver debt), £126,983 (floating debt). Of the imports the United States sent £8,102,909, the United Kingdom £2,123,069, Germany £1,914,802, and France £1,307,885. Of the exports £14,377,110 went to the United States, £2,687,857 to the United Kingdom, £666,005 to Germany, and £365,418 to France.

**President**. General D. Porfirio Diaz is a modern instance of the benefits of a benevolent despotism. He was b. in 1828, and has governed the country ever since '75, when he assumed office as a military dictator. Since '76 he has been the legally elected President, except for the period '80-84. The original constitution of '57 laid it down that the President should be elected for only four years, so during that period a nominee of his was President; but he was elected again in '84, and in '87 an amendment *ad hoc* provided that the President might be elected for consecutive terms. His sixth term of office expired Nov. 30th, 1904, but he was again elected. His powers of organisation are shown by the wonderful advance made by the country under his rule, although that rule is decidedly autocratic. He has been greatly aided by the financial ability of Señor Limantour, who is spoken of as his probable successor.

**Vice-President**, Don Ramon Corral.

**Ministry**: *Foreign Affairs*, Don Ignacio Mariscal.—*Interior*, Don Ramon Corral.—*Justice and Public Instruction*, Don Justino Fernandez.—*Finance*, Don José Ives Limantour.—*Posts and Telegraphs*, General Leandro Fernandez.—*Army and Navy*, General Francisco Z. Menta.—*Public Works*, General Manuel Cosío.

**Minister Plenipotentiary in London**, Monsieur Gallardo, 87, Cromwell Road, S.W.—*First Secretary*, Señor D. Miguel de Beistegui.

**Consul in London**, Don Adolfo Bülle, Broad Street House, E.C.

**Financial Agency**: *Agent*, Don Luis Camacho.—*Secretary*, Don E. Camacho-Guisasola, 9, New Broad Street.

**British Minister at Mexico**, Mr. George Greville C.M.G.—*Secretary*, A. C. Grant Duff.

**British Consuls**: L. Jerome (Mexico), F. P. Leay (Vera Cruz).

**Midwives Act, 1902**. This Act enacts that any woman who, after April 1st, 1905, not being certified under this Act, uses the name or title of midwife (either alone or in combination with any other word or words), or any name, title, addition, or description implying that she is certified under this Act, or is a person specially qualified to practise midwifery, or is recognised by law as a midwife, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £5; that after April 1st, 1910, no woman shall habitually and for gain attend women in childbirth otherwise than under the direction of a qualified medical practitioner, unless she be certified under this Act, and that any woman so acting shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not

exceeding £10. The section, however, does not apply to legally qualified medical practitioners, or to any one rendering assistance in a case of emergency. The certificate under this Act does not confer upon any woman any right or title to be registered under the Medical Acts or to assume any name, title, or designation implying that she is by law recognised as a medical practitioner. The Board has to appoint examiners, grant certificates, and publish annually a roll of midwives who have been duly certified under the Act. The council of a county or county borough in England and Wales becomes the local supervising authority over midwives within the area of the county or county borough, and is empowered to exercise general supervision over all midwives practising within its area, investigate charges of malpractices, etc., and to suspend any midwife from practice if her suspension appears necessary in order to prevent the spread of infection. Power is conferred on a county council to delegate any of its duties under this Act to a district council. The Act, which does not extend to Scotland or Ireland, came into operation on April 1st, 1903.

**Miniature Painters**. The years 1896 and '97 witnessed an important revival of the art of miniature painting, and the foundation of two societies devoted to the Art. The Royal Society of Miniature Painters is composed wholly of artists, Sir William B. Richmond, K.C.B., R.A., being its President, Mr. Quinell its Hon. Sec., and Mr. Edward Freeman its Secretary. Its exhibitions are held (in May) at the Modern Gallery, 175, Bond Street, W., where also it has a permanent collection of members' miniatures always on view. The Society of Miniaturists has its offices at the Galleries of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Piccadilly, and holds its exhibitions concurrently with that body throughout the spring and summer. Its President is Alfred Praga, Esq., and its Secretary Mr. Edgar Blackmore. It differs from its sister society in possessing on its council certain experts, collectors, and art critics who have given special attention to miniatures. It also occasionally unites with its exhibitions a show of old miniatures, and aims at training the modern worker by a study of the work of the old masters.

**Mint, The Royal**. The existence of a mint in this country is of very ancient date, regulations concerning it having been made as early as 928, by Athelstan. The present building was erected between 1806 and 1810, at a cost of over £250,000. It was somewhat injured by fire in '15, but repaired. By an Act passed April 4th, '70, the mastership of the Mint was absorbed in the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the duties were devolved upon the Deputy Master of the Mint. There are branches of the Royal Mint at Sydney, Melbourne, and Perth. The last report shows that the gold issued in 1903 amounted to £10,144,000, the silver to £557,247, and the bronze to £113,895. In 1903 the nominal value of the light gold coin withdrawn was £1,800,000, of light silver £276,830, and of light bronze £113,895. The total number of pieces struck in 1903 was 114,697,720, of which the Colonies took 50,072,415. The Medal Department was actively employed, the total struck being 210,462, of which 102,594 were struck under contract outside the Mint. The present Deputy Master is the Rt. Hon. W. Ellison-Macartney.



# MINES AND QUARRIES OF THE WORLD AND THEIR PRODUCE.

## Coal Areas of the World.

Mr. Ed. Loze, the author of one of the latest contributions on the coal question, in his book "Les Charbons Britanniques et leur Epuisement," has published a table giving an estimate of the coal areas of the world, which is mentioned below:—

	sq. miles.
China .. .. .	over 250,000
United States .. .. .	200,000
Canada (East of Rocky Mountains)	65,000
British India .. .. .	35,488
New South Wales .. .. .	24,000
European Russia .. .. .	20,000
United Kingdom .. .. .	12,352
Spain .. .. .	5,498
Japan .. .. .	4,718
France .. .. .	2,079
Austria-Hungary .. .. .	1,789
Germany .. .. .	1,769
Belgium .. .. .	509

No mention is here made of the coalfields of New Zealand, Victoria, South Africa, or Tasmania, but it is estimated that the colonies could supply us with coal for many hundreds of years.

## Coal Production of the World.

The world's supply of coal in 1903, or in the latest year for which the figures are available, was:—

Country.	Year.	Production in Tons.
United Kingdom ..	1903	230,334,469
Australasia:		
New South Wales ..	1903	6,355,000
New Zealand .. ..	1902	1,363,000
Queensland .. ..	1903	508,000
Tasmania .. ..	1902	50,000
Victoria .. ..	1902	225,000
Western Australia ..	1903	133,000
Austria, Coal .. ..	1903	11,498,000
" Lignite .. ..	1903	22,158,000
Hungary, Coal .. ..	1902	1,163,000
" Lignite .. ..	1902	5,132,000
Belgium .. ..	1903	23,912,000
Borneo .. ..	1901	21,194
Bosnia .. ..	1901	445,007
Canada .. ..	1903	7,140,000
Cape Colony .. ..	1902	166,000
Chili .. ..	1901	226
China .. ..	1900	500,000
France .. ..	1903	34,318,000
Germany, Coal .. ..	1903	116,638,000
" Lignite .. ..	1903	45,674,000
Greece .. ..	1900	13,191
Holland .. ..	1901	312,717
India .. ..	1902	7,424,000
Italy, Lignite .. ..	1902	404,000
Japan .. ..	1902	9,702,000
Natal .. ..	1903	714,000
Peru .. ..	1900	47,500
Portugal, Anthracite ..	1901	16,000
Roumania, Lignite ..	1901	105,000
Russia .. ..	1903	15,000,000
Servia .. ..	1901	170,041
Spain .. ..	1903	2,701,000
Sumatra .. ..	1901	196,207
Transvaal .. ..	1903	2,016,000
Turkey .. ..	1901	200,000
United States .. ..	1903	320,983,000

The total annual production of coal in the world is now estimated at about 800,000,000 tons, of which the United Kingdom produces rather less and the United States rather more than one-third. The value is estimated at more than £270,000,000.

## Consumption of Coal.

The consumption of coal in the chief consuming countries in 1903 was:—

	Tons.	Per Head.
United States ..	316,029,000	3'93†
United Kingdom ..	166,532,000	3'93†
Germany .. ..	103,114,000	1'75†
France .. ..	46,560,000	1'19†
Russia .. ..	18,374,000	0'13‡
Belgium .. ..	21,432,000	3'07‡
Austria-Hungary ..	17,595,000*	0'38‡

\* 1902.

† Tons of 2240 lb.

‡ Metric tons of 2204 lb.

## Coal Resources of Great Britain.

In '65 Prof. Jevons estimated the available supply of coal in the British coal-fields at 83,000,000,000 tons, and stated that if the rate of increase of coal production which then existed were maintained, our coal mines would be practically exhausted by about 1970. This question was investigated by a Royal Commission in '66, and their exhaustive report, was published in '71. The Commissioners estimated that the quantity of available coal within the workable limit of 4000 feet of depth contained in seams of not less than 12 inches thick, with proper allowance made for waste and necessary losses in the getting, was 90,206,000,000 tons within the borders of the exposed coal-fields, with an additional 56,248,000,000 tons estimated to be under the Permian and other formations, or a grand total of 146,454,000,000 tons. In the 31 years, 1870-1900, the aggregate output of the coal mines of the United Kingdom amounted to 5,025,000,000 tons, or to no less than one-eighteenth of the visible supply that existed in '70. The Royal Commission, by including the hidden reserve of coal estimated to be under the Permian and newer formations, were able to fix 360 years from '70 as the limit during which our coal mines would last. Already in 30 years the rate of exhaustion assumed by them has been much exceeded. In 30 years our coal output has more than doubled. If this rate of increase should be kept up for the next 100 years, then the twentieth century would witness the complete exhaustion of our visible supply of coal, namely, the 85,000,000,000 tons remaining in the exposed coal-fields of the United Kingdom.

## Coal Production of the United Kingdom, 1903.

The output of coal in Great Britain and Ireland in 1903 was 230,334,469 tons, being an increase of 3,239,000 tons on the output of 1902.

The value of the output at the mines and

quarries was £88,227,547 as against £93,521,407 in 1902.

The average price of the coal raised in 1903 at the mines and quarries was 7s. 8d. per ton, as against 8s. 2½d. in the preceding year.

### Imports and Exports of Coal.

The following statement gives particulars of the excess of exports of coal over imports in 1903 in the case of the United Kingdom, German Empire, and the United States, the three principal exporting countries:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
United Kingdom..	3,000	63,805,000	63,802,000
German Empire ..	7,284,000	20,808,000	13,524,000
United States ..	3,358,000	8,312,000	4,954,000

The figures for the United Kingdom include coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the country's foreign trade—viz., 16,799,848 tons in 1903.

### Output of Minerals other than Coal.

In the "Colonial and Foreign Statistics of Mines and Quarries for 1902," latest returns, the quantities of certain minerals and metals raised in the world are stated in a summary of the output of such materials, and also for Great Britain and Ireland. These minerals, exclusive of coal, are copper, fine gold, iron, lead, petroleum, salt, fine silver, tin, and zinc.

It may be stated that of the total world's supply the British Empire produces rather less than one-third of the coal, one-eleventh of the copper, one-half of the gold, one-eighth of the iron, one-twentieth of the lead, one-seventieth of the petroleum, one-quarter of the salt, one-tenth of the silver, five-eighths of the tin, one-fiftieth of the zinc.

### Copper.

The total quantity of copper raised in the world amounted to 571,852 metric tons, which includes 52,208 tons from the British Empire and 519,644 tons from foreign countries.

The main sources of supply were:—

British Empire:	Metric tons.
United Kingdom	490
Australia*	25,128
Canada	17,767
Cape Colony*	6,120
Newfoundland	2,703
Foreign Countries:	
United States	299,151
Spain*	52,417
Mexico*	43,312
German Empire	30,578
Chili and Bolivia*	30,200
Japan (1901)	27,440
Peru (1901)	7,700
Russia	8,258
Portugal	6,477
Italy*	4,685
Norway*	4,996

### Gold.

The output of fine gold in the world was 447,644 kilos, of which 232,507 were raised in

\* Estimated.

the British Empire and 215,137 in foreign countries.

The main sources of supply were:—

British Empire:	Kilos.
Great Britain and Ireland	116
Australia*	108,459
Canada	31,206
India	14,426
New Zealand*	14,288
Transvaal	53,464
Rhodesia	5,154
British Guiana	2,790
Foreign Countries:	
United States	120,371
Russia (1900)	38,796
Mexico*	10,462
China (1901)	13,680
Brazil*	3,917
Korea	3,732
Austria-Hungary	3,407
French Guiana*	3,674
Japan	2,480

### Iron.

The output for the world of metric tons of iron was 42,669,478, of which 5,184,647 tons were raised in the British Empire and 37,484,831 were raised in foreign countries. The quantities are those which are considered obtainable from the ores raised in the various countries. See also IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

The main sources of supply were:—

British Empire:	
Great Britain and Ireland	4,470,420
Newfoundland*	370,207
Canada*	259,560
India (1900)	34,460
Foreign Countries:	
United States	18,107,470
German Empire*	4,620,063
Spain*	3,853,000
Russia (1900)	2,907,299
Sweden*	1,795,902
Luxemburg*	1,846,825
France*	1,622,380
Austria-Hungary*	1,427,231

### Lead.

The output of lead in the world amounted to 802,947 tons, of which 43,112 tons were raised in the British Empire and 759,835 in foreign countries.

The main sources of supply were:—

	Metric tons.
Great Britain and Ireland	17,988
Australia*	114,691
Canada	10,433
Foreign Countries:	
United States	244,942
Spain*	187,446
German Empire	140,331
Mexico*	98,422
Italy*	22,012
Austria-Hungary*	13,541

### Petroleum.

Of the 22,868,860 tons of petroleum raised in the world the British Empire produced 298,726 tons and foreign countries 22,568,134.

\* Estimated.



## From the British Empire.

	Metric tons.
India . . . . .	227,374
Canada* . . . . .	71,327

## Foreign Countries.

	Metric tons.
United States (1901) . . . . .	11,209,817
Russia (1900) . . . . .	9,827,822
Austria-Hungary . . . . .	525,194
Roumania (1901) . . . . .	320,000
Dutch East Indies* . . . . .	490,913

**Salt.**

Of the salt produced in the world, which was 13,279,032 tons, the main supplies were as follows:—

## British Empire.

	Metric tons.
Great Britain and Ireland . . . . .	1,924,273
India . . . . .	1,057,135
Aden . . . . .	59,899
Canada . . . . .	57,203
Turks and Caicos Islands . . . . .	51,011
Australia . . . . .	42,166

## Foreign Countries.

United States . . . . .	3,029,022
Russia . . . . .	1,736,094
German Empire . . . . .	1,583,258
France . . . . .	863,927
Japan . . . . .	690,896
Austria-Hungary . . . . .	522,486
Italy . . . . .	458,497
Spain . . . . .	426,434
Turkey (1894) . . . . .	203,128
Roumania . . . . .	90,000

**Silver.**

The quantity of fine silver obtained in the world was 4,753,451 kilos, of which the British Empire produced 464,620 kilos, and foreign countries 4,288,831 kilos. The main sources of supply were:—

## British Empire.

	Kilos.
Australia* . . . . .	303,975
Canada . . . . .	136,015
New Zealand . . . . .	20,970

## Foreign Countries.

United States . . . . .	1,726,244
Mexico* . . . . .	1,453,900
Bolivia . . . . .	293,751
Peru (1901) . . . . .	200,081
Chili . . . . .	54,281
German Empire . . . . .	178,408
Spain . . . . .	101,054
Austria-Hungary . . . . .	62,564
Japan . . . . .	54,839
Colombia* . . . . .	58,537

**Tin.**

The tin raised in the world only amounted to 93,441 metric tons, of which 55,958 was produced in the British Empire and 37,483 in foreign countries. The following figures indicate the main quantities produced in each place, viz.:—

## British Empire.

	Metric tons.
Great Britain and Ireland . . . . .	4,462
Federated Malay States . . . . .	47,226
Australia* . . . . .	4,225

## Foreign Countries.

Dutch East Indies . . . . .	15,484
Bolivia* . . . . .	17,222
Spain* . . . . .	4,000

\* Estimated.

**Zinc.**

The tonnage of zinc produced in the world was 503,241 metric tons, of which 9,851 were produced in the British Empire and 493,397 in foreign countries.

The British Empire produced as follows:—

	Metric tons.
Great Britain and Ireland . . . . .	9,275
Australia* . . . . .	576

## Foreign Countries.

German Empire . . . . .	174,927
United States . . . . .	142,303
Italy* . . . . .	52,488
Spain* . . . . .	33,995
France . . . . .	18,844
Sweden* . . . . .	17,925
Algeria . . . . .	14,913
Austria-Hungary* . . . . .	8,309
Greece . . . . .	7,208
Tunis* . . . . .	6,440
Russia . . . . .	5,903

**Mineral Produce of United Kingdom.**

The mineral produce of the United Kingdom and of the Isle of Man both as regards quantity and value in 1903 was as follows:—

Description of Mineral.	Quantity.	Value at the Mines and Quarries.
	Tons.	£
Alum Shale . . . . .	3,284	410
Arsenic . . . . .	902	6,533
Arsenical Pyrites . . . . .	57	57
Barytes . . . . .	24,271	22,320
Bauxite . . . . .	6,128	1,516
Bog Ore . . . . .	4,090	1,022
Chalk . . . . .	4,469,974	192,527
Chert and Flint . . . . .	73,181	15,036
Clay . . . . .	16,198,021	1,767,981
Coal . . . . .	230,334,469	88,227,547
Copper Ore . . . . .	6,428	18,055
Copper Precipitate . . . . .	439	3,721
Fluor Spar . . . . .	11,911	8,538
Gold Ore . . . . .	28,600	16,995
Gravel and Sand . . . . .	2,245,757	171,556
Gypsum . . . . .	219,897	69,422
Igneous Rocks . . . . .	5,425,538	1,308,054
Iron Ore . . . . .	13,715,645	3,229,937
Iron Pyrites . . . . .	9,639	4,816
Lead Ore . . . . .	26,567	202,492
Limestone (other than Chalk). . . . .	12,222,971	1,367,733
Manganese Ore . . . . .	818	656
Mica . . . . .	13,197	5,578
Natural Gas . . . . .	c. ft. 972,460	194
Ochre, Umber, etc. . . . .	14,150	17,045
Oil Shale . . . . .	2,009,602	477,312
Phosphate of Lime . . . . .	70	87
Salt . . . . .	1,886,992	610,633
Sandstone . . . . .	5,409,502	1,795,428
Silver Ore . . . . .	58	1,872
Slate . . . . .	531,612	1,581,477
Sulphate of Strontia . . . . .	22,842	22,842
Tin Ore (dressed). . . . .	7,382	532,450
Uranium Ore . . . . .	6	234
Wolfram . . . . .	272	12,864
Zinc Ore . . . . .	24,888	112,864
Total Value . . . . .	—	101,808,404

\* Estimated.

### Royal Commission on Coal Supplies of the United Kingdom.

In Dec. 1901 this Commission was constituted, with Lord Allerton as Chairman, Mr. W. Russell, 1, King's Bench Walk, Temple, Secretary, and Mr. J. S. Bradbury, of the Treasury, Assistant Secretary. The terms of reference are: "To inquire into the extent and available resources of the coal-fields of the United Kingdom; the rate of exhaustion which may be anticipated, having regard to possible economies in use, by the substitution of other fuel or the adoption of other kinds of power; the effect of our exports of coal on the home supply, and the time for which that supply, especially of the more valuable kinds of coal, will probably be available to British consumers, including the Royal Navy, at a cost which would not be detrimental to the general welfare; the possibility of a reduction in that cost, by cheaper transport, or by the avoidance of unnecessary waste in working, through the adoption of better methods and improved appliances, or through a change in the customary term and provisions of mineral leases; and whether the mining industry of this country, under existing conditions, is maintaining its competitive power with the coal-fields of other countries." A first Report of the Commission [Cd. 1724], together with two Blue-books containing evidence, plans, etc. [Cd. 1725 and 1726], were issued in Aug. 1903. The Commissioners reported that their inquiry was progressing satisfactorily, and presented valuable evidence on (1) the limit of depth in mining, (2) the minimum thickness of workable seams of coal, and (3) waste in working.

### Number of Persons employed at Mines, Quarries, etc.

#### In the World.

The total number of persons employed in these industries in the world has been estimated in 1902 at 4,738,393, of whom 1,592,050 were so engaged in the British Empire, and 3,146,343 in foreign countries.

Great Britain and Ireland . . . . .	952,711
Germany . . . . .	761,922
United States (coal miners and only ore miners of Michigan, Missouri, and Montana) . . . . .	557,407
Russia (1900) . . . . .	376,541
France . . . . .	315,281
Austria-Hungary . . . . .	231,035
Federated Malay States . . . . .	179,951
Belgium . . . . .	172,218
India . . . . .	156,755
Japan (1901) . . . . .	156,398
Italy . . . . .	124,952
Australia . . . . .	105,959
Peru (1900) . . . . .	105,000
Mexico (1901) . . . . .	98,196
Ceylon . . . . .	59,269
Transvaal (for six months only) . . . . .	42,816
Canada . . . . .	33,295
Cape Colony . . . . .	16,262

More than half of the total number were employed in getting coal.

#### In the United Kingdom.

The total number of persons employed in and about all the mines of the United Kingdom in 1903 was:—

	3449 Coal mines.	673 Metalli- ferous Mines.	Quarries.
Persons employed . . . . .	842,066	29,823	98,155
Below ground . . . . .	676,746	17,571	62,921*
Surface workers . . . . .	159,940	11,984	35,234†
(females) . . . . .	5,380	268	—
Young persons under 16 below ground . . . . .	45,234	—	—
Young persons under 16 above ground . . . . .	15,555	—	—

\* Inside.

† Outside.

### MONACO.

Monaco is a principality, surrounded on all sides by the French department of Alpes Maritimes, except to the south, where it borders on the sea. Area, 3 sq. m.; pop. 15,180. Consists mainly of the towns of Monte Carlo, pop. 3794; Monaco, 3292; and Condamine, 6218. Italian in language and traditions, but virtually under French control. The present ruler of the principality is Prince Albert of Monaco, b. Nov. 13th, 1848. He has a son by his first wife, Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton, Prince Louis, b. July 12th, '70. There is a Governor-General and a Council of State. The Roman Catholic is the only Church allowed in the Principality. The first stone of the Casino at Monte Carlo was laid in '58. The Société Anonyme des Bains de Mer et du Cercle des Etrangers de Monaco, whose capital is £1,200,000 in 60,000 shares, holds a contract which will expire at the end of 1947. It has practically to bear the cost of spiritual and temporal government for the Principality, and in addition pays £50,000 annually to the Prince for the concession. From 1907 the amount is to be £70,000, increasing every ten years by £10,000.

Consul-General in London, Mr. T. Lumley, 37, Conduit Street, W.

### MONEY-LENDING AND BILLS OF SALE.

#### 1. Money-Lending.

The Money-Lenders Act, 1900, came into operation on Nov. 1st, 1900. Its chief enactments are that where proceedings are taken in any court by a money-lender for the recovery of any money lent after the commencement of this Act, or the enforcement of any agreement or security made or taken after the commencement of this Act, in respect of money lent either before or after the commencement of this Act, and there is evidence which satisfies the court that the interest charged in respect of the sum actually lent is excessive, or that the amounts charged for expenses, inquiries, fines, bonus, premium, renewals, or any other charges are excessive, and that, in either case, the transaction is harsh and unconscionable, or is otherwise such that a court of equity would give relief, the court may reopen the transaction and take an account between the money-lender and the person sued, and may, notwithstanding any statement or settlement of account, or any agreement purporting to close previous dealings and create a new obligation, reopen any account already taken between them, and relieve the person sued from payment of any sum in



excess of the sum adjudged by the court to be fairly due in respect of such principal interest and charges, as the court, having regard to the risk and all the circumstances, may judge to be reasonable; and if any such excess has been paid, or allowed in account by the debtor, may order the creditor to repay it; and may set aside, either wholly or in part, or revise, or alter, any security given or agreement made in respect of money lent by the money-lender; and if the money-lender has parted with the security may order him to indemnify the borrower or other person sued. The Act laid down stringent rules as to registration of money-lenders under their own usual trade names and addresses, and imposed heavy penalties for breaches of the rules.

**Loans for Betting.**—Money lent for paying ordinary bets is recoverable, though there are exceptions as regards money knowingly lent for special forms of gaming and wagering. But one who actually pays bets of any kind, as an agent, clearly cannot recover from his principal the sum thus advanced. This subject depends upon the interpretation of various statutes and cases too technical for fuller treatment here.

**Loans to "Infants."**—Generally, any contract for a loan entered into by an "infant" (person under 21) is absolutely void, and so is any agreement to pay such void loan or interest made after coming of age; and likewise any instrument, negotiable or otherwise, given in connection with the same. But a loan to an infant is recoverable if made for the purpose of paying debts already incurred for "necessaries" (things suitable to his position in life and requisite at the time); and, probably, is recoverable if for the purchase of "necessaries," or if incidental to a contract for the infant's benefit, such as one obtaining him fit employment. A person is guilty of a criminal offence if, for profit, he sends any circular or other document to an infant inviting him to borrow money, or to apply anywhere for information as to borrowing; or if he solicits an infant to make an affidavit or statutory declaration in connection with any loan. And if it is proved that the person to whom any document, as above mentioned, has been sent is an infant, the sender is deemed to have known that such person was an infant unless he proves that he had reasonable ground for believing him to be of full age.

## 2. Bills of Sale.

The Bills of Sale Acts, '78 and '82, apply to documents which transfer the property in goods or chattels, while not giving actual possession. Usually, a bill of sale on goods answers to a mortgage of real estate. Every bill of sale given by way of security for the payment of money is void unless made in accordance with the form in the schedule of the Act of '82. It must be duly attested by one or more credible witnesses not being a party or parties thereto. It must be registered within seven days after making, and the registration must be renewed once every five years. When first registered, a copy of the bill, together with an affidavit of the time of such bill being given, of its due attestation, and of the residence and occupation of the person giving the same, and of every attesting witness, must be presented to the registrar and filed by him. If the bill of sale be given subject to any defeasance, condition, or declaration of trust, such defeasance, condition, or declara-

tion must appear, if not in the body of the bill, at least on the same paper, and must be set forth in the copy filed. A transfer or assignment of a registered bill of sale need not be registered. Bills of sale comprising, in whole or in part, the same chattels, take priority in order of registration. Delays, omissions, or mistakes in the registration of bills of sale may be rectified by the order of any judge of the High Court. A bill of sale executed within seven days after the execution of an unregistered bill of sale will be held void, in so far as it affects the same chattels, unless it is proved not to have been executed for the purpose of evading the law. Any bill of sale not complying with the conditions of attestation and registration, is void as against the giver's trustee in bankruptcy, etc. A bill of sale given in consideration of a sum less than £30 is void. A bill of sale is void except as against the grantor with respect to any personal chattels acquired by him after its execution. But this provision does not apply to growing crops or fixtures or machinery subsequently acquired in substitution for fixtures or machinery specified in the bill. Chattels assigned under a bill of sale are not liable to be seized by the grantee unless (1) the grantor make default in paying the money thereby secured, or in fulfilling any condition necessary to the security; (2) the grantor become a bankrupt, or allow the goods comprised in the bill to be distrained for rent, rates or taxes; (3) the grantor fraudulently remove, or suffer to be removed, from his premises the goods comprised in the bill; (4) the grantor refuse, without reasonable excuse, to produce to the grantee his last receipts for rent, rates, and taxes; (5) execution has been levied on the grantor's goods under any judgment. The Bills of Sale Acts '90 and '91 exempt letters hypothecating or declaring trusts of imported goods during the interval between the discharge of the goods from the ship in which they are imported and their deposit in a warehouse or reshipment for export, or delivery to a purchaser, from the Bills of Sale Act '82.

See LAW CASES, 1904.

**Monod, Gabriel**, French writer and politician, was b. at Havre, March 7th, 1844. He followed the usual French University course, but has also made some important studies in Italy and Germany. He served in the war of '70-71 on the ambulance staff. He was one of the principal defenders of Dreyfus. In '82 he founded the *Cercle St. Simon*, a society for the study of history, and was one of the founders of the *Ecole Alsacienne*. In '76 he established the important *Revue Historique*, which he still conducts. He is a member of the French Institut, and of the Academy of Munich. His first publication was "*Allemands et Français*" ('71); it was followed by "*Les Maîtres de l'Histoire*" (Renan, Taine, Michelet), and by "*Grégoire de Tours*." His most recent publication is "*Les Annales Cartésiennes*." Having married a daughter of Alexander Herzen, he is in contact with the Russian Reformers.

## MONTENEGRO.

Montenegro is a principality, lying between Northern Albania on the south and Herzegovina on the north, under the rule of H.R.H. Prince Nicholas I. (who in Dec. 1900 assumed the title of Royal Highness), b. Oct. 7th, 1841. After an educational course at Trieste and Paris.

he succeeded his uncle, who had been assassinated, Aug. '60. He married, in the same year, Princess Milena, the daughter of the Vice-President of the Council of State, and has three sons and six daughters. The heir-apparent is Prince Danilo, b. June 29th, '71, who married the Duchess Jutta of Mecklenburg-Strelitz in July '99. During '96 the bicentenary of the foundation of the dynasty was celebrated. Queen Victoria gave the Prince the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order in March '97. His daughter, Princess Helena, is married to King Victor Emmanuel III. of Italy.

The Prince's rule is practically absolute, though nominally it is shared with a State Council of eight, half elected by the inhabitants capable of bearing arms, and half nominated by the Prince. The country is divided into a number of districts governed by prefects who are called "captains," but whose powers are not at all defined. All the inhabitants are trained as soldiers, and the effective fighting strength is put at about 37,000. For 400 years the principality maintained its independence against Turkey, and in '78 this independence was recognised by the Treaty of Berlin. The waters of Montenegro are by the Treaty closed to the ships of war of all nations, Austria administering the maritime and sanitary police on the Montenegrin coast. Russian financial help is given in regard to military and educational matters, and Austria makes an annual subvention towards the maintenance of the roads. The Montenegrins belong to the Servian branch of the Slav race. Prevailing religion, Greek Church. Education compulsory and free. A large portion of the principality is uncultivable, consisting of forest and mountain pasture, and bare limestone. Large herds of cattle are reared, and some small crops are grown.

**Area** (including town and district of Dulcigno, ceded by Turkey in 1880), 3630 sq.m.; pop. 230,000. **Capital**, Cetinje (pop. 4000). **Revenue and expenditure**, 1903, about £100,000; **public debt**, 1903, £120,000. **Imports**, 1903, £220,000; **exports**, £120,000.

**Council of State: President and Minister of Interior**, Bojo Petrovic.—**Finance**, L. Miouchekovitch.—**Foreign Affairs**, Gavro Vukovic.—**War**, E. Plamenatz.

**British Minister Resident**, R. J. Kennedy, C.M.G.

**Morant, R. L.**, C.B., Secretary to the Board of Education, is the only son of the late Robert Morant, and was born April 7th, 1863, and ed. at Winchester College and New College, Oxon. For some years he did various kinds of educational work in England and in Siam. He entered the Education Department, Whitehall, in '95, and attained to the rank of Senior Examiner at South Kensington. He was Private Secretary to Sir John Gorst, M.P., and to the Duke of Devonshire, and during the progress of the Education Bill, 1902, rendered invaluable aid to Mr. Balfour while the Bill was passing through the House of Commons. He received his C.B. as a Coronation honour. Mr. Morant was appointed Acting Secretary to the Board of Education on Nov. 1st, 1902, and Permanent Secretary on April 1st, 1903. Address: 15, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

**Morgan, J. Pierpont**, was b. at Hartford, Conn., on April 17th, 1837; ed. at the English High School, Boston, and at Göttingen Uni-

versity. His father was a banker in New York and London, and Mr. Morgan is a member of the great banking firms of J. S. Morgan & Co., London, T. P. Morgan & Co., New York (which he established in '95), and other firms. His financial genius has brought and kept his name before the public of both continents for years past, particularly since the formation of the great Steel Trust and the Atlantic Shipping Combine. He is interested in American railroads, and is said to control lines representing more than £600,000,000 of share capital, in banks and other financial corporations representing about £40,000,000 more, and in all kinds of industrial enterprises in this country and in America. He is a yachtsman, and an art connoisseur with a magnificent collection of great paintings, books, etc. His benefactions have been generous. Address in London: 13, Prince's Gate, S.W.; in New York, Madison Avenue.

**Mormons.** Consult "The Story of the Mormons," by W. A. Linn. (Macmillan, 17s. net).

## MOROCCO.

Morocco is the westernmost of the Barbary States, occupying the N.W. corner of Africa. An empire consisting of the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, and the territories of Sus, Draha, and Taflet. There are three capitals: Fez (pop. 140,000), Morocco (pop. 50,000), Mequinez (pop. 56,000). **Chief ports** are Mogador and Tangier, on the Atlantic; Tetuan (Port Marteen) and some smaller places on the Mediterranean. Tangier has a pop. of about 30,000. Taflet is the point of arrival and departure for the caravans through the Sahara.

Morocco is ruled by a Sultan, Mulai Abdul Aziz, usually styled "Emperor" by Europeans. He was b. Feb. 24th, '78, and succeeded his father, Mulai Hassan, on June 7th, '94. A rising in favour of his elder brother, Mulai Mohammed, was suppressed, and in a few months the Sultan made his position secure. A son, Prince Hassan, was b. in July '99. The Sultan began with strong progressive tendencies, but at the end of 1904 he had relapsed into the worst barbarities of former times. He is absolute, but the tribes beyond the mountains scarcely acknowledge his authority, which over a large part of his dominions is that of a titular chief rather than that of a ruler. The Sultan is head of religion (the Malekite sect of the Sunnite Mahomedans) as well as of the state. He has six ministers, from whom he receives advice, and through whom he carries on the executive. An insurrection against his authority headed by Omar Zarahuni, otherwise called "Bu Hamara," broke out in Oct. 1902, and latterly the country has been in a state of passive revolt.

The Sultan's forces comprise about 30,000 excellent men of all arms, lately under command for training of Kaid Sir Harry Maclean. The infantry arm is the Martini.

## The Anglo-French Agreement.

By the Anglo-French Agreement, April 8th, 1904, the French Government declared that they had no intention of altering the political status of Morocco, and the British Government recognised that it appertained to France, as a Power whose dominions are conterminous for a great



distance with those of Morocco, to preserve order in that country, and to provide assistance for the purpose of all administrative, economic, financial, and military reforms which it may require. The British Government declared that they would not obstruct the action taken by France for this purpose, provided that the treaty rights of Great Britain, including the right of coasting trade between the ports of Morocco enjoyed by British vessels since 1901, were left intact; and that British commerce, including goods in transit through French territory and destined for the Moorish market, were treated on a footing of absolute equality with that of France. In order to secure the free passage of the Straits of Gibraltar, the two Governments agreed not to permit, nor to undertake, the construction of fortifications on the Moorish coast between Melilla and the River Lebon, excepting the places occupied by Spain. The two Governments took into special consideration the interests of Spain in Morocco, and the French Government undertook to come to an understanding with the Spanish Government in regard to them, and to communicate such agreement to the British Government. The Agreement was made binding for 30 years, with provision for the extension of the period for 5 years at a time.

It was reported in Oct. 1904 that an Agreement between France and Spain as to Morocco had been arrived at. The limits of the Spanish sphere of influence were modified, and were made to include Tetuan, Tangier, and the whole of the Riff littoral, subject to a stipulation that the agreement should not come into force for 15 years. The agreement also secured the neutralisation of the North African coast between Melilla and the river Sebu, as well as of Ceuta and the positions opposite Gibraltar. Spain gave her adhesion to the terms of the Anglo-French Agreement, and therefore to the maintenance of the territorial integrity of Morocco, and recognised the right of France to give the Sultan the military, economic, or financial assistance which he might need.

### Statistics and Diplomatic.

Trade is carried on chiefly with Great Britain, France, and Germany, and, though increasing, is much hampered by the political situation. Morocco is a fine wheat-growing country, ridged with many ranges of mountains, and rich in minerals; but the barbarous form of government prevents the development of the country's resources. The chief exports are cereals, eggs, skins, almonds, olive oil, wool, cattle, etc.

Area estimated at about 220,000 sq. miles. Population now estimated at about 8,000,000, including Berbers, Tuaregs, and Arabs. Imperial revenue about £400,000 per annum. Imports, 1902, £2,140,626; exports, £1,559,823. Great Britain sent 55·3 per cent. of the imports in 1901, and 57·7 per cent. in 1902.

Ministry: *Grand Visier*, Sid Fadhoul Gharnit; *Foreign Affairs*, Ben Sliman; *War*, Sid Mohammed Guebbs; *Commerce*, Abdurrahman Tazee; *Finance*, El Mokri.

British Minister at Tangier, and Consul-General for Morocco, Mr. Gerard A. Lowther, C.B.

British Consuls, H. E. White (Tangier), A. Maclean (Dar-el-Baida).

French Minister for Morocco, M. St. René-Taillandier.

### History, 1904.

An American citizen, Mr. Perdicaris, and his stepson, Mr. Varley, a British subject, were carried off by the brigand Raisuli from the suburbs of Tangier (May 18th). The release of the prisoners was offered on condition that the Sultan should disband his forces near Tangier, and accede to other demands of Raisuli, including dismissal of the Governor of Tangier, the payment of £11,000 ransom, and the release of all Raisuli's tribesmen in prison. The Sultan having agreed to Raisuli's demands, the Governor of Tangier was dismissed by Imperial edict (June 8th) and the captives were released (24th).

The French Government arranged with the Sultan for the appointment of a Frenchman as Financial Adviser, with agents, to undertake the control of the Customs on behalf of the French Banks, which had advanced a loan of £2,000,000 to the Sultan. It was also arranged that Algerian police should be introduced into Tangier, where life and property had become insecure. The ex-Minister of War, Sid Mehdi El Menebhi, G.C.M.G., who had been on good terms with the Sultan when he resigned his post in August, suddenly found his property throughout the kingdom confiscated by the Sultan's orders. As he was a British protected subject, the British Government protested against this injustice, and demanded the restoration of his property. The *Times* correspondent at Tangier was attacked, and on the request of the British representative abandoned his house outside the city (Dec. 2nd). At the end of December a demand from the Sultan for the recall of the French military mission at Fez led to a threatening situation for a few days; but the obvious determination of the French Government to carry through their policy, and to establish order and security in the country, led the Sultan to repeal his decision as to the military mission.

Morrison, George E., M.D., the famous *Times* correspondent at Peking, was b. at Geelong, Victoria, where his father was principal of the College, in 1862. After two years at Melbourne University, in '82 he shipped as an ordinary seaman to the South Sea Islands to study the Kanaka labour question, and his articles in the *Melbourne Age* on the subject had a marked effect in improving the conditions of the traffic. Then he walked across Australia, from Normanston in the north to Geelong, a distance of 2043 miles, in 123 days. He was wounded and left for dead in a pioneer expedition which he led to New Guinea, but recovered, and in '87 he took the M.B. and C.M. degrees at Edinburgh University. After more wanderings in America, the West Indies, Spain, and Morocco (where he was Court physician for a time), he returned to Australia and became resident surgeon of the hospital at Ballarat '90-2. Then he went to the East, and walked across China from Shanghai to the Burmese frontier, afterwards writing an account of his amazing feat in "An Australian in China." In '95 he went as *Times* correspondent to Siam, and in '97 he was appointed as resident correspondent at Peking. His great successes there, and "his intelligent anticipation of events" have been universally acknowledged. To crown his strange and adventurous career, he was believed to have perished with all the other Europeans in Peking,

in the falsely reported massacre of 1900, and the *Times* published an obituary notice of him.

**Mosely Commissions.** A Commission of Inquiry into the educational system of the United States and its bearing on national commerce and industry, projected by Mr. Alfred Mosely, C.M.G., left Southampton on Oct. 3rd, 1903. The Commission was composed of representatives of the various educational interests in England, including educational experts, administrators, professors, members of educational bodies, as well as leading men in the departments of commercial and industrial life. Most of the educational centres in the United States were visited. The report of the Commission was issued in 1904. The report of the similar Labour Commission taken by Mr. Moseley to America in 1902 was published during 1903. Copies of both Reports may be obtained from the Co-operative Printing Society, Ltd., 118, Corporation Street, Manchester.

### MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTOR BOATS,

In the 1900 ed. a short survey was given of the progress of automobilism in the United Kingdom since legal charter was given to this form of road locomotion by the Locomotives on Highways Act, 1896, and this information has been brought up to date in subsequent editions. The following article sets out the present position, and also deals with the advent of the motor boat—a form of automobilism which first came prominently before the general public in 1904.

#### *Motor Vehicles Registered.*

The year 1904 witnessed greater strides in all forms of automobilism than any preceding twelve months. In the last issue the number of motor vehicles running in the United Kingdom was estimated at about 10,000. The registration returns now compiled by the Home Office point to the existence of nearly double that number of four-wheeled cars at the present time, and about the same number (viz. 20,000) motor cycles with two or three wheels, and the numbers of both classes are being added to week by week. The exact numbers registered up to April 1st, 1904, were 14,887 motor cars and 16,534 motor cycles—a total of 31,421. The number of drivers registered to the same date was—for motor cycles 5152, for cars 35,508, making a total of 40,660.

It is satisfactory to find that British manufacturers—of whom there are now at least 130—are not only increasing their hold upon the home trade, but are exporting to a substantial extent. Whilst the value of cars exported for the first nine months of 1904 remained about the same as for the corresponding period of 1903, the exports of automobiles in parts showed a considerable increase. This is accounted for by the fact that it is possible to evade the severity of foreign tariffs by dismounting machines and shipping them as "general machinery" instead of as motor carriages. The larger number of the motor cycles in use in the United Kingdom are of domestic manufacture.

The demand for delivery vans, lorries and other heavy vehicles is increasing under the encouragement of concessions made by the Local Government Board as to tare in pursuance of clause 12 of the Motor Car Act of 1903. Several of the

railway companies are employing this class of vehicle as feeders to their lines. Motor omnibuses and char-a-bancs have also been put into service by several of the railways, notably the Great Western, with encouraging results; and the War Office and the Post Office continue to pay close attention to the utility of motor vehicles. The London omnibuses companies in 1904 ran trial services with greater success than in 1903, and it was announced on Jan. 3rd, 1905, that the London Road Car Co. had ordered 50 motor 'buses for use, part petrol motors and part steam, in Metropolitan traffic. In several important provincial towns, notably seaside places, whose amenities are of special value, the authorities have preferred to introduce motor 'buses rather than electric trams—e.g. at Eastbourne, Hastings and Torquay.

The application of the principle of automobilism to railway work has also been an important feature of the last two years, and the Great Western has now about 50 steam rail-motors running on or on order, whilst the North-Eastern is trying the petrol-electric system and the Great Northern is experimenting with a direct-driven petrol rail-car.

#### *Motor Car Act, 1903.*

The Motor Car Act 1903, which came into force on Jan. 1st, 1904, made some important changes in the law as to motor traction on roads. It set up a system of registration for motor cars, with a view to the more easy identification of the cars and their owners. It requires drivers to possess licences, and provides for penalties in cases where cars are driven by unlicensed persons, or by persons whose licences have been suspended for offences against the law. It repealed the existing maximum speed limit, and substituted a limit of 20 miles an hour, while at the same time defining and strengthening those provisions of former laws which were aimed at the prevention of reckless and negligent driving, and of indulgence in a rate of speed which, although within the legal limit, might be dangerous under the particular circumstances. It also provided for the issue by the Local Government Board of regulations in special cases having for their object a reduction in particular localities of the maximum speed limit to ten miles an hour, or the prohibition or restriction of the driving of motor cars on specified highways of a narrow or other special character. Altogether, the effect of the Act is that the driver of a motor car is under considerably more statutory restraint than before, and that he incurs a much more serious liability if he fails to observe the conditions imposed upon him.

The working of the Act has been, on the whole, satisfactory. There have been fewer summonses for breaches of the law, and a more general tendency on the part of drivers to respect the convenience of other sections of the public. The dust nuisance remains the most serious cause of offence; but the Automobile Club and the Roads Improvement Association have been going thoroughly into the matter of treating public roads with a view to the better consolidation of the surface. In many places the application of "Westrumite," crude oil, or gasworks tar has been tried with encouraging success, both as regards the elimination of dust and the better preservation of the roads. Expense, however,



is a serious matter, as it is stated that the application of gasworks tar costs about £64 per mile for a road 21 ft. wide. It is claimed that the cost of applying these remedies is counterbalanced by the greater durability of the road and the less frequent need of repair, while the hygienic benefits and the increased comfort of the owners and users of property adjacent to roads treated in this manner are considerable.

### **Motor-Car Feats.**

1904 has seen many notable feats performed by motor cars. A British-made car was driven up the Snowdon railway to the summit of that mountain by Mr. Harvey du Cros, jun. An American "runabout" car repeated the feat a week later, reaching the summit in about 61 minutes. A distance of considerably over 2000 miles has been accomplished upon British and Scottish roads by a single car without once stopping the engine. This is good evidence of the efficiency and reliability to which manufacturers have brought these vehicles. Mr. Chas. Glidden, an American, drove a British Napier car through Sweden to a point within the Arctic Circle, thus establishing a record. Shortly afterwards the same gentleman commenced an automobile trip round the world, and covered some 1700 miles upon the track of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Vancouver; the wheels of the car being specially fitted with flanged steel rims so that they might run upon the permanent way.

### **Second Annual Exhibition.**

In February 1904 the second annual exhibition of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders was held at the Crystal Palace. This important Show was well attended; it has, however, been decided that the 1905 Exhibition shall take place at Olympia, on account of the greater accessibility of the latter building. The above exhibitions are chiefly devoted to motor cars, motor cycles being almost exclusively shown at the Stanley Cycle and Motor Show held in November. In February Side-slip Trials were held in France with a view to the perfection of the apparatus to eliminate the danger resulting from cars skidding bodily owing to greasy road surface. These were followed in March by Side-slip trials organised by the Automobile Club. Much useful information was obtained, and the French "L'Empereur" device obtained the highest award in each trial.

### **Motor-Car Trials.**

In May the British Eliminating Trials for the Gordon-Bennett race were held in the Isle of Man, and a team of three gentlemen (Messrs. Edge, Girling and Jarrott) was selected to carry the British colours in the more important fixture over the Taunus course at Homburg. The latter race took place on June 17th, 1904, entries having been received from the French, British, German, Belgian, Italian and Austrian Automobile Clubs, America being the only notable absentee. M. Théry (France), driving an 80-h.p. Richard-Brasier car, proved to be the winner, being closely followed 11 minutes later by Herr Jenatzy (Germany), the holder of the Cup, on a 60-h.p. Mercedes car. There was no serious accident, in spite of the fact that speeds of

over 80 miles per hour were often attained, the winner's average being over 60 miles per hour (350 miles in 5 hours 50 minutes). That this average speed could be maintained on a circular route of give-and-take roads, and that some 18 competitors were distributed round upon the course (measuring 87 miles), proves the remarkable ease and certainty with which even racing automobiles may be handled. Herr Jenatzy's average speed in the previous Gordon-Bennett race in Ireland was 49½ miles per hour. In the team race in connection with the above the lowest and winning marks were scored by Germany, whose cars took second and third places.

The fastest speed ever made by an automobile was attained by M. Barras on a 100-h.p. Darracq car at Ostend, on Nov. 15th, 1904, when the remarkable speed of 104¾ miles an hour was maintained over 1 kilometre, which was covered in 21⅔ secs. The British speed record was made by Mr. Clifford Earp, at Blackpool, in October 1904, with a speed of 84·68 miles per hour.

In August the Reliability Trials for Small Cars were held under the auspices of the Automobile Club; this was a successful fixture, some 38 vehicles taking part in the competition. The results proved that the light car is as reliable in its sphere in all respects as its more highly-powered rival. It is believed that the result has promoted the popularity of small cars in a very great degree. It is noteworthy that 65 per cent. of the cars entered were of British manufacture, and the results were about evenly divided between British and foreign makers. Prices of these cars varied from £125 to £200, and all used petroleum spirit as motive power.

The most important winter fixture is the Paris Automobile Salon, held in the Grand Palais des Champs Elysées in December. This is the largest and most representative collection of motor cars, appliances and allied industries ever brought together. Both at the 1903 and 1904 shows a marked improvement was shown in points of detail in construction, but on the whole there were but few radical changes in general design. A noteworthy and important feature was the tendency towards standardisation of models and principal parts, this tending to cheapen cost of production, and so bring the motor car within the reach of a larger section of the public, thereby increasing the field for business.

### **Construction Improvements.**

The construction of automobiles has undergone but little change during the year, most of the improvements being confined to matters of detail. The employment of magneto-electric ignition is gradually increasing, and mechanically operated inlet valves now take the place, on the majority of cars, of the atmospherically actuated type employed until recently. Multi-cylinder engines are, except in very light cheap cars, coming more into fashion as they become cheaper to manufacture—the four-cylinder variety being the most favoured on account of its more perfect balancing and consequent lessening of vibration and noise. There is a marked tendency to employ separate cylinders in preference to those cast in pairs, so that more efficient cooling may be obtained. Remarkable progress has been made in rendering motor vehicles more silent than heretofore,

some makes being particularly quiet when running. **Gear transmission** is very slowly superseding the chain-driven types. The usual Panhard type of gear-box, providing three or four speeds and reverse, is still to be found on the large majority of cars. A practical change-speed gear providing electromagnetic clutches and operated by a small hand switch on the steering column, hails from France. This does away with the sliding gear and its operating levers, and also with the main leather-faced clutch between the engine and gear-box, and marks another step in advance in construction of road cars. The **expiration of the Dunlop pneumatic tyre patents** has caused a considerable drop in the cost of pneumatic tyres and a corresponding diminution of the expenses of motoring. Steam vehicles are barely holding their own in the automobile world, except in the case of heavy public service and road transport waggons. Of the latter there are several makes on the market capable of carrying a load of 5 tons and drawing a trailer with a load of 2 tons at a speed of about 5 miles an hour on the level. These vehicles cost between £600 and £800. A large number of experiments have been made with varying success with internal combustion or "explosion" engines designed to burn **paraffin as fuel**, in place of petrol spirit. Paraffin (or heavy oil) is roughly about one-third the price of petrol spirit; hence a great economy may be expected from its successful adoption. It is also less dangerous to use, on account of its low flash point; for marine purposes this is a particularly desirable advantage.

#### **Motors for Heavy Traffic.**

With regard to motor vehicles for heavy traffic a departmental committee was appointed in Jan. 1904, by the President of the Local Government Board, to inquire and report on the question of increasing the maximum tare allowable. The Committee reported that they were fully satisfied that the development of the heavier kinds of motor-car traffic was at present unduly restricted by the maximum unladen weights prescribed by the Locomotives on Highways Act, 1896. They accordingly recommended that the maximum weights should be increased from 3 tons and 4 tons to 5 tons and 6½ tons respectively, but that the total gross weight on any one axle of a motor car, when laden, should not exceed 8 tons. They also made a number of recommendations as to marking of the vehicles with their weights unladen and laden, the width of metal tyres, their maximum speed, etc. This report resulted in the concessions to the manufacturers of motor cars for heavy traffic referred to on p. 390, and the **Heavy Motor Car Regulations** are to come into force on March 1st, 1905.

#### **Marine Motoring.**

As already stated, a great development has taken place during 1904 in marine motoring. It is urged in some quarters that this branch of automobilism has a nearer connection with marine engineering than with matters which pertain to mechanically propelled vehicles. The marine automobile movement, however, was initiated entirely by the builders of motor cars, and it has been due to their enterprise and skill that the motor boat has been so rapidly brought to the state of perfection which

is now claimed for it. This new movement has attracted the attention of the Admiralty; and motor boats were used on the south coast and in the lower reaches of the Thames during the recent naval and military manœuvres, when they proved themselves to be reliable and useful as messengers, and in other ways. Fast motor boats, owing to their small size and high speed, should prove useful for scouting and for any naval work which requires boats that offer a small mark to an enemy's gunners and attain higher speeds than any existing cruiser or battleship. During the past twelve months motor-boat racing has taken place on a large scale in England and on the Continent. Nearly all the famous automobile manufacturers have been equipping specially constructed hulls with powerful engines up to 150 h.p. Some remarkable records have been made, more especially in the high speeds obtained in comparison with the shortness and small displacement of the hulls of these craft. Perhaps the most noteworthy of these performances was that of a small French boat, *La Rapée III*. This boat, which is only 25 ft. long, attained the astonishing speed of 22'66 knots or 26'08 miles per hour. **Motor boats for pleasure purposes** have found a ready sale in England, and 1904 has seen a large increase in the number of these small craft on our inland waterways. It is possible to purchase a well-built and reliable motor boat, capable of seating eight persons comfortably and of a speed of six to eight knots per hour, for £100. Motor boating costs less than driving a road vehicle, and repairs are less frequently needed and more cheaply effected, so that this new pastime may be expected to develop considerably.

#### **The International Cup.**

On July 30th the **British International Cup for Motor Boats** was raced for by British, American and French craft; and in the final Mr. Edge's *Napier Minor* beat Richard Brasier's *Trefle à Quatre*. The owners of the latter entered a protest on a technical point, which was later upheld by the races committee, although the British boat had proved herself the faster, and the race was given to the French boat. Motor boat fixtures were held at different places in England and on the Continent in 1904, but were mostly confined to speed contests. More important than these were the Reliability Trials for motor boats held in August, which were most thoroughly carried out, and resulted in the acquisition of much useful information. Gold and silver medals were presented to successful competitors.

One of the most notable marine events of the year was the race from **Calais to Dover**, which was won by the most powerful 40-ft. racing boat ever built, *Mercedes IV*. This boat afterwards won the Gaston Menier Cup at Deauville, and is at present considered the fastest craft in the world under 40 ft. in length. In the Calais-Dover race *Mercedes IV*, easily left behind the crack cross-Channel turbine boat *The Queen* (which had been specially chartered to follow the race), arriving at Dover some ten minutes in advance of the latter.

#### **Clubs and Societies.**

The Automobile Club (119, Piccadilly, London) has shown a particularly enterprising spirit



throughout the year both in the social side and the promotion of races, tests, and trials of all kinds; also lectures bearing upon the theory and practice of automobile manufacturing and kindred subjects bearing upon the progress of automobilism. This society organises from time to time tours and excursions; it provides a club house, library, and bedrooms for members; a club garage and special rates in provincial garages; a Club Journal is issued to members; an Automobile Handbook giving information as to hotels, repairers, etc.; services of a club engineer, apparatus for weighing cars and for testing brake horse-power of motors; it gives instruction in driving, and issues driving certificates which will be accepted by the authorities abroad. Subscription: £5 5s. (entrance fee).

**The Motor Union** (16, Down Street, Piccadilly, London) has an organisation which exists to advance the automobile movement in the United Kingdom, and to encourage and facilitate touring by means of mechanically propelled vehicles. The subscription is £1 rs. per annum, and the advantages of membership include the consideration of any claim against members and advice in respect of actions at law, either civil or criminal, in connection with the use of motor vehicles; the protection of rights and privileges of automobilists, including legislative questions; free information as regards home and foreign routes, maps, guides, customs, formalities and driving regulations in foreign countries; also information as to hotel and garage accommodation, fuel supplies, and addresses of competent repairers. The Union issues a badge to members. Ladies or gentlemen may become members upon payment of subscription, without election, subject to the right of the committee to cancel the enrolment of the member at the end of the year. Members of the Automobile Club and affiliated clubs are *ipso facto* members of the Union without further payment. Life members pay a subscription of £10 10s.

**The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders** is increasing in importance; this is essentially a trade society. It organises the principal and most representative of the Shows that are held annually.

**The Auto-Cycle Club**, 18, Downing Street, Piccadilly (F. Straight, Secretary), acts as a society of encouragement, and deals with social and racing matters in connection with motor cycling. It organises tests and trials both on the track and on the road; deals with legal and legislative matters; safeguards the rights and privileges of members, and takes action where advisable in cases where general principles affecting the rights of motor cyclists as a whole are involved. Membership of the Auto-Cycle Club carries with it full membership of the Motor Union. Subscription, £1 rs.; entrance fee, 5s.

**Murray, Major-Gen. Sir James Wolfe**, K.C.B., fourth Military Member of the Army Council and Master-General of the Ordnance, was b. in '53, and entered the Royal Artillery '72. He served in the Ashanti campaign in '95, and in the South African war '99-1901. On the conclusion of the war he was appointed to the command of a 2nd-class district in India, and in 1903 was appointed Quartermaster-General of the Forces there. He was given his present appointment on Feb. 13th, 1904.

## MUSIC, 1904.

Virtually the musical year was made up of festivals, operatic performances, and the feats of child-violinists. No very ambitious work by a British composer kindled the curiosity manifested in 1903 in Elgar's "The Apostles," and few surprises were forthcoming. But whilst the younger generation failed to greatly advance upon preceding productions, there was evidence of the good likely to be accomplished by the generosity of Mr. S. Ernest Palmer in founding the **Royal College of Music Patron's Fund** for the performance in public of works by promising British students.

Public appreciation of the artistic gifts of **Sir Edward Elgar** was displayed in an unprecedented manner. A festival was organised in March at Covent Garden Opera-house, where as many works from his pen as could be brought into three evening performances were performed under the direction of Dr. Richter. For the occasion Elgar composed a concert overture, "**In the South (Allassio)**," which met with immediate favour.

The important autumn provincial festivals were, taking them in order of occurrence, those at Gloucester (Three Choirs), Cardiff (held a year earlier than usual in order to avoid clashing with Bristol), and Leeds. At each several novelties were submitted. In the Yorkshire centre Dr. Walford Davies distinguished himself with an impressive setting in cantata form of the old morality play "**Everyman**," whilst Sir A. C. Mackenzie was complimented upon "**The Witch's Daughter**," the text of which was a poem by J. G. Whittier. A successful novelty in quite a different line was Dr. Cowen's treatment at Cardiff of "**John Gilpin**."

Three distinct opera seasons on an extensive scale, besides visits from the Carl Rosa troupe, resulted in interesting revivals and the introduction of works new to this country. At Covent Garden in the summer Madame Melba was seen in Saint-Saëns' short poetic work "**Helene**," and to Madame Calvé was due the production of Massenet's "**Salomé**," long known on the Continent as "**Herodiade**." The revivals were Verdi's melodious "**Un Ballo in Maschera**" (for Signor Caruso, the celebrated tenor, whose return afforded great satisfaction) and "**La Navarraise**." To test the genuineness of the demand for "National English Opera," Mr. Charles Manners, whilst the Covent Garden season was in progress, opened **Drury Lane** for a three-months' series of representations in English. Amalgamating his companies, he gave many familiar works, and restored to the London stage Halevy's "**The Jewess**," and Wagner's "**The Flying Dutchman**." In October Messrs. Rendle and Forsyth, through Mr. Henry Russell, induced the **San Carlo (Naples) Opera Company**, together with Signor Caruso, to enter upon a six weeks' season at Covent Garden, these performances being, of course, in Italian. Their novelty was Cilea's two-year-old "**Adriana Lecouvreur**," which was very favourably received.

Mr. Henry J. Wood's new regulations in connection with the Queen's Hall orchestra were followed by the formation of an independent body which, under the title of the **London Symphony orchestra**, gave concerts on its own account under various conductors, native and foreign. With his reconstituted force Mr. Wood presided over symphony concerts, over

the Queen's Hall promenade concerts, and over the Sunday Concert Society's afternoon programmes.

The appearance in the provinces as composer and orchestral conductor of a little boy named **Max Darewski** paved the way for several talented children, the majority of whom were violinists. With credentials from Dr. Joachim and other eminent professors **Franz von Vecsey**, from Buda-Pesth, was so successful in his exposition of classic as well as modern masters that he drew crowded audiences until the end of the season. **Florizel von Reuter**, by adding composition and conducting to violin playing, was also well supported. The craze for "prodigies" extended, the supply being fully equal to the demand.

In May advantage was taken of the presence of **Dr. Joachim** with his quartet party to celebrate the diamond jubilee of the virtuoso's appearance in England, when at the age of thirteen he played Beethoven's violin concerto under Mendelssohn at a Philharmonic concert. At a reception at Queen's Hall (May 16th) his portrait painted by Sargent was presented to the veteran by the Prime Minister (Mr. Arthur J. Balfour). During the accompanying concert **Dr. Joachim** played the Beethoven concerto, with which his name will always be identified, and conducted his own "King Henry IV." overture.

As the **Monday and Saturday Popular Concerts** at St. James's Hall were not resumed in the autumn, chamber music during the greater part of the year was left to independent organisations such as the London Trio and the Joachim, Wessely, Kneisel, Bohemian, and Cathie quartet bodies. Among the foreign virtuosi who visited us were Sarasate (warmly greeted in November), Ysaye, Kubelik, Kreisler, Kocian, Busoni, D'Albert, and Pachmann.

Both in the quality of its performances and the judgment governing the selection of works, the **Royal Choral Society** under Sir F. Bridge at the Albert Hall maintained its prestige. The **London Choral Society**, conducted by Mr. Arthur Fagge, strengthened its position by careful rendering of modern compositions. The **Chappell Ballads**, the **London Ballads**, and the **Broadwood Concerts** were well patronised.

### *Opera in London.*

At Covent Garden, as cycles of "**Der Ring des Nibelungen**" were announced at Munich as well as at Bayreuth, it was decided not to give any section of the tetralogy, but in lieu thereof to begin the season with a series of special performances of four works by Wagner ("**Lohengrin**," "**Tristan**," "**Tannhäuser**," and "**Die Meistersinger**"), and two works by Mozart ("**Don Giovanni**," and "**Le Nozze di Figaro**"), conducted by Dr. Richter. These inaugural representations, which evoked considerable interest, started on May 2nd, and comprised in the solo department Mesdames Ternina, Knupfer-Egli, Kirkby Lunn, Destinus, Suzanne Adams, Alice Nielsen, Hertzner Deppe, and Plaichinger, MM. Van Dyck, Burrian, Van Rooy, Herold, Renaud and Journet. For operas of other schools MM. Mancinelli, Lohse, and Messager were the conductors. In all twenty works were performed, and the revived interest in purely Italian works was shown by a total of 37 representations, against 24<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> and 20 of

French and German respectively. Particularly in favour was **Verdi**, who a few years ago was under a cloud. From him came "**Rigoletto**," "**Aida**," "**La Traviata**," and "**Un Ballo in Maschera**." The other operas performed during the season were "**Faust**," "**Carmen**," "**La Bohème**," "**Philémon et Baucis**," "**Pagliacci**," "**Roméo et Juliette**," "**La Navarraise**," "**Cavalleria Rusticana**," "**Hélène**" (first performance June 20th, with Melba, Parkina, Lunn, and Dalmores as principals), and "**Salomé**" (first performance July 6th, with Calvé, Lunn, Dalmores, Renaud, and Plançon). Each of the two novelties was given twice. Artists not already mentioned who were conspicuous during the season were Frl. Russ, MM. Caruso, Dani, Scotti, Gilbert, and Reiss.

The **San Carlo Opera Company's** season at Covent Garden, from Oct. 17th to Nov. 26th, comprised thirteen works. There were three operas by Puccini ("**Manon Lescaut**," "**La Tosca**," and "**La Bohème**"), who superintended their production, though Signor Campanini wielded the bâton. In "**Adriana Lecouvreur**" (Nov. 1st) Mme. Giachetti (an able dramatic soprano), Mme. de Cisneros, MM. Anselmi and Sammarco were the principals. "**Aida**," "**Carmen**," "**Un Ballo in Maschera**," "**Rigoletto**," "**Cavalleria Rusticana**," "**Pagliacci**," "**Faust**," "**Lohengrin**," and Verdi's "**Otello**," were also performed. In the last-named Maurel resumed his original impersonation of Iago, and M. Duc was the Moor. At a special representation, attended by the King and Queen of Portugal, on Nov. 25th, there were excerpts from "**La Bohème**," "**La Tosca**," and "**Otello**."

The **Moody-Manners season in English** at Drury Lane commenced on May 21st, with "**Faust**" (Mr. and Mrs. Manners and Mr. Joseph O'Mara as principals). In rapid succession came "**The Jewess**" (May 25th, Misses De Vere and Ada Davies, Messrs. O'Mara, Manners, and F. MacLennan), "**The Bohemian Girl**," "**The Daughter of the Regiment**," "**Il Trovatore**," "**Mignon**," "**Lohengrin**," "**Martha**," "**The Flying Dutchman**," and "**Taunhausen**," (with Madame Ella Russell as Elizabeth). Herr Richard Eckhold was conductor-in-chief, and prior to every performance a lecture on the work to be given was delivered.

"**Ib and Little Christina**" (Basil Hood and Franco Leoni), Jan. 11th, revived at Daly's; Ben Davies and Susan Strong.

"**Le Domino Noir**" (Auber), March 23rd, Guildhall School of Music pupils, G. Jacobi conducting.

"**The King's Prize**" (S. R. and Alick Maclean), April 29th, Royalty. London Music School.

"**The King's Diamond**" (Charles Harbury and Meredith Ball), May 30th, Kennington.

"**Alceste**" (Gluck), Dec. 2nd, English version. Royal College students under Stanford. Title part, N. Tout. His Majesty's.

### *Principal Festivals.*

**Elgar Festival at Covent Garden**, Richter conducting. "**The Dream of Gerontius**," March 14th (Kirkby Lunn, J. Coates, Ffrangcon-Davies), "**The Apostles**" (first time in London), March 15th (A. Nicholls, Lunn, F. Davies, Coates, K. Rumford, A. Black). New concert overture "**In the South** (Alassio)," etc., March 16th (Clara Butt, S. Adams, L. Chandos, C. Clark).



**Prof. Kruse's Queen's Hall Festival** of seven concerts, April 9th to 20th, Weingartner conducting. Symphonies by Beethoven, Mozart, Brahms, Schubert, Haydn, and Tchaikovsky; Wagner excerpts; "The Dream of Gerontius," etc. Dr. Henry Coward's Sheffield chorus.

**Gloucester (Three Choirs) Festival** novelties were a Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis in G, by Ivor A. Atkins, and "A Song of Zion," by John E. West, both given on Sept. 4th; "A Festival Hymn," unaccompanied motet by C. Lee Williams, Sept. 6th; a short oratorio, "The Love that Casteth out Fear," by Hubert Parry, for two choirs and two soloists (Muriel Foster and Plunket Greene), Sept. 7th; "The Holy Innocents," oratorio by Herbert Brewer, Sept. 8th (Albani. M. Foster, Coates, F. Davies, and Dalton Baker). Brewer conductor-in-chief.

**Cardiff Festival**, presided over by Cowen, brought forward a "Welsh Rhapsody" for orchestra, by Edward German, Sept. 21st; "In the East," tone-poem by Arthur Hervey, Sept. 22nd; "John Gilpin," choral ballad by Cowen, Sept. 23rd; and "The Victory of St. Garmon," cantata by Harry Evans, Sept. 24th. Massenet's cantata "Eve," introduced to Great Britain, Sept. 22nd; (Blanvelt, Ben Davies, F. Davies).

**Leeds Festival**, under Stanford, offered seven new works: "The Witch's Daughter," cantata by Mackenzie, was produced on Oct. 5th, (Sobrinio and F. Davies); Walford Davies' "Every Man," (Gleeson-White, M. Foster, Coates, and Lane Wilson); and Joseph Holbrooke's poem for orchestra and chorus "Queen Mab," both Oct. 6th; Charles Wood's cantata "A Ballad of Dundee" (soloist Plunket Greene), Stanford's new violin concerto in D major (Fritz Kreisler), and same composer's setting of "Five Songs of the Sea," by Newbolt (P. Greene), Oct. 7th. The programmes of the remaining day included Beethoven's Mass in D and Sullivan's "Golden Legend."

### **Orchestral and Choral.**

"**War and Peace**" (Hubert Parry), Jan. 28th, given by Royal Choral Society at Albert Hall. Bridge's "Callirhoë" followed.

"**The Atonement**" (Coleridge Taylor), Feb. 17th, introduced to London by Royal Choral Society at Albert Hall.

"**Mazeppa**" (Liszt's symphonic poem), March 1st, Richter concert, Queen's Hall.

"**Manfred**" (A. von Ahn Carse's symphonic prelude to), March 2nd, first Philharmonic concert of 92nd year, Queen's Hall, Cowen conducting.

"**Dante**" (Liszt's symphonic poem), March 12th, Queen's Hall Orchestra, Queen's Hall, under Wood.

"**The Apostles**" (Elgar), April 21st, performed by Royal Choral Society, Albert Hall.

"**King Olaf**" (Elgar), April 25th, given by London Choral Society, Queen's Hall, under Fagge.

**Franz von Vecsey's** début, May 3rd, St. James's Hall. He played Wieniawski's violin concerto

in D minor, Paganini's "Hexentanz," an air by Bach, and Hubay's Fantasia on "Carmen."

"**Jephtha**," May 10th, performed by Handel Society at St. James's Hall.

**Miss May Harrison**, youthful violinist, May 31st, appeared with Queen's Hall Orchestra at St. James's Hall.

**Stanford's Concerto for Clarinet** (C. Draper), and orchestra, June 2nd, Philharmonic Concert, Queen's Hall.

**Crystal Palace Jubilee Concert**, June 11th, "Hymn of Praise" (Albani, Agnes Nicholls, Ben Davies, and Handel Festival Choir), and miscellaneous selection. In the latter Santley and Muriel Foster joined. Manns conducted.

**Florizel von Reuter's** début, June 29th, Queen's Hall: played Vieuxtemps' violin concerto in E major, Bruch's "Scottish Fantaisie," and pieces by Sarasate and Bazzini; also conducted orchestra in his own "Symphony Royale."

**Promenade Concerts** at Queen's Hall under Wood from Aug. 6th to Oct. 21st. Novelties included Stewart Macpherson's Concerto (alla Fantasia) in G minor for violin (Aug. 9th); Charles Macpherson's orchestral suite "Halloween" (Aug. 27th); Paul Juon's Symphony in A, (Sept. 6th); Norman O'Neill's ballade for contralto (Miss Grainger Kerr) and orchestra, "Death on the Hills" (Sept. 8th); and Cyril Scott's orchestral Rhapsody, Op. 32 (Sept. 10th).

**The "Kilties,"** Scottish Canadian band, commenced English tour Sept. 24th, Albert Hall.

**Evangeline Anthony**, violinist, Nov. 5th, first appeared in London, St. James's Hall; gave Bach's violin concerto in A minor, the Mendelssohn concerto, and the Paganini-Wilhelmj concerto in D.

**Nikisch**, Nov. 17th, conducted London Symphony Orchestra, Queen's Hall.

"**Ulalume**" (Joseph Holbrooke's symphonic poem), Nov. 26th, Queen's Hall Orchestra, Queen's Hall.

"**Everyman**" (W. Davies), Dec. 5th, performed Queen's Hall, London Choral Society.

**Fritz Steinbach** conducted London Symphony orchestra, Dec. 15th, Queen's Hall.

### **Miscellaneous.**

**Stanford's String Quintet** in F major, Op. 85, Jan. 11th, St. James's Hall; the Kruse quartet and E. Tomlinson.

**Melba's Concert** for Queen Charlotte's Hospital, May 5th, Queen's Hall.

**Patron's Fund**, Royal College of Music, first orchestral concert, May 20th, St. James's Hall.

**Giulia Ravogli's** performance in concert form of "Orfeo," for St. Bartholomew's Hospital, June 3rd, Queen's Hall. The Leeds Choral Union under A. Benton.

**Annual Brass Band Contest**, at Crystal Palace, Oct. 1st. 156 bands took part. National Challenge Trophy; Hebburn Colliery 1st, Wingates Temperance 2nd, Irwell Springs 3rd.

# N

**Napoleon, Victor**, son of the late Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde, was b. 1862. When his father, after the death of the Prince Imperial in '79, took the position of head of the house of Bonaparte, the claim was disputed by M. Paul de Cassagnac and several other Imperialists, who put forward the young Prince Victor as his father's rival, a position he definitely assumed even before his father's death in '91. By the Expulsion Bill of '86 the Prince was exiled from France, and took up his residence at Brussels. His younger brother, Prince Louis Napoleon, is an officer in the Russian Imperial Guard, and for personal reasons is preferred before Prince Victor by many Bonapartists as a candidate for the French throne. In Dec. '99 he published a clever appeal to the people, in which he posed as the natural chief of the democracy, but also laid stress on his supposedly transmitted dynastic rights.

**National Association for Employment of Reserve and Discharged Soldiers.** The object of this association is to introduce to employers of labour and others ex-soldiers of good character only, who have returned to civil life on completion of their service with the colours, as clerks, poor-law officers, indoor servants and valets, grooms and coachmen, attendants (asylum and hospital), messengers, caretakers, drill and gymnastic instructors, night-watchmen, hall and light porters, porters, labourers, carmen and horsekeepers, mechanics and handymen, etc., etc. There are 96 branches throughout the United Kingdom and South Africa. No fees are charged either to employers or employed. **Secretary:** Capt. H. F. Wilkinson. **Office:** 119, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. **Telephone:** 367, Westminster. **Telegrams:** Employers, London.

**National Canine Defence League. Sec.,** G. J. Knight. **Office:** 151, Strand, London, W.C.

**National Cyclists' Union.** The Union devotes itself to the interests of all classes of cyclists, and its organisation, through its various centres and affiliated clubs, covers the whole country. It has fought considerably over 1000 cases in the interests of cyclists, secured the erection of warning boards on dangerous hills, made the roads safer, and obtained concessions from the railway and steamship companies. Arrangements have been made with France and other foreign countries for touring members to take their cycles into such countries free of Customs' duties. **General Secretary,** S. R. Noble, 27, Chancery Lane, W.C.

**National Gallery.** (For earlier history see ed. '88 and later editions.) The Director is Sir Edward J. Poynter, Bart., P.R.A.; the Keeper and Secretary is Mr. Hawes Turner; the Chief Clerk being Mr. George E. Ambrose. The Gallery is open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and on payment of a fee of sixpence on the students' days, Thursdays and Fridays. The Gallery is also open free on Sunday afternoons from April to October inclusive. Much information, compiled independently of the National Gallery authorities, may be found in Mr. E. T. Cook's "Guide to the National

Gallery," while official details appear in an *Annual Report* issued by the Director.

**National Gallery of British Art, The,** Grosvenor Road, S.W., was presented to the nation by Sir Henry Tate, Bart., and opened July 21st, 1897. The Government has undertaken the maintenance through the Trustees of the National Gallery. It is closed on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day and Good Friday. The Keeper is Sir Charles Holroyd.

**National Home-Reading Union.** This Society completed the fifteenth year of its existence in August 1904. **President,** H.R.H. the Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll. **Chairman of the Council,** Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Hereford; **Chairman of Executive Committee,** Dr. Hill, Master of Downing College, Cambridge; **Hon. Secretary,** Rev. Dr. Paton, of Nottingham; **Secretary,** Miss Mondy. **Office,** Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C.

**National Incorporated Association for the Reclamation of Destitute Waif Children,** otherwise known as **Dr. Barnardo's Homes.** The work of this Association was begun in the year 1866 by Dr. Barnardo, at that time a young medical student attached to the London Hospital. Year by year the Homes have since extended, and from the first the central principle of the Institutions has been: No destitute child, boy or girl, ever refused admission, irrespective of age, creed, nationality, or physical defects. At present the Homes comprise 4 Mission Branches, and 140 distinct Homes. Four of these are situated in Canada, one in Jersey, 99 in the English counties, and the remainder in London. Industrial training is imparted to the older boys and girls in the Homes, 20 different trades being taught in the shops at Stepney Causeway and elsewhere. An Emigration agency furnishes an important adjunct to the work; 16,160 trained boys and girls have so far been emigrated; 56,252 young people, of all ages, from infancy to the threshold of adult age, have passed through the Homes. The daily expenses of maintenance and food alone amount to at least £240. The Homes were incorporated in April '99. **Head Offices,** 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E. **Hon. Secretary,** George Code, Esq.

**National Portrait Gallery.** Founded in 1856, "for the exhibition of portraits of eminent British historical characters." The new building at the back of the National Gallery, in St. Martin's Place, was opened to the public on April 4th, '96. The collection now comprises nearly 1400 portraits. The gallery is open to the public free, from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m., on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday; and on Thursday and Friday (students' days), when an entrance fee of 6d. is charged, from 10 a.m. to 4 or 5 p.m. **Director, Keeper, and Secretary,** Mr. Lionel Cust, M.V.O., F.S.A.; **Clerk and Acting Assistant Keeper,** Mr. J. D. Milner.

**National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children.** (Incorporated 1904.) This Institution was founded in the year 1843 by the late Mr. William Williams, and is supported by voluntary contributions. It now has under its care the two well-known training-ships *Arethusa* and *Chichester*, lying off Greenhithe,



Kent, where boys, of good character only, are trained for the Navy, Merchant Service, or Army Marines; it also wholly maintains eight Homes on shore for boys and girls. In these Homes and ships there is accommodation for 1000 children. No votes are necessary, but applicants for admission are seen every morning, except Sunday, at 11 o'clock, at the London Home and Offices. The age for admission to the Homes is from 10 to 12, but boys for the ships must be between 14 and 16, and physically fit. As many as 14,620 boys and 2740 girls have been received and sent out into the world since the establishment of the Society. From the *Arethusa* and *Chichester* training-ships 5467 boys have joined merchant ships, 1150 the Royal Navy, and 140 Army and Marines. An Emigration Agency and Working Boys' Home form an important part of the work. Receipts in 1903 amounted to £23,687. Joint Secretaries, H. Bristow Wallen and Henry G. Copeland. Head Offices, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.

### NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

This Association was founded in 1860 (incorporated by Royal Charter '90) to give permanence to Volunteer Corps and to encourage rifle shooting throughout the King's dominions. The Secretary is Lieut.-Col. C. R. Crosse. The offices of the Association are at the Bisley Camp Ground. It should be noted that Rifle Clubs consisting of not less than twenty members can be formed in affiliation with this Association. Rifles and ammunition are issued to such affiliated clubs at special rates. Application should be made for full information to the Secretary N.R.A.

The following are the chief results of the 1904 meeting:—

**Humphry Cup** (15 shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards): Cambridge University, 801; Oxford University, 784.

**Ashburton Shield** (7 shots at 200 and 500 yards): Winchester, 476.

**Spencer Cup** (7 shots at 500 yards): Corporal Cripps, Marlborough, 34.

**Cadets' Challenge Trophy** (7 shots at 200 and 500 yards): St. Paul's.

**Public Schools Veterans' Cup**: Cheltenham, 231.

**Mackinnon Challenge Cup** (10 shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards): England, 1435; Scotland, 1424; New Zealand, 1387; Wales, 1383; Natal, 1372; Canada, 1362.

**Kolapore Cup** (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards): New Zealand, 719; Mother Country, 716; Canada, 712; Guernsey, 704; Natal, 697.

**Elcho Shield** (15 shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards): England, 1570; Ireland, 1532; Scotland, 1527.

**United Service Cup** (7 shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards): Regular Army, 745; Royal Marines, 735; Volunteers, 731; Royal Navy, 729; Militia, 682; Imperial Yeomanry, 679.

**King's Prize**: 1st stage (7 shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards), Sergt. Joseph Walker, 3rd V.B. Northumberland Fus., 101—bronze medal; 2nd stage (20 shots at 600 yards), Chaplain C. J. Ferguson Davie, Punjab L.H., 102—silver medal; 3rd stage (10 shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards), Private S. J. Perry, Canada, 321—gold badge and £250; Private J. Pownall, 2nd King's, Liverpool, 319—N.R.A. badge and £80; Private R. R. McGowan, 3rd L2nark, 318—N.R.A. badge and £40.

**St. George's Challenge Vase** (7 shots at 500

and 600 yards and 15 at 900 yards), Major J. Howard, 4th London I.Y., 133—vase, dragon cup, gold cross, and £30.

**National Challenge Trophy**: Scotland, 1910; Wales, 1879; England, 1876.

**Revolver Gold Badge**: W. O. Raven, 331.

**Whitehead Challenge Cup**: Royal Navy, 1064; Army, 1054; Royal Marines, 965; All Comers, 963; Volunteers, 923.

**National Service League**. The object of the League is to promote the legislative adoption of compulsory naval and military training for National Defence. It is independent of party politics. President, The Duke of Wellington, K.G.; Secretary, George F. Shee, M.A. Offices, Dacre House, Victoria Street, S.W.

**National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children**. The (Incorporated by Royal Charter), has for its object that no child in the United Kingdom shall live an unendurable life. This object is sought by (1) warnings; (2) enforcement of laws; (3) promotion of any new law that may be necessary. Patrons, The King and Queen. Director and Secretary, Rev. Benjamin Waugh. Assistant Secretary, Robert J. Parr. Organ, *The Child's Guardian*; editor, Rev. B. Waugh. The League of Pity is the Children's Section of the Society. Its object is to interest happy children in the welfare of the unhappy. Central Office, Leicester Square, London.

**National Trust** (for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty). Secretary, Mr. Nigel Bond, B.A. Office, 25, Victoria Street, S.W.

**National Vigilance Association**, for the suppression of the "white slave traffic." At the instance of the Association national committees have been formed in every country in Europe to co-operate in dealing with the evil in question. Secretary, W. A. Coote. Office, 319, High Holborn, W.C.

**Naturalisation Laws**. Naturalisation by certificate of the Secretary of State was introduced by the Act of 1844 (7 & 8 Vict. c. 66) and amended by the 1870 Act, by which residence for five years in the United Kingdom, or service under the Crown for that period, is required as a condition of naturalisation, with intention so to continue to reside or serve. The certificate costs £5, and careful inquiries are made as to the character of the applicant before the certificate is granted. Application should be made to the Home Office. The naturalisation of aliens in the Colonies is now effected under authority of the Naturalisation Acts of 1870, which empower the Legislature of every colony to confer on aliens by law all or any of the privileges of Naturalisation within such colony. See ed. 1902 for the report of an Inter-Departmental Committee upon the amendments found to be desirable in the Naturalisation Laws of the Empire.

**Naval Architects, Institution of**, 5, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. Sec., R. W. Dana, M.A.

**Navy League**, The, was founded in 1895, and is a strictly non-party organisation formed to urge upon Government and the electorate the paramount importance of an adequate navy as the best guarantee of peace. The League, which has branches throughout the world, carries on its work by the distribution of literature, public meetings, the delivery of lectures, and by educational propaganda in public and other schools. President, R. A. Yerburch, Esq., M.P.; Secretary, Commr. W. C. Crutchley, R.N.R. Offices, 13, Victoria Street, Westminster.

## NAVY, BRITISH.

(See also MERCANTILE MARINE, British and Foreign, pp. 374-80.)

## I. RELATIVE STRENGTH AND COST OF PRINCIPAL NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

1. *Matériel.*

A Parliamentary Return dated March 31st, 1904, was issued in May of that year, showing the Fleets of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, the United States of America, and Japan. This return is here brought up to the date Nov. 30th, 1904.

## Built.

	Great Britain.	France.	Russia.	Germany.	Italy.	United States.	Japan.
Battleships, 1st class . . . .	54	20	17	16	14	12	5
„ 2nd class . . . .	4	9	4	4	—	1	1
„ 3rd class . . . .	2	1	1	12	3	—	—
Coast defence vessels . . . .	1	14	14	11	—	11	2
Cruisers, armoured . . . .	29	18	7	4	5	2	8
„ protected, 1st class . . . .	21	7	6	1	—	3	—
„ „ 2nd class . . . .	50†	16	3†	8	5	17	11
„ „ 3rd class . . . .	34†	17	3	14	13‡	2	8
„ unprotected . . . .	8	1	3	20	1	7	9
Torpedo vessels . . . .	32	15	9	2	14	—	1
Torpedo-boat destroyers . . . .	131	31	47	37	11	20	19
Torpedo boats . . . .	87	233	167	86	138	31	82
Submarines . . . .	8	26	1	1	1	8	—

## Building.

Battleships, 1st class . . . .	{ 5 2*	} 6	6	6	4 1*	12 4*	2
Cruisers, armoured . . . .	{ 13 4*	{ 5 1*	—	3	1	8 2*	—
„ protected, 1st class . . . .	—	—	2	—	—	3	—
„ „ 2nd class . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
„ „ 3rd class . . . .	2	—	—	{ 3 3*	—	—	—
Scouts . . . .	8	3*	—	—	—	3*	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers . . . .	{ 15 14*	{ 2 6	{ 40	6	2	6*	1
Torpedo boats . . . .	4	{ 20 74*	{ 24§	—	8 14*	1 6*	3
Submarines . . . .	{ 11 10*	{ 14 34*	{ 13§	—	3 4*	—	—

\* Signifies programme 1904-5 (ordered or projected).

† Including one partially protected. ‡ Including two partially protected.

§ It is not certain whether all these have been actually commenced.

2. *Cost.*

The naval expenditure of the United Kingdom, France, Russia, Germany, and America for the years named below was as follows:—

Year.	Great Britain.		France.	Russia.	Germany.	America.
	Estimated.	Expended.				
1880 . . . .	£ 10,702,935	£ 10,513,469	Information not obtainable.			
1890 . . . .	19,415,682†	17,042,182†		8,125,929	4,268,208	3,938,869
1900 . . . .	32,570,014†	32,131,062†		12,511,054	10,962,801*	7,472,656
1901 . . . .	33,824,515†	33,726,491†		13,107,701	11,659,766*	9,624,956
1902 . . . .	35,062,904†	34,201,994†		12,271,048	10,667,988	10,029,063
1903 . . . .	39,134,887†	39,060,887†	12,538,861	12,349,567	10,252,014	16,824,058
		(Estimated)				

\* Includes one-fifth of a sum of £11,500,000 which was a special grant sanctioned in 1897 for new construction to be spread over a period of five years. The details of this expenditure have not been published.

† These figures include sums provided under the Naval Defence Act of 1889 and the Naval Works Acts, 1895—1903, inclusive. The figures relating to the years 1901-3 also include the annuities in repayment of capital expenditure under the Naval Works Acts: namely, 1901, £122,255; 1902, £297,895; 1903, £502,010.

The figures for France, Russia, Germany, and America are taken from the estimates of the respective countries, information as to actual expenditure not being available. The estimated expenditure for Great Britain is therefore given, to enable a comparison to be made.



## II. BRITISH NAVY.

## 1. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Admiralty Departments. (b) Naval.  
(c) Marines.

## 2. FINANCE.

## 3. PERSONNEL.

## 4. MATÉRIEL.

## 5. DOCKYARDS.

## 6. DISTRIBUTION AND MOBILISATION OF THE FLEET.

7. PROGRESS. Under this head are given changes in *personnel* of High Commands—Launches of the year—Principal incidents and events.

## 1. Administration.

## (a) The Admiralty Departments.

First Lord, the Earl of Selborne.

First Naval Lord, Admiral Sir John Fisher.

Second Naval Lord, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Drury.

Third Naval Lord and Comptroller, Rear-Admiral W. H. May. (To be succeeded in 1905 by Captain Henry Jackson.)

Junior Naval Lord, Capt. F. S. Inglefield, R.N.

Civil Lord, Arthur Lee, Esq.

Parliamentary Secretary, E. G. Pretymann, Esq.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Evan Macgregor.

Hydrographer, Capt. A. M. Field, R.N.

Director of Naval Intelligence, Capt. C. L. Ottley, M.V.O.

Director of Naval Construction, Philip Watts, Esq.  
Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, Eng. Rear-Admiral Sir A. J. Durston.

Director of Dockyards, Sir James Williamson.

Director of Stores, F. W. Black, Esq.

Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes, Capt. J. Rushworth Jellicoe, C.B.

Accountant-General of the Navy, Gordon Miller, Esq.

Director of Victualling, Sir Henry Yorke.

Director of Transports, Rear-Admiral G. T. Boyes.

Director-General Medical Department, Inspector-General H. M. Ellis.

Director of Works, Colonel E. Raban, R.E.

Director of Contracts, W. C. B. Hall, Esq.

Chaplain of the Fleet, The Ven. Archdeacon W. Stuart Harris, D.D.

Director of Naval Education, Prof. J. A. Ewing, LL.D., F.R.S.

Admiral Commanding Coastguard and Reserves, Vice-Admiral Ernest Rice.

Deputy Adjutant-General of Marines, Lieut.-Gen. W. P. Wright.

## (b) Naval.

Unlike the other great departments of the Government, the Navy is not presided over by a Secretary of State. This is due to the circumstance that the constitutional ruler of the Navy is a Lord High Admiral, but the office has been continuously in commission since 1708, except during the period when it was filled by the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. The Commissioners are generally styled "the Lords of the Admiralty" or "the Board." The First Lord is the Minister immediately responsible for the general efficiency of the Navy. Under the First Lord the direction of affairs rests in the hands of four Naval Lords, a Civil Parliamentary Lord, and the Financial or Parliamentary Secretary. The Senior Naval Lord, who is always an Admiral

of high rank and general experience, practically fills the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Navy. He is the chief naval adviser of the First Lord, and is especially responsible for the *personnel*, condition, and general movements of the fleet. The Naval Lords each share the responsibility of maintaining the efficiency of the branches of the service under their immediate supervision.

The **Controller of the Navy** is the Naval Lord charged with the supervision of the whole of the materiel of the Navy, including the construction, repair, armament, general equipment and upkeep of every ship in the service. He is also responsible for the administration of the dockyards, and for the construction of ships and machinery by contractors.

Under the Naval Lords and other members of the Board the several branches of administration are conducted by permanent officers, who, under the title of **Directors**, deal with naval construction, engineering, ordnance, hydrography, dockyards, stores, victualling works, hygiene, and contracts. Formerly the Navy was dependent upon the War Department for armaments and ammunition, but the responsibility for this provision has now been transferred to the Admiralty.

The **Director of Transports**, on the other hand, is an Admiralty officer, but the responsibility for the expenditure rests with the War Office.

The **Works Department** of the Admiralty is presided over by officers of the Royal Engineers, its supervision resting with the Civil Lord.

The **Department of Naval Intelligence** is a recent addition to the establishment of the Admiralty, but one of the most important.

The headquarters of the Marine forces are at the Admiralty, where its affairs are administered by the **Deputy Adjutant-General**.

The secretariat of the Admiralty is divided into two sections, the executive and the financial. The first-named section is under the direction of the **Permanent Secretary** of the Admiralty, who acts as mouthpiece of the Board. The **Financial Secretary**, being a Minister of the Crown, vacates office with the Administration of which he is a member. The **Accountant-General** of the Navy, who is a permanent financial officer of the Admiralty, fills the position of Assistant Financial Secretary. At one time the departments of the Admiralty were scattered in many buildings. The new Admiralty, at Whitehall, has now afforded accommodation for many of the outlying departments, and when the other wing is completed, all will be concentrated under one roof.

## (c) Marines.

This corps is a military body especially organised and trained for service in the fleet as well as on shore. It constitutes an important part of the naval forces of the country, and is supported by funds taken in naval Votes. Whenever an emergency arises and there is an opportunity for active service, the Marines are the first force drawn upon; and in all the naval and military operations in which this country has been recently engaged they have taken a prominent part. Their motto, "Per mare, per terram," aptly describes the nature of their duties. The Royal Marines are divided into two corps—the **Royal Marine Artillery** (Blue Marines) and the **Royal Marine Light Infantry** (Red Marines). The former have their headquarters at Eastney, near Portsmouth; the

latter at Chatham, Forton (near Gosport), and Plymouth. There is also at Walmer, near Deal, a recruit depot, where all newly raised men for both branches are sent to receive preliminary instruction. The Royal Marines are recruited under the long-service system, and there is never any lack of applicants to this *corps d'élite*. The accepted candidates, whether officers or privates, are picked men, far above the average standard of the Army. The recruiting office for London is at 22, Spring Gardens; but men are also entered at Bristol, Birmingham, Cambridge, Derby, Edinburgh, Exeter, Gloucester, Hull, Greenock, Wakefield, Liverpool, Reading, Salisbury, and Taunton. As a rule, one-half of the force is embarked for duty in his Majesty's ships, the remainder being at headquarters, revising drills, recruits, etc. Recently, however, the increased number of ships in commission has obliged a larger proportion to serve afloat, and a difficulty has even been experienced in finding proper relief. It is from the men in the depôts that battalions of Marines have been formed for co-operating with land forces abroad.

## 2. Finance.

The Naval Estimates for 1904-5 totalled £36,889,500, being an increase of £2,432,000 over the estimates for the previous financial year. This is the sum actually estimated as the cost of the Navy, including the non-effective services, but excluding other charges which fall under the Civil Service Estimates. The provision made for new construction in 1904-5 is £11,654,176, which is £1,517,746 more than the sum voted in 1903-4.

### Navy Estimates, 1904-5.

I. Effective Services.		£
1. Wages, etc., of Officers, Seamen, Boys, Coastguard, and Marines		6,691,000
2. Victualling and Clothing for Navy		2,428,000
3. Medical Establishments and Services		293,000
4. Martial Law		15,500
5. Educational Services		154,000
6. Scientific Services		72,600
7. Royal Naval Reserves		404,500
8. Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, etc. :—		
Sect. I.— <i>Personnel</i>		3,044,200
Sect. II.— <i>Matériel</i>		5,062,800
Sect. III.—Contract Work		10,314,000
9. Naval Armaments		3,646,000
10. Works, Buildings, and Repairs at home and abroad		1,634,200
11. Miscellaneous Effective Services		444,000
12. Admiralty Office		327,400
Total Effective Services		£34,531,200
II. Non-Effective Services.		
13. Half-Pay, Reserved and Retired Pay		796,200
14. Naval and Marine Pensions, Gratuities, and Compassionate Allowances		1,208,800
15. Civil Pensions and Gratuities		353,300
Total Non-Effective Services		£2,358,300
Grand Total		£36,889,500

## 3. Personnel.

The number of officers, seamen, boys, and marines provided for sea and other services for the year 1904-5 amounts to 131,100, being an increase of 4000 on the previous year. The strength of the Royal Marines on Jan. 1st, 1903, was 19,579.

The passing of the Naval Forces Act during the year 1903 served to strengthen the Naval Reserve by increasing its numbers, and by authorising short-service system in the Navy, on condition that those accepting such employment shall complete a term of seven years in the Reserve. The Royal Naval Volunteers authorised by the Act of 1902 have been actively recruiting and drilling throughout the year, and Divisions have been formed at London, Glasgow, Bristol, Liverpool, and in Sussex. Each division has a Commander and a Commander-Instructor attached to it. The officers of the Royal Naval Volunteers number 63. The Naval Volunteers are subject to all regulations made with regard to them by the authority of the Admiralty. Whenever the Admiralty call out the Naval Volunteers, or any of them, for actual service they will be liable to serve either ashore or afloat, as may be directed by the Admiralty, and anywhere the Admiralty may have need of their services, with the understanding that those services shall, as much as practicable, be confined to Home Waters and the Mediterranean.

## 4. Matériel.

The strength of the British Navy in ships built, building, and projected on Nov. 30th was :—

Built.		
Battleships, 1st class		54
"    2nd class		4
"    3rd class		2
Coast defence ships		1
Armoured cruisers		29
Protected cruisers, 1st class		21
"    2nd class		50
"    3rd class		34
Unprotected cruisers		8
Torpedo vessels		32
Torpedo-boat destroyers		131
Torpedo boats		87
Submarines		8
Building.		
Battleships, 1st class		5
Armoured cruisers		12
Protected cruisers, 2nd class		1
"    3rd class		2
Scouts		8
Torpedo-boat destroyers		15
Torpedo boats		4
Submarines		11
Projected.		
Battleships, 1st class		2
Armoured cruisers		4
Torpedo-boat destroyers		14
Submarines		10

NOTE.—The battleships projected are the *Lord Nelson* and *Agamemnon*, which will be built by contract. The armoured cruisers belong to the *Minotaur* class, and will be built in the dockyards.



### 5. Dockyards.

The public dockyards in Great Britain are situated as follows:—

**Portsmouth.**—Six docks take any ship; three take armoured cruisers, 10,000 tons and smaller.

**Devonport.**—Two docks take battleships; two smaller.

**Keyham.**—One dock take small battleships; three smaller.

**Chatham.**—Six docks take battleships (four small ones only); four smaller.

**Sheerness.**—Five small docks.

**Pembroke.**—One dock takes small battleships.

**Haulbowline.**—Two docks take any ship.

### 6. Distribution and Mobilisation of the Fleet.

On Dec. 6th, 1904, Lord Selborne issued a memorandum and circular letter dealing with the distribution and mobilisation of the fleet. By this, existing arrangements were cancelled, and the effective War Fleet was divided into two categories—the Fleet in commission at Sea and the Fleet in commission in Reserve.

The Fleet in commission at Sea will be divided between two strategic centres, the European and the Eastern, with a connecting link in the Cape of Good Hope Squadron. The old Home Fleet is to be known in future as the **Channel Fleet**, the force which formerly bore that name becoming the Atlantic Fleet. These two, with the Mediterranean Fleet and four Cruiser Squadrons, make up the European strategic centre, the Eastern being composed of the China, East Indies, and Australasian Squadrons. The new Channel Fleet is to be composed of 12 battleships divided into three divisions—one heavy and two light—and the fleet will be based on the Home ports. The First Division of the Cruiser Squadron will be attached to the Channel Fleet. The Atlantic Fleet will consist of 8 battalions, and the Second Division of the Cruiser Squadron will be attached to it. The base will be Gibraltar. The Mediterranean Fleet will consist of 8 battleships and the Third Division of the Cruiser Squadron, being based as heretofore on Malta. Of the four **Cruiser Squadrons**, three are allocated as stated. The Fourth Cruiser Squadron will be known as the **Particular Service Squadron**, and will consist of the vessels in the training service and of the more effective vessels of the old North America and West Indies Squadron. This force will be based on Devonport. By the new regulations also it is arranged that there shall never be more than 2 battleships of the Channel or 1 each of the Atlantic and Mediterranean Fleets undergoing repairs or refit at the same time.

The vessels of the Fleet in commission in Reserve include all the effective fighting ships which are not at sea, and will be available either for reliefs or for reinforcement. They will only be supplied with nucleus crews, consisting of the captain, the second in command, and a proportion of other officers, including engineer, gunnery, navigating and torpedo officers, and two-fifths of the remainder of the complement, including all the more expert ratings. A rear-admiral is appointed to each port to command the ships in reserve there. Each division in reserve will go to sea periodically for exercises, the engine-room staffs being augmented for the occasion. These are the salient features of a reform which is comple-

mentary to, and a natural outcome of, the training and education scheme of 1902.

See SESSION, sects. 72 and 64.

### 7. Progress.

Among commands afloat the following changes took place in 1904.—**Home Fleet.** Rear-Admiral C. J. Barlow succeeded Rear-Admiral E. S. Poë as second in command on May 9th.

**Channel Fleet.** Rear-Admiral F. C. B. Bridgeman succeeded Rear-Admiral the Hon. Hedworth Lambton as second in command on June 25th.

**Mediterranean Fleet.** Rear-Admiral H. T. Grenfell succeeded Vice-Admiral R. N. Custance as Senior Rear-Admiral of the Fleet, Rear-Admiral Hon. Hedworth Lambton succeeded Rear-Admiral Sir Baldwin Wake Walker in command of the Cruiser Division, and Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Poore succeeded Rear-Admiral W. des V. Hamilton as Junior Rear-Admiral of the Fleet.

**Cruiser Squadron.** Rear-Admiral E. S. Poë succeeded Rear-Admiral Sir Wilmot Fawkes in command in November. This squadron has been strengthened by the addition of four more armoured cruisers of the "County" class, and has been made into two divisions. H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg was appointed to the command of the Second Cruiser Squadron in December 1904.

**Coastguard and Reserves.** Rear-Admiral Reginald F. H. Henderson succeeded Admiral E. Rice.

**North America and West Indies.** Vice-Admiral D. H. Bosanquet succeeded Vice-Admiral Sir A. Douglas in command on Oct. 8th.

At Devonport, Vice-Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont succeeded Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, appointed Admiral of the Fleet to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir Nowell Salmon, V.C., announced for Feb. 1905.

At Portsmouth, Vice-Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas succeeded Admiral Sir John Fisher, who returned to the Admiralty on Oct. 21st. Rear-Admiral H. D. Barry succeeded Rear-Admiral R. F. H. Henderson as Admiral Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard.

At Gibraltar, Rear-Admiral Sir E. Chichester succeeded Vice-Admiral Sir W. Dyke-Acland on July 9th.

At Hong Kong, Commodore C. G. Dicken succeeded Commodore C. G. Robinson on Feb. 16th.

The following were the principal launches of British war-ships during 1904:—**Battleships.** *New Zealand*, at Portsmouth, on Feb. 4th; *Britannia*, at Portsmouth, on Dec. 10th.—**Armoured Cruisers.** *Roxburgh*, by the London & Glasgow Company, on Jan. 19th; *Argyll*, on March 3rd, at Greenock; *Devonshire*, on April 30th, at Chatham; *Duke of Edinburgh*, on June 14th, at Pembroke; *Black Prince*, on Nov. 8th, at Blackwall.—**Protected Cruisers.** *Diamond*, on Jan. 6th, at Birkenhead; *Sapphire*, on March 17th, at Jarrow.—**Scouts.** *Sentinel*, on April 10th, at Barrow; *Pathfinder*, on July 16th, at Birkenhead; *Forward*, on August 27th, at Fairfield; *Adventure*, on Sept. 8th, at Newcastle; *Fore-sight*, on Oct. 8th, at Fairfield; *Patrol*, on Oct. 12th, at Birkenhead.

The following new vessels were completed and put into commission during the year:—**Battleships.** *Cornwallis*, on Feb. 9th, at Chatham, for the Mediterranean; *Queen*, on April 7th, at Devonport, and *Prince of Wales*, on

May 18th, at Chatham, also for the Mediterranean; *Triumph* and *Swiftsure* (ex *Libertad* and *Constitucion*), both on June 21st, at Chatham, for the Home Fleet.—**Armoured Cruisers.** *Euryalus*, on Jan. 5th, at Devonport, for the Australian Station; *Essex*, on March 22nd, at Devonport, for the Home Fleet; *Lancaster*, on April 5th, at Chatham, and *Suffolk*, on May 21st, at Devonport, both for the Mediterranean.—**Small Craft.** Several new destroyers and torpedo boats were put in commission temporarily for the Manœuvres, but many of the new "river" destroyers have gone to the Mediterranean.

On January 1st the **New Regulations** for organisation of the **Destroyer Flotillas** in Home waters came into force. The headquarters of the flotillas are now at Portland, Devonport, and Felixstowe. The post of "inspecting captain of destroyers" has been abolished, and a captain (D) attached to the Channel (formerly Home) Fleet for special service in connection with destroyers.

On March 18th *Submarine A1*, while manœuvring in the waters round the Isle of Wight, was struck by a liner, and sank. Her crew of ten were drowned. Owing to the heavy weather it was impossible to raise the vessel for nearly a month. She is being repaired.

On June 19th the destroyer *Sparrowhawk* was stranded on the rocks at the mouth of the Yang-tze. No lives were lost, and the vessel was subsequently towed off.

A circular letter was issued on July 2nd, having reference to the training of naval signalmen.

The *Buzzard* drill ship for the London division of the Royal Naval Volunteers was brought into the Thames, and moored by Blackfriars Bridge on June 28th. On July 2nd the division was inspected by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the City of London.

During July a visit was paid by the German Active Fleet to Plymouth and various other ports in the United Kingdom.

A circular letter on the subject of the study of foreign languages by naval officers was issued in July. Twenty officers are allowed to study abroad on full pay, and special arrangements are made for officers to learn Japanese.

The naval manœuvres of 1904 were carried out in August. Those in which the Channel and Home Fleets participated were secret, but the torpedo manœuvres in the Irish Channel were attended by newspaper correspondents. They commenced on August 8th, and lasted a week. The object of the Blue Side, under Sir Arthur Wilson, was to keep the sea clear between Land's End and the Mull of Galloway for the passage of his fleet, represented by four battleships and two cruisers. The Red Side, under Rear-Admiral C. G. Robinson, had to attempt the destruction of this fleet. The Blues succeeded in carrying out their task, with the "loss" of a large number of their destroyers. The "losses" on the Red Side were also considerable. One serious accident occurred, the *Decoy* being sunk by the *Arin* on the night of August 13th. During the Fleet manœuvres also the *Endymion* collided with a merchantman, inflicting considerable damage.

A circular letter affecting the promotion to commissioned rank of chief and other artificer engineers, and the retirement of lieutenants raised from warrant rank, was issued in September.

On Sept. 7th a disaster occurred on board the *Comet*, one of the gunboats attached for instructional purposes to the *Excellent* gunners' school. Four men were killed.

The *Chamois* torpedo-boat destroyer sank in the Gulf of Patras at the end of September while running a full-speed trial.

On Oct. 1st a circular letter dealing with changes in the regulations governing the training of warrant officers of the military branch was issued.

On the night of Oct. 21st a fishing fleet on the Dogger Bank was fired on by vessels of the Russian Second Pacific Squadron on its way to the Far East. See RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR for details.

## NETHERLANDS, THE.

The Constitution of 1848, revised in '87, vests the executive in the sovereign, and the legislative authority in the Sovereign and the States-General, the latter sitting in two chambers: the first, consisting of 50 members, elected for nine years (one-third retiring every three years) by the provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants and from among a number of specified officials; the second, of 100 members, elected for 4 years by all male citizens of 25 years or more who pay a direct tax to the State, or are householders or own boats of not less than 24 tons, or receive a minimum wage or salary of about £23, or give other evidence of their ability to support themselves and their families. The Government and the second chamber alone possess the initiative in legislation; the upper house having the right of approval or rejection, but not of amendment. Alterations in constitution are made by a two-thirds vote of both houses, followed by a general election, and confirmation by a similar vote of the new States-General. Members of the second chamber are paid £166 per annum and travelling expenses.

## The Army.

There is at present no standing army, but a cadre of officers and non-commissioned officers (establishment about 2200) for training the forces embodied.

The Landwehr, which has replaced the old Schütterij, received its first contingent recently, and the country has been divided into 48 Landwehr districts. The corresponding battalions cannot however be formed before 1909. The Landwehr and Landsturm to which men are to be transferred will have a peace strength of about 20,000, and a volunteer establishment in time of war, the Militia to be increased to 12,300, to be permanently embodied, with 5200 more to be called up for short periods; and the reorganisation is being proceeded with. The total armed strength is estimated at 60,000.

The Army of the Dutch East Indies numbers about 40,000 officers and men, recruited voluntarily, of whom about 1400 officers and 16,000 men are Europeans. The feudatory chiefs are under obligations to supply auxiliary troops, and there is a territorial militia of small value. A plan of mobilisation for war has recently been adopted.

## The Navy.

The constitutional head of the Navy is the Sovereign, but the administrative duties are intrusted to a Minister of Marine, who is assisted by chiefs of the various departments.



The Naval Budget for 1903 amounted to £1,376,068. The total of officers and men enlisted for the Navy reaches 11,000, but this figure includes the marine infantry. The executive officers are divided as follows: 1 vice-admiral, 3 rear-admirals, 25 captains, 40 commanders, 400 lieutenants and sub-lieutenants, and 200 midshipmen.

The strength in ships built, building, and projected on Nov. 30th was—

Built.	
Battleships, 3rd class . . . . .	2
Coast defence ships . . . . .	5
Unprotected cruisers . . . . .	6
Torpedo vessels . . . . .	12
Torpedo boats . . . . .	29
Building.	
Battleships, 3rd class . . . . .	2
Coast defence ships . . . . .	2
Torpedo boats . . . . .	5
Projected.	
Battleship, 3rd class . . . . .	1
Coast defence ships . . . . .	6
Torpedo vessels . . . . .	7
Torpedo boats . . . . .	2
Submarine (to be purchased) . . . . .	1

#### Local Government, Education, etc.

The principal dockyards are situated as follows:—

**Helder.** Two docks take cruisers.

**Hellevoetsluis.** One dock, takes small battleships.

**Amsterdam.** Two floating docks take cruisers.

**Rotterdam.** Three floating docks take small cruisers.

For local government the country is divided into 11 provinces and 1123 communes, each province having its own representative body, which has the power of making ordinances subject to the approval of the Sovereign; and each commune having its council elected for 6 years, with a mayor and aldermen. Entire liberty and social equality granted to all religions. The majority belong to the Dutch Reformed Church, but there are over 1,800,000 Roman Catholics, and the State pays certain fixed allowances to the different Churches. Education is compulsory for children from 6 to 13 years of age, and is well organised, and practically free as to the primary schools. Great importance is attached to the teaching of modern languages and to technical and scientific education. The judicial system includes 106 cantonal courts, 23 district tribunals, 5 Courts of Appeal, and the High Court. Trial by jury does not exist. Length of railways 1772 miles. Length of canals about 2000 miles, and of other navigable waterways about 3000 miles. The chief newspapers are the *Liberal Algemeen Handelsblad*, the *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant*, and the *Standaard*, of which Dr. Kuyper was formerly editor, and which is the Ministerial organ.

The chief imports are cereals and flour, iron and steel, textiles, and raw materials and food products generally. The chief exports are food products, drugs, iron, steel, textiles, sugar, etc. The few duties that are levied are not for purposes of protection. Practically free trade prevails. The chief towns are Amsterdam (pop. 538,815), Rotterdam (348,474), and The Hague (222,477). At the last-named city the Permanent Court of Arbitration, which was the outcome of the Peace Conference of '99, is established (see INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION).

#### Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 12,648 sq. m.; pop. 5,430,981. Revenue, 1902, £13,428,534; expenditure, £13,512,954; debt, £95,032,537; imports, 1903, £189,810,364; exports, £162,579,775.

**Ministry.** *Premier and Minister of Interior.* A. Kuyper, D.D.—*Foreign Affairs*, R. Baron Melvil van Lynden, D.L.—*Finance*, J. J. J. Harte van Tecklenburg, D.L.—*Justice*, J. A. Loeff, D.L.—*Marine*, Rear-Admiral A. G. Ellis.—*War*, Major-Gen. J. W. Bergansius.—*Waterstaat, Commerce and Industry*, J. C. de Marez Oyens, D.L.—*Colonies*, A. W. F. Idenburg. **Minister in London**, Baron Gericke van Herwijnen, 8, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.—*Secretary of Legation*, D. Baron van Asbeck.—*Consul-General*, H. S. J. Maas, K.N.L., 4, Coleman Street, E.C.

**British Minister at The Hague**, Sir Henry Howard, K.C.M.G., C.B.—*First Secretary*, Arthur F. G. Leveson-Gower.—*Third Secretary*, George A. Mounsey.—*Attaché*, Frank Rattigan.

**British Consuls.** *Rotterdam*, H. Turing; *Amsterdam*, W. C. Robinson.

#### Colonies.

**East Indies.** The Dutch possessions in the Asiatic Archipelago include (1) Java, with Madura, and (2) what are called the Outposts, viz., Sumatra, part of Borneo, Celebes, the Moluccas, part of New Guinea, and the Sunda and other islands. The administrative and executive authority for the whole of Dutch East India is in the hands of a **Governor-General**, assisted by a **Council** of five members. Under him the administration is carried on by Residents and subordinate officers. The army, which is purely colonial, numbers about 14,500 Europeans and 23,000 natives. The cost of the navy is borne partly by the colony and partly by the Government of the Netherlands. There is complete religious liberty, and education is well looked after. There are 1348 miles of railroad opened for traffic. The chief exports are sugar, coffee, tea, indigo, and tobacco. The total area is estimated at 736,500 sq. m.; and the pop. at about 36,000,000. **Estimated revenue**, '99, £11,105,000; **expenditure**, £12,087,600; **average imports**, £15,000,000; **average exports**, £17,000,000.

**Governor-General**, W. Rooseboom (appointed June 1st, 1899).

**Java** is the chief seat of Dutch power in the East Indies. Capital, **Batavia**, 149,006. Other chief towns, Samarang (pop. 89,286) and Sourabaya (pop. 146,944). **Exports**: coffee, sugar, tea, rice, indigo, pepper, tobacco, cinchona bark, etc. **Imports**: cotton and woollen goods, yarns, provisions and manures. Divided, with the adjacent island of Madura, into 17 Residencies, each administered by a Resident and his subordinates under the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies. Land is Government property, except in the west, and is let on hereditary lease to individuals, or to villages in the case of communal holdings. Most of the coffee plantations are directly under Government management, the natives cultivating coffee instead of paying taxes. The authorities take the whole of the produce at the fixed price of 15 florins (£1 5s.) for every picul (133½ lb.). This system still obtains in part, but a poll tax of one florin was

in '82 substituted for the performance of enforced services. A railway connects Kalisaat, Sourabaya and Banjoewanjie. **Area** of Java and Madura 50,554 sq. m.; **pop.** about 29,000,000, of whom about 63,000 are Europeans.

**British Consul** at Batavia, D. D. Fraser.

**The Outposts**, which have an estimated **area** of about 680,000 sq. m., and an estimated **population** of about 9,000,000, are administered by Governors, Residents, etc., according to their status.

**Borneo.** Of the estimated total **area** of 300,000 sq. m., estimated **pop.** 1,846,000, Holland claims as a possession 203,714 sq. m. of territory on the south, east, and west of the island, with a population of about 1,250,000. In reality this immense tract is parcelled out into various native states. Those on the coast are more or less under Dutch influence. Of the interior little is even known. The principal Dutch settlements are at Sambas, Pontiana, Banjarmasin, and Koti.

**Celebes** has an **area** of 72,000 sq. m.; **pop.** about 2,000,000. Besides the towns of Menado, Port Rotterdam, and Vlaardingen or Macassar, there are a number of native states, which, however, recognise the authority of the Dutch.

**Dutch New Guinea**, lying to the west of the British possessions in New Guinea, covers an **area** of 151,790 sq. m., and has a **population** of about 200,000. It is administered by a Resident at Ternate, Molucca Islands, who is responsible to the Governor-General.

**West Indies.**—Curaçao, an island in the Caribbean Sea off the coast of Venezuela, is the chief of Holland's West Indian possessions. The colony of Curaçao includes the islands of Curaçao, Buen Ayre or Bonaire, Aruba, St. Eustache, and Saba, with part of the island of St. Martin. The total **area** is 403 sq. m., and the **pop.** about 52,000. The colony is administered by a Governor with a Council of 4 members all nominated by the sovereign, and a Colonial Council of 13 nominated members. Cattle, sheep, goats, etc., are bred for exportation.

**British Consul** at Curacao, J. Jesurun.

**Surinam**, or Dutch Guiana, is a colony on the north coast of South America, bounded on the east by French Guiana, on the west by British Guiana, and on the south by the mountains which separate it from Brazil. It is governed by a governor and council of four members, all appointed by the sovereign. There is a representative body called the Colonial States, elected for six years by the inhabitants. The capital is Paramaribo, **pop.** 31,865. The chief products are sugar, cocoa, fruits, coffee, rice, etc. Some gold mining is carried on also. **Area** 46,060 sq. miles; **pop.** 75,016. **Imports**, 1902, £515,255; **exports**, £343,058.

**British Consul** at Paramaribo, J. R. W. Pigott.

#### **Ruler.**

**Wilhelmina**, Queen of the Netherlands, was b. Aug. 31st, '80. She is the daughter of William III., of the Netherlands, by his second wife, the Princess Emma, sister of H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, and daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont. Queen Wilhelmina succeeded to the throne on the decease of her father, on Nov. 23rd, '90, but her mother acted as Queen-Regent till the young Queen came of age (Aug. 31st, '98), and, amidst the enthusiasm

of her people, was installed as Sovereign. Her betrothal to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was announced in Oct. 1900, and the marriage took place on Feb. 7th, 1901. Duke Henry is a son of the late Duke Frederick Francis II., who held a high military command in the Franco-German war, and was born in '76. The succession to the throne is in the direct male line, or failing males, females. If there is no legal heir, Sovereign and Parliament (or if the Sovereign is dead, Parliament alone), with its numbers doubled for the occasion, designate a successor. In April 1902 the Queen was attacked by typhoid fever; while she was recovering she was prematurely confined, and for a time her condition was critical, but happily she recovered.

#### **Political Parties.**

Parties are divided into **Liberals** and **Anti-Liberals**, the latter being composed chiefly of such opposite elements as Catholics and Orthodox Protestants, who are also called **Conservatives**. The only bond apparently between these two bodies is the conviction that the supremacy of religious authority must be recognised in the government of the nation, whereas the Liberals urge that religious questions should be kept separate from the administration of the State. In 1901 a split took place through the advanced section of the Liberals demanding universal suffrage on the "one man one vote" basis. This broke up the powerful organisation of the Liberal Union, and the general election of June 12th, 1901, resulted in the return of 32 Protestant Anti-Revolutionists, 25 Catholics, and one Christian Democrat, forming the Right, 58 strong; and of 26 Liberals, 9 Radicals and 7 Socialists, forming the Left, 42 strong. Dr. Kuyper, the leader of the Anti-Revolutionists, then formed a Cabinet, in which three seats were given to the Catholics. After the July 1902 election there were 27 Liberals in the First Chamber and 23 Anti-Revolutionists. The Liberals, Radicals and Socialists are Free Traders.

#### **History, 1904.**

An Arbitration Convention with France was signed (April 6th), and a new **Commercial Treaty** with Belgium (June 23rd). After a three-days' debate (July 14th) the First Chamber, by 27 votes to 22, rejected a Bill brought in by the Government, and approved by the Second Chamber on March 24th, dealing with **Higher Education**, and granting to the holders of diplomas at private sectarian universities the same standing and rights as those granted to graduates at State universities. The whole of the members of the Left opposed the Bill on the ground that such privileges should not be granted without full guarantees against the introduction of religious dogma in the educational work of such universities. The Premier thereupon advised a dissolution of the Chamber, and the session was closed (23rd). When Parliament reassembled (Sept. 20th) the Premier announced that the Bill dealing with higher education would be again introduced. The **Budget** put the estimated revenue for 1904-5 at £13,833,333, and the estimated expenditure at £14,583,333. It was proposed to meet the deficit by an increased duty on alcoholic liquors and a further tax on the profit of certain trades.



## NEWSPAPERS.

### LONDON MORNING DAILIES.

	Date of Es- tablish- ment.	Politics.	Price.	Editor or Managing Editor.	Proprietors.
Daily Chronicle . . .	1855	Liberal and Free Trade.	$\frac{1}{2}d.$	Mr. Robert Donald ; Asst., Mr. Harry Jones.	Lloyd & Son.
Daily Express . . .	1900	Fisc.Reform	$\frac{1}{2}d.$	—	Mr. C. A. Pearson.
Daily Graphic . . .	1890	Conserva- tive.	$1d.$	Mr. T. Heath Joyce and Mr. Hammond Hall.	—
Daily Mail . . .	1896	Fisc.Reform	$\frac{1}{2}d.$	Mr. Thomas Marlowe.	) Messrs. Harmsworth. Mr. George Cadbury and Mr. T. P. Ritzema.
Daily Mirror . . .	1903	—	$\frac{1}{2}d.$	Mr. Hamilton Fyfe.	
Daily News . . .	1846	Liberal and Free Trade.	$\frac{1}{2}d.$	Mr. A. G. Gardiner. Staff includes Mr. H. W. Massingham, Mr. G. F. Masterman, Mr. Harold Spender, and Mr. G. K. Chesterton.	
Daily Telegraph . . .	1855	Unionist and Fisc.Reform	$1d.$	Mr. Le Sage. Staff in- cludes Mr. W. L. Court- ney, Mr. Claude Phillips, and Miss Billington; war correspondent, Mr. Ben- net Burleigh.	Lord Burnham.
Financial News . . .	1884	Financial.	$1d.$	Mr. Harry Marks, M.P.	Financial News Co.
Financial Times . . .	1888	Financial.	$1d.$	—	Financial Times Co.
Morning Advertiser . . .	1794	Organ of Licensed Victuallers.	$1d.$	Mr. George W. Talbot.	Controlled by a Committee of the "Trade."
Morning Leader . . .	1892	Liberal and Free Trade.	$\frac{1}{2}d.$	Mr. Ernest Parke. "Sub Rosa" by Mr. Spencer Leigh Hughes, literary notes by Mr. James Douglas.	Star Newspaper Co.
Morning Post . . .	1772	Conserva- tive and Fisc.Reform	$1d.$	Mr. J. Nicol Dunn, Mr. Andrew Lang, Mr. H. Spencer Wilkinson, and Mr. Charles Duguid on staff.	Lord Glenesk.
Sporting Life . . .	1859	Sporting.	$1d.$	—	Mr. Macfarlane.
Sportsman . . .	1865	Sporting.	$1d.$	—	Ashley & Smith, Ld.
Standard . . .	1857	Conserva- tive, and Protection.	$1d.$	Mr. H. A. Gwynne; Asst., Mr. S. H. Jeyes. Prin- cipal leader writers, Mr. Sidney Low and Mr. Richardson Evans ; special correspondent, Mr. H. J. Whigham ; war correspondent, Mr. Maxwell.	Purchased by Mr. C. A. Pearson Nov. 1904, from the Johnstone family, and now owned by company.
The Times . . .	1788	Unionist and Fisc.Reform	$3d.$	Mr. G. E. Buckle ; Manager, Mr. Moberley Bell.	The Walter family principally.

### LONDON EVENING JOURNALS.

	Date of Es- tablish- ment.	Politics.	Price.	Editor or Managing Editor.	Proprietors.
Echo . . .	1868	Liberal and Free Trade.	$\frac{1}{2}d.$	Mr. F. W. Lawrence.	Mr. F. W. Lawrence.
Evening News . . .	1881	Conserva- tive.	$\frac{1}{2}d.$	Mr. Kennedy Jones.	Evening News Co.
Evening Standard . . .	1827	Conserva- tive.	$1d.$	—	Same proprietors as <i>Standard</i> .
Globe . . .	1803	Conserva- tive and Fisc.Reform	$1d.$	Lieut. Armstrong, R.N.	Sir George Armstrong.
Pall Mall Gazette . . .	1865	Unionist.	$1d.$	Sir Douglas Straight.	Mr. W. W. Astor.

	Date of Es- tablish- ment.	Politics.	Price.	Editor or Managing Editor.	Proprietors.
St. James's Gazette	1880	Conserva- tive and Protection.	1d.	Mr. Ronald McNeill.	Dorset Publishing Co., Ltd.
Star. . . . .	1888	Liberal.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Mr. Ernest Parke.	Star Newspaper Co.
Sun . . . . .	1893	Conserva- tive and Fisc.Reform	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Mr. C. H. Jackson.	Sir George Arm- strong, Mr. W. T. Madge, and Mr. J. S. Wood.
Westminster Gazette	1893	Liberal and Free Trade.	1d.	Mr. J. A. Spender; Asst., Mr. J. Carruthers Gould; news, Mr. Alfred H. Watson. The <i>Westmin- ster Budget</i> is edited by Miss Hulda Friederichs.	Sir George Newnes, Bart.

# PRINCIPAL PROVINCIAL MORNING DAILIES.

	Date of Es- tablish- ment.	Politics and Special Features.	Price.	Editor and Principal Contributors.	Proprietors.
Belfast News Letter	1737	Conservative.	1d.	Sir A. Henderson.	Henderson & Co.
Birmingham Post .	1857	Unionist. Service of reportson hard- ware trade com- pleteand reliable.	1d.	Ed., Mr. A. H. Poultney; London corr., Mr. A. F. Robbins.	John Feeney & Co.
Daily Dispatch (Man- chester).	1900	Independent.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	—	E. Hulton & Co., Ltd.
Dundee Advertiser .	1861	Foremost Liberal Daily in Scotland.	1d.	Ed., Mr. T. Carlaw Martin, LL.D.; London corr , Mr. Willam Jeans.	Sir John Leng, M.P., principal proprietor.
East Anglian Daily Times.	1874	Liberal Independent.	1d.	—	Mr. F. W. Wilson, M.P., principal pro- prietor.
Eastern Morning News.	1864	—	1d.	—	Eastern Morning and Hull News Co., Ltd.
Freeman's Journal .	1763	National Irish journal.	1d.	Ed., Mr. Brayden.	Owned by company (Chairman, Mr. Thomas Sexton).
Glasgow Daily Re- cord and Mail.	1895	Independent.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	—	Founded and owned by members of Harmsworth family.
Glasgow Herald .	1858	Unionist.	1d.	Ed., Mr. Charles Russell, LL.D.	George Outram & Co., Ltd.
Irish Times . . .	1859	Unionist.	1d.	Ed., Mr. W. A. Locker.	Property of the Arnott family.
Liverpool Courier .	1808	Conservative.	1d.	—	Owned principally by Sir. J. A. Willox, M.P.
Liverpool Post, with which was amal- gamated the <i>Liverpool Mer- cury</i> (established 1811) in Nov.; now known as Liver- pool Post and Courier.	1855	Liberal.	1d.	Ed., Sir Edward Russell.	Owned by company, of which Mr. Jeans is managing director.
Manchester Courier	1845	Conservative.	1d.	Mr. J. Nichol Dunn is the editor elect.	Owned originally by Sowler family. Transferred to a company, which had unhappy financial history. Bought by Messrs. Harms- worth Dec. 1904.



	Date of Es- tablish- ment.	Politics and Special Features.	Price.	Editor and Principal Contributors.	Proprietors.
<b>Manchester Guardian</b>	1855	Recognised as the premier provin- cial daily. Noted throughout Lan- cashire for reports of cotton industry.	1d.	Ed., Mr. C. P. Scott, M.P.	Taylor, Garnett & Co.
<b>Newcastle Daily Chronicle.</b>	1858	—	1d.	Mr. R. Ruddock.	Owned by members of the Cowen family.
<b>Nottingham Daily Express.</b>	1860	Liberal.	1d.	—	—
<b>Nottingham Daily Guardian.</b>	1861	Conservative.	1d.	—	Forman & Sons.
<b>Scotsman.</b>	1855	Recognised as the <i>Times</i> of Scotland.	1d.	Ed., Mr. Charles A. Cooper, LL.D.	Ritchie & Co.
<b>Sheffield Daily Inde- pendent.</b>	1861	Liberal.	1d.	Mr. Derry.	Sheffield Indepen- dent Press, Ltd.
<b>Sheffield Telegraph.</b>	1854	Conservative.	1d.	—	W. C. Leng & Co.
<b>South Wales Daily News (Cardiff).</b>	1872	Liberal.	1d.	—	Duncan & Sons.
<b>Western Daily Mer- cury (Plymouth).</b>	1860	Liberal.	1d.	—	Western Newspaper Co.
<b>Western Daily Press (Bristol).</b>	1858	Liberal and Independent.	1d.	—	—
<b>Western Mail (Car- diff).</b>	1869	Conservative.	1d.	—	Western Mail, Ltd.
<b>Western Morning News (Plymouth)</b>	1860	Unionist.	1d.	Mr. Spender (manager, Mr. Ernest Croft).	Western Morning News, Ltd.
<b>Yorkshire Daily Ob- server.</b>	1834	Liberal.	1d.	London corr., Mr. Aaron Watson.	W. Byles & Son.
<b>Yorkshire Post (Leeds).</b>	1866	Conservative.	1d.	Ed., Mr. J. S. R. Phillips; Parly. corr., Mr. John Foster Fraser.	Yorkshire Conserva- tive Newspaper Co., Ltd. (Chairman, Mr. E. Beckett Faber, M.P.).

PRINCIPAL PROVINCIAL EVENING DAILIES.

	Date of Es- tablish- ment.	Politics and Principal Features.	Price.	Editor and Principal Contributors.	Proprietors.
<b>Birmingham Daily Mail</b>	1870	Unionist.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	—	John Feeney & Co.
<b>Bolton Evening News</b>	1867	Liberal.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	—	Tillotson & Sons, Ltd.
<b>Edinburgh Evening Dis- patch.</b>	1886	Liberal Unionist.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	—	Ritchie & Co.
<b>Edinburgh Evening News</b>	1873	Independent.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Ed., Mr. Hector Macpherson.	—
<b>Glasgow Evening News</b>	1878	Independent.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	—	J. M. Smith, Ltd.
<b>Leeds Daily News</b>	1872	Conservative.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	—	Leeds Daily News, Ltd.
<b>Manchester Evening News</b>	1868	Liberal.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	—	Evans & Co.
<b>North-Eastern Daily Gazette.</b>	1869	Liberal.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	—	—
<b>Northern Daily Telegraph (Blackburn).</b>	1886	Liberal.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	—	Mr. T. P. Ritzema.
<b>Staffordshire Sentinel</b>	1854	Independent.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	—	—
<b>Yorkshire Evening Post (Leeds).</b>	1866	Conservative.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	—	Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper Co., Ltd.

## PRINCIPAL LONDON WEEKLY PAPERS.

	Date of Es- tablish- ment.	Features.	Price.	Editor or Managing Editor.	Proprietors.
Academy . . .	1869	Arts and Literature.	3d.	Mr. Teignmouth Shore.	Mr. Morgan Richards.
Athenæum . . .	1828	Arts and Literature.	3d.	—	Sir Charles Dilke, M.P.
Baptist Times (incor- porates <i>Freeman</i> , established 1853) .	1899	Organ of Baptist Union.	1d.	Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A.	Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland.
Black and White .	1891	Weekly illustrated journal.	6d.	—	Owned by company.
British Weekly . .	1886	Recognised for its literary as well as its religious (Free Church) features.	1d.	Dr. Robertson Ni- coll. Miss Stod- dart ("Lorna") member of staff.	Hodder & Stoughton.
Bystander . . .	1903	Up-to-date illustrated journal.	6d.	Mr. C. Beaumont.	Proprietors of <i>Graphic</i> .
Christian World .	1859	Represents militant Nonconformity.	1d. 6d.	Mr. Herbert Clarke. Staff in- cludes Rev. J. Brierley, B.A., Miss Marianne Farningham.	James Clarke & Co.
Country Life . . .	1897	Illustrative of scenes and incidents in country life.	—	—	Sir George Newnes.
Examiner (incorpor- ates Independent and Nonconformist)	1900	Organ of Congrega- tional Churches.	1d.	Rev. W. B. Selbie, M.A.	Small company.
Field . . . . .	1853	Devoted to Sports.	6d.	Mr. John Senior.	Belongs to Cox family.
Gentlewoman . . .	1890	Illus. ladies' journal.	6d.	Mr. J. S. Wood.	Small syndicate.
Graphic . . . . .	1869	General illustrated journal.	6d.	Mr. T. Heath Joyce.	Owned by company.
Guardian . . . .	1846	Principal journal representative of Church of England.	3d.	Rev. Walter Hobhouse, M.A.	Small syndicate.
Illustrated London News . . . . .	1842	The first of the sixpenny illustrated journals.	6d.	Mr. Bruce S. Ingram.	Owned by com- pany (Chairman, Sir Wm. Ingram).
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News	1874	Illustrated journal for interests described by title.	6d.	—	Owned by company.
King and his Navy and Army . . . .	1900	—	6d.	Commander Robinson, R.N.	Sir George Newnes, Bart.
Lady's Pictorial . .	1880	Illustrated journal for ladies.	6d.	—	Same proprietors as <i>Sporting and Dramatic News</i> .
Lloyd's Weekly News	1842	Possesses largest cir- culation of popular week-end papers = 1,250,000 copies.	1d.	Mr. Thomas Catling.	Messrs. Lloyd.
M.A.P. . . . .	1898	Pleasant personal gossip.	1d.	T. P. O'Connor, M.P.	C. A. Pearson, Ld.
Methodist Recorder .	1861	Represents Conserva- tive elements in Methodism.	1d.	Rev. N. Curnock.	Owned by small company.
Methodist Times . .	1885	Represents progressive forces in Methodism.	1d.	Mr. Percy Bunt- ing; Asst., Mr. A. Page Grubb.	Methodist Times Co.
Observer . . . . .	1891	Sunday newspaper.	2d.	—	—
Onlooker . . . . .	1900	Smart gossip.	3d.	Mrs. Harcourt Williamson.	Onlooker Newspaper Co.
Outlook . . . . .	1898	Literary and political.	3d.	—	Small syndicate.
People . . . . .	1881	Sunday Conservative newspaper.	1d.	Mr. Joseph Hatton.	Sir George Arm- strong and Mr. W. T. Madge.
Punch . . . . .	1840	Chief comic and satirical journal.	3d.	Sir F.C. Burnand*	Bradbury and Agnew.

\* Principal artists and contributors to *Punch*: Messrs. Bernard Partridge, L. Raven Hill, E. T. Reed, G. D. Armour, Owen Seaman, H. W. Lucy.



	Date of Establishment.	Features.	Price.	Editor or Managing Editor.	Proprietors.
Queen. . . . .	1861	Oldest of the sixpenny journals for ladies.	6d.	—	Belongs to Cox family.
Record . . . . .	1828	Represents cultured Evangelicals in Church of England.	3d.	Rev. A. R. Buckland.	Small syndicate.
Reynolds' . . . . .	1850	Republican and democratic newspaper.	1d.	Mr. Thompson.	Mr. John Dicks.
Saturday Review . . . . .	1855	Literary and political.	6d.	—	—
Sketch . . . . .	1893	Literature of the Stage.	6d.	Mr. Keble Bell (just resigned).	Illustrated London News Ltd.
Speaker . . . . .	1890	Liberal politics and literature.	6d.	J. L. Hammond.	Small syndicate.
Spectator . . . . .	1829	Liberal Unionist Free Trade politics and literature.	6d.	Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey.	Mr. Strachey principal proprietor.
Sphere . . . . .	1900	Illustrated journal strong on literary side.	6d.	Mr. Clement Shorter.	Nineteen Hundred Publishing Co.
Sporting Times . . . . .	1865	Sporting notes. (The "Pink 'Un.")	2d.	Mr. John Corlett.	Mr. John Corlett.
Tablet. . . . .	1840	Roman Catholic news and views.	5d.	—	Formerly owned by Cardinal Vaughan.
Tatler . . . . .	1901	Illustrates smart life.	6d.	Mr. Clement Shorter.	Nineteen Hundred Publishing Co.
Times Weekly Edition	1877	Independent.	1d.	Howard A. Kennedy.	Proprietors of Times.
T.P.'s Weekly . . . . .	1902	Literary.	1d.	T. P. O'Connor M.P.	T. P. O'Connor, M.P.
Truth . . . . .	1877	Liberal politics, society news and scathing financial criticisms.	6d.	Mr. H. Labouchere, M.P.	Mr. H. Labouchere.
Vanity Fair . . . . .	1868	Famous for its cartoons.	6d.	Mr. B. Fletcher Robinson.	—
World. . . . .	1874	Society news and literary and political notes.	6d.	—	The Yates family.

**New Guinea, or Papua.** An island lying directly N. of Australia, and after Australia the largest island in the world. It is about 1490 miles from E. to W., with a breadth at centre of 430 miles. The area is now computed to be 234,768 sq. m. The British territory comprises the south-eastern part of the island and neighbouring island groups. See BRITISH EMPIRE, p. 92. The German territory is known as Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, and lies to the north of the British territory. See GERMANY (Colonies), p. 241.—Dutch New Guinea lies to the west of the British territory. See NETHERLANDS (Colonies), p. 404.

**New Hebrides.** A long chain of volcanic islands in western Polynesia, lying W. of Fiji and N.E. of New Caledonia. Area about 3000 sq. m.; pop. about 100,000. The larger number of the natives are still cannibals. Under the Anglo-French Convention of Nov. 16th, '87, and the Agreement of June 26th, '88, they are, for the protection of life and property, placed under a joint commission of French and English naval officers on Pacific stations. There are many British and French settlers in the islands, and both Protestant and Roman Catholic missions. The French settlers are accused by the British, on the spot and in Australasia, of endeavouring to establish French predominance by purchasing land from the natives, and paying for it in arms and spirits, the British being prohibited by their own laws from importing either arms or alcohol. The Joint Commission have no

power, under the Convention and Agreement, to deal with such importations, or with the acquisition of land. Australia and the British settlers therefore demand the immediate establishment of a Land Court, to deal with all disputes about land and to keep a record of titles, the appointment of a British Resident, and the equalisation of the trading conditions as to the importation of arms, alcohol, etc. By the Anglo-French Agreement of April 8th, 1904, the two Governments agreed to draw up in concert an arrangement which, without involving any modification of the political *status quo*, should put an end to the difficulties arising from the absence of jurisdiction over the natives of the New Hebrides. They agreed to appoint a Commission to settle the disputes of their respective nationals in the said islands with regard to landed property. The competency of this Commission and its rules of procedure are to form the subject of a preliminary agreement between the two Governments. See p. 93 for High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

## NICARAGUA.

Nicaragua is a Central American republic, bounded on the N. by Honduras, S. by Costa Rica, W. by the Pacific, and E. by the Caribbean Sea. The Constitution of '94, as amended in Dec. '96, vests the executive in a President elected for four years, and the legislative in a

Congress of one House, containing 40 members elected by universal suffrage for two years. There is religious liberty, and primary instruction is free and compulsory. **Army** about 2000, besides a reserve and militia. The culture of the land is improving, coffee, bananas, and rubber plantations showing good returns. German capital is largely invested in coffee estates. Some mining is also done by British and American companies. **Imports**: cotton and woollen goods, flour, wines and spirits, drugs, hardware, provisions, etc. **Exports**: coffee, gold, rubber, mahogany and wainut, hides, and cattle.

**Area**, 49,500 sq. m.; **pop.** 500,000, consisting mainly of Indians and mixed races, with very few Europeans. The capital is **Managua** (pop. 30,000). Leon has a population of 45,000, and Granada of 25,000. **Revenue**, 1901, about £500,000; **expenditure** about £483,500; **imports**, 1902, £254,637; **exports**, £609,365. **Foreign debt**, 1903, £264,665.

**President**, Señor Don José Santos Zelaya (re-elected 1901 for the term 1902-6).

**British Minister** (at Guatemala), *Charge d'Affaires*, H. W. Harrison, C.M.G.

**British Consuls**: at Greytown, Herbert F. Bingham; at Granada, W. J. Chambers; at Managua, C. E. Nicol.

**Minister to Great Britain**, Señor Don Crisanto Medina, 1, York Place, Portman Square, W.

**Nicoll, W. Robertson, LL.D.**, was b. Oct. 10th, 1851, at the Free Church manse, Auchindoir, Aberdeenshire. He studied first at the University of Aberdeen, graduating M.A. in '70; next at the Free Church College, Aberdeen, until '74, when he was ordained minister of the Free Church, Duftown, from which in '77 he was transferred to the Free Church, Kelso. In succession to Dr. S. Cox, he became editor of the *Expositor* in '84. In the following year ill-health compelled him to give up public speaking. In Nov. '86 he came to London, and started the *British Weekly*, which has been instrumental, to a remarkable extent, in introducing new writers to the reading world, and which took such a prominent part in the agitation over the Education Bill in 1902, and in the Passive Resistance Movement in 1903. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Aberdeen University in '90. He was married to Miss Katherine Pollard in '97. Dr. Nicoll is the author of many theological works, in addition to a "Life of James Macdonell, of the *Times*" ('89), a "Memoir of Professor Elmslie" ('90), and has been engaged for a long time on "The Victorian Era of English Literature: a Biographical and Critical History." He has projected and edited "The Expositor's Greek Testament," "The Expositor's Bible," "The Theological Educator," "The Clerical Library," "The Household Library of Exposition," etc. He is also joint editor of "Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century," of which two volumes appeared in '95 and '96, has edited an edition of Charlotte Brontë's works, and published "Letters on Life by Claudius Clear." In Oct. '91 he commenced the *Bookman*, a monthly literary journal, which was quickly recognised to be of high literary merit; in '93 the *Woman at Home*, which he had a large share in founding, began its career; in '98 he undertook the editorship of the *Christian Budget*, and in 1900 yet another publication under his auspices was issued—the *British Monthly*.

## NOBEL PRIZES.

The Nobel Foundation is based upon the will of Dr. Alfred Bernhard Nobel, the Swedish engineer and chemist, and inventor of dynamite, who died in 1896, and left part of his great fortune to constitute a fund, the interest of which he directed to be awarded annually in prizes to those persons who shall have contributed most materially to benefit mankind during the preceding year. There are five prizes, each worth about £8000, to be awarded for the most important discoveries or improvements in (1) Physics, (2) Chemistry, and (3) Physiology or Medicine; for (4) the most distinguished work of an idealistic tendency in the field of literature, and (5) for the best effort towards the fraternity of nations and the promotion of peace. The Swedish Academy of Sciences, Stockholm, awards the Physics and Chemistry Prizes; the Caroline Medical Institute, Stockholm, awards the Prize for Physiology or Medicine; the Swedish Academy in Stockholm awards the Literature Prize; and the Peace Prize (which can be granted to an institution or an association, and not only to an individual), is awarded by a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Storting. No consideration is paid to the nationality of the candidates, but it is essential that every candidate shall be proposed in writing by some qualified representative of science, literature, etc., in the chief countries of the civilised world, such proposals to reach the Committee before the 1st of February in each year, the awards being made on the following 10th of December. There is an **English Nobel Prize Committee**, of which Lord Avebury is chairman and Mr. G. Herbert Thring secretary. The Nobel Foundation is represented by a **Board of Control** at Stockholm, consisting of five members with a president appointed by the King of Sweden and Norway. Nobel Institutes are to be established in each of the five departments, to carry out scientific investigations as to the value of the discoveries and improvements, and to promote the other objects of the Foundation.

The prizes have been awarded thus:—

### Peace—

- 1901. MM. Dunant and Passy.
- 1902. MM. Ducommun and Gobat (Switzerland).
- 1903. Mr. W. R. Cremer, M.P.
- 1904. The Institute of International Law (g.v.).

### Medicine—

- 1901. Dr. Behring, of Marburg.
- 1902. Major Ronald Ross, of Liverpool.
- 1903. Prof. Finsen, of Copenhagen.
- 1904. M. Pavloff, of St. Petersburg.

### Chemistry—

- 1901. Prof. J. H. van't Hoff, Berlin.
- 1902. Prof. Emil Fischer, Berlin.
- 1903. Prof. Arrhenius, Stockholm.
- 1904. Sir William Ramsay, London.

### Physics—

- 1901. Prof. Röntgen.
- 1902. Profs. Lorentz and Zeeman, Holland.
- 1903. Prof. Becquerel and Zeeman and Mme. Curie.
- 1904. Lord Rayleigh.

### Literature—

- 1901. M. Sully Prudhomme.
- 1902. Prof. Mommsen.
- 1903. M. Björnson.
- 1904. M. Mistral and Don José Echegaray.

All information can be obtained from Nobelstiftelsen, Stockholm; or, as to the Peace prize,



from the Comité Nobel Norvégien, Victoria Terrasse, 7, III., Christiania.

**Nordau, Max Simon**, was b. July 29th, '49, at Buda-Pesth, but is a Prussian subject and a citizen of the German Empire. He received his university education at Buda-Pesth, Berlin, and Paris, obtained the degree of M.D., travelled all over Europe, and has been settled in Paris since '80. He was co-founder and for many years Vice-President of the Association Littéraire et Artistique Internationale, Paris; a member of the Hellenic National Academy, Athens; and first vice-president of the Zionist (see JEWS) Congresses at Bale, '97, '98, '99, 1901, 1903, and London 1900. His first book on Paris appeared in '78; and has been followed by a great many others, among which more especially two in English translation,

"Conventional Lies of the Children of Culture," '83, and "Degeneration," '93, were much criticised and led to considerable discussions. They were followed by "The Drones must die," '99. He has also published in Italian and French. His newest work is "Zeitgenössische Franzosen" (French contemporaries).

**Nurses, Royal British Association of**, is a professional organisation of trained nurses, with a membership of nearly 3000. Its objects are to improve the status of the nursing profession, to establish a Register of Trained Nurses, and to carry out benevolent schemes for the advantage of members. **Secretary**, Annie J. Hobbs. **Club Rooms**, Library, and **Offices**: 10, Orchard Street, London, W.

## OBITUARY, 1904.

The following classified list of notable persons deceased during the year will explain itself, though it may be mentioned that, wherever it has been possible to obtain them, the date of decease has been given in parentheses at the end of each paragraph, and the age in italic figures.

### ROYALTY AND RULERS.

**Anhalt**, Duke of (Jan. 24), 72  
**Cambridge**, H.R.H. George William Frederick Charles, 2nd Duke of, K.G., P.C., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.H., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., and C.V.O. (creat. 1801), grandson to George III. and first cousin to Queen Victoria. Field-Marshal and Commander-in-Chief till '95 (March 17), 85  
**Hanover**, Mary, Princess of, sister of the Duke of Cumberland (June 4), 53  
**Isabella II.**, Queen of Spain '33-'68 (April 9), 73  
**Korea**, Crown Princess of (Nov. 5)  
**Leiningen**, Admiral H.S.H. Prince of, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., retired in '95; 1st cousin to H.M. King Edward (April 5), 73  
**Lippe-Detmold**, Count Ernst of Lippe-Biesterfeld, Regent of (Sept. 26th), 61  
**Mecklenburg-Strelitz**, Frederick William, Grand Duke of, K.G., D.C.L. (May 30), 84  
**Murad V.**, ex-Sultan of Turkey (Aug. 29), 63  
**Saxe-Coburg Gotha**, Princess Alexandrine, Dowager Duchess of, aunt of King Edward VII. (Dec. 20), 84  
**Saxony**, George, King of (Oct. 15), 72

### PEERS.

**Alington**, Henry G. Sturt, 1st Baron, M.P. Dorchester and Dorset '47-'76 (Feb. 17), 78  
**Braybrooke**, The Rev. Latimer Neville, 6th Lord, Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge, '53-1904; Rector of Heydon and Little Chishall, Essex, '51-1902 (Jan. 12), 76  
**Bridport**, Alexander Nelson Hood, 1st Viscount; retired from Armp with rank of General '81; Equerry to H.M. Queen Victoria '58-'84 (June 4), 89  
**Clinton**, Charles H. R. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, 20th Lord, M.P. North Devon '57-'66, Charity Commissioner '74-'80 (March 29), 69

**Cork and Orrery**, Richard Edmund St. Lawrence Boyle, K.P., 6th Earl of (June 22), 75  
**Devon**, Rev. Henry H. Courteney, 13th Earl of (Jan. 29), 92  
**Donegal**, George A. H. Chichester, 5th Marquis of (May 13), 81  
**Graves**, Clarence E., 4th Lord (Jan. 29), 56.  
**Hardwicke**, Albert Edward P. H. Yorke, 6th Earl of, Under-Secretary for India (Nov. 29), 37  
**Harlech**, William R. Ormsby-Gore, 2nd Baron (June 26), 85  
**Hastings**, George Manners Astley, 12th Lord (Sept. 18), 47  
**Hobhouse**, Arthur, 1st Lord (Dec. 6), 55  
**Melville**, Henry, 5th Viscount (Nov. 3), 69  
**Northbrook**, Thomas George Baring, 1st Earl; P.C., G.C.S.I., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.; Gov.-General India, '72-6; First Lord Admiralty, '82-5 (Nov. 15), 78  
**Powerscourt**, Mervyn Edward Wingfield, 7th Viscount and 1st Baron, K.P., P.C. Ireland (June 5), 68  
**Ravensthorpe**, Athole Charles J. Liddell, 3rd Earl of (Feb. 7), 71  
**Ridley**, Matthew White, 1st Viscount; M.P. North Northumberland and Blackpool, '68-1900; made a Viscount 1900; Financial Secretary to Treasury, '85-6; Home Secretary '95-1900 (Nov. 27), 62  
**Sandys**, Augustus F. A. S., 4th Baron (July 26), 64  
**Shand**, Alexander Burns, 1st Baron, 75  
**Strathmore**, Claude Bowes-Lyon, 13th Earl of (Feb. 16), 80  
**Tollmache**, Wilbraham F., 2nd Lord (Dec. 17), 72  
**Wynford**, George, 5th Baron (Oct. 27), 65

### BARONETS.

**Barlow**, Sir Richard W., 4th Bart., late Madras Civil Service (Aug. 10), 68  
**Bell**, Sir Isaac Lowthian, Bart., LL.D.; iron-master and metallurgist (Dec. 20), 83  
**Brocklehurst**, Sir Philip L., 1st Bart. (May 10), 77  
**Brooke-Pechell**, Sir Samuel George, 6th Bart. (Feb. 9), 53  
**Burrows**, Sir Frederic A., 2nd Bart (Nov. 9), 58  
**Cholmeley**, Sir Hugh A. H., 3rd Bart., (Feb. 14), 64

Cochrane, Sir Henry, 1st Bart. of Woodbrook, Bray (Sept. 11), 67  
 Codrington, Sir W. M. J., 5th Bart. (March 1), 75  
 Croft, Sir J. F., 2nd Bart. (May 24), 76  
 De Vere, Sir Stephen E., 4th and last Bart. (Nov. 10), 92  
 Dundas, Sir Sidney James, 3rd Bart. of Dunira, Perthshire (Sept. 24), 55  
 Elliot, Sir George, of Norwich, 3rd Bart. (Oct. 14), 37  
 FitzWygram, Lieut.-General Sir Frederick, 4th Bart., formerly Inspector-General of Cavalry and M.P. Fareham Div. of Hants, '85-1900 (Dec. 10), 71  
 Forster, Sir Robert, 4th Bart. (Jan. 22), 76  
 Halkett, Sir P. Arthur, 8th Bart. of Pitferrane (March 8), 69  
 Hoare, Sir Joseph W. O'Bryen, 5th Bart. (April 30), 75  
 Hunt, Sir F. Seager, 1st Bart., M.P. Marylebone '85-95, Maidstone '95-98 (Jan. 21), 65  
 Malet, Sir Henry C. E., Bart. (Jan. 12), 69  
 Meredyth, Captain Sir E. H. J., 10th Bart., Military Knight (Oct. 8), 76  
 Moon, Rev. Sir E. Graham, 2nd Bart. (Feb. 21), 78  
 Murray, Sir W. R., 12th Bart. (Jan. 21), 63  
 Musgrave, Sir James, 1st Bart. (Feb. 22), 74.  
 Paston-Cooper, Sir Astley P., 3rd Bart., of Gadebridge (Oct. 20), 80  
 Salt, Sir Thomas, 1st Bart., M.P. Stafford '59-85, '86-92 (April 8), 73  
 Sinclair-Lockhart, Major-Gen. Sir Graeme A., C.B., 10th Bart. (March 20), 83  
 Steel, Sir James, Bart., of Edinburgh (Sept. 4), 74  
 Style, Sir William H. M., 9th Bart. (Jan. 31), 77  
 Thompson, Sir Thomas R., 3rd Bart. (Sept. 4), 52  
 Usher, Sir John, 1st Bart. (March 23), 77  
 Watson, Sir Wager J., 4th Bart. of Fulmer (Sept. 30), 68  
 Williams, Sir W. Grenville, 4th Bart., Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons of North Wales (Aug. 29), 60

#### M.P.s AND EX-M.P.s.

Charrington, Spencer, M.P. Mile End Div. Tower Hamlets since '85 (Dec. 11), 86  
 Finch-Hatton, Hon. Harold H. C., M.P. for Newark '95-98 (May 16), 48  
 Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Sir William Vernon, M.P. for Oxford City '68-80, Derby '85-95; Monmouthshire, West, '95-1904; Q.C. '66; Whewell Professor of International Law, Camb., '69; Solicitor-General '73-4; Secretary of State for the Home Department '80-85; Chancellor of the Exchequer '86 and '92-5. His '94 Budget considerably extended the application of the principle of graduation to the Income Tax and reformed the Death Duties. Retired from the Leadership of the Liberal Opposition in the Commons during the Recess '98, Under the *nom de plume* of "Historicus" he wrote to the *Times* the well-known letters on International Law. P.C. and LL.D. (Oct. 1), 76  
 Hughes, Col. Sir Edwin, M.P. for Woolwich '85-1902 (Sept. 15), 72  
 Johnstone, J. Heywood, Conservative M.P. for Sussex, Horsham Div., '93-1904 (Oct. 10), 64  
 Leamy, Edmund, M.P. N. Kildare, 1900-5, and for other constituencies previously (Dec. 10), 56

Lowther, James, M.P. for Isle of Thanet Div. of Kent '88-1902, and formerly for York and N. Lancashire. One of the oldest members of the Jockey Club (Sept. 12), 63  
 McCann, James, M.P. St. Stephen's Green Div., Dublin (Feb. 16).  
 McGovern, Thomas, M.P. West Cavan 1900-4 (April 6), 53  
 Pickard, Benjamin, M.P. Yorks (Normanton Div. West Riding) '85-1903; Sec. Yorkshire Miners' Association (Feb. 3), 62  
 Rattigan, Sir William, K.C., M.P. N.E. Lanark (July 4), 62  
 Thynne, Lord Henry F., M.P. S. Wilts '59-85 (Jan. 28), 72  
 Williams, Rt. Hon. J. Powell, M.P. S. Birmingham '85-1904, formerly in General Post Office; ex-Hon. Sec. National Liberal Federation; L.U. since '85; Financial Sec. War Office '95-1900, P.C. (Feb. 7), 64  
 Wingfield-Digby, J. K., M.P. North Dorset, '92-1904, and previously for Mid Somerset (Dec. 25), 45

#### DIPLOMATIC AND OFFICIAL.

à Beckett, Sir Albert, late Assistant Accountant-General of the Army (Sept. 11), 64.  
 Biddulph, General Sir Michael R. A., G.C.B., Gentleman Usher of Black Rod (July 23), 81  
 Brady, Sir Thomas F., of Dublin; Inspector of Irish Fisheries, '60-91 (Sept. 21), 80  
 Foster, Sir Clement Le Neve, H.M. Inspector of Mines till 1901 (April 19), 63  
 Harris, Sir James C., K.C.V.O.; long British Consul at Nice (Nov. 10), 73  
 Loftus, Lord Augustus W. F. S., G.C.B., formerly Ambassador at Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, and Governor of New South Wales (March 7), 86  
 MacDonell, Sir Hugh G., G.C.M.G., C.B., formerly H.M. Minister to Brazil, Denmark, and Portugal (Jan. 25), 72  
 Murray, Sir Herbert H., K.C.B., Governor of Newfoundland '95-98, Chairman of the Board of Customs '90-94 (March 11), 74  
 Palgrave, Sir Reginald F. D., K.C.B., Clerk of the House of Commons '86-1900 (July 13), 75  
 Scott, Sir John, K.C.M.G., Judicial Adviser to the Khedive till '98, and then Deputy-Judge Advocate General (March 1), 62  
 Sendall, Sir Walter, G.C.M.G., formerly Governor Windward Islands, Cyprus, British Guiana, etc. (March 26), 71  
 Stephenson, Sir Augustus F. W. K., K.C.B., K.C., Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies '70-75, Solicitor to the Treasury '75-94, Director of Public Prosecutions '84-94, and Queen's Proctor '76-94 (Sept. 26), 77  
 Stewart, T. A., LL.D., H.M. Senior Chief Strong, S. Arthur, Librarian to the House of Lords (Jan. 18), 40  
 Thornton, Edward, British Minister to the Central American Republics (Aug. 27), 48  
 Inspector of Schools in Scotland (Sept. 26).  
 Walter, Captain Sir Edward, K.C.B., Founder of the Corps of Commissionaires (Feb. 26), 80  
 Woods, Sir Albert, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.S.A., Garter King of Arms (Jan. 7), 87

#### MILITARY AND NAVAL.

Boys, Admiral Henry (March 16), 83  
 Burton, General Sir Fowler, Col. Queen's Own (Royal West Kent) Regiment (April 2), 82  
 Cardale, Admiral C. S. (retired), (June 1), 63



**Chilly**, General Walter T., of the Indian Army (Dec. 5), 78  
**Church**, Admiral E. J., retired 1900 (April 18), 62  
**Courtenay**, Vice-Admiral R. W. (May 4), 83  
**Dickson**, General Sir Collingwood, V.C., G.C.B., senior colonel commanding Royal Regiment of Artillery (Nov. 28), 87  
**Domville**, Rear-Admiral Sir W. C. H., C.B., 4th Bart. (April 22), 54  
**Elrington**, General F. R., C.B., Colonel Commandant Rifle Brigade (Feb. 19), 84  
**Ewart**, General Sir John A., K.C.B., Colonel Princess Louise's (Argyle and Sutherland) Highlanders (June 18), 83  
**Fielding**, General the Hon. Sir Percy R. B., Colonel Suffolk Regiment (Jan. 9), 76  
**Grant**, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert, G.C.B. (Jan. 8), 66  
**Haran**, T. J., R.N., Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets (April 10), 74  
**Howlett**, General Sir Arthur, K.C.B. (July 31), 84  
**Hughes**, Major-Gen. Sir R. J., late commanding 88th and 63rd Regiments (April 19), 83  
**Keatinge**, General Richard H., V.C., C.S.I. (May 25), 79  
**Keppel**, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry, G.C.B., O.M. (Jan. 17), 94  
**Lewis**, General C. A., Col. North Staffordshire Regiment (Jan. 30), 96  
**Low**, General Sir Alexander, K.C.B., Colonel 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars (July 8), 87  
**McArthur**, General Charles, R.M.L.I. (Aug. 21), 80  
**McMahon**, Lieut.-Gen., F.R.S., F.G.S. (Feb. 21), 73  
**McNeill**, Major-Gen. Sir John, V.C., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Extra Equerry to the King (May 25), 78  
**Maguire**, Lieut.-Col. J. T., a Military Knight of Windsor (Jan. 11), 84  
**Maitland**, Rear-Admiral Horatio L. A. L. (March 29), 69  
**May**, Rear-Admiral H. J., C.B., Captain Roya Naval College, Greenwich (April 24), 51  
**Molyneux**, Admiral Sir R. H. More, G.C.B. (Feb. 29), 65  
**Morice**, Captain Sir George, R.N., K.C.M.G., (retired) (Feb. 7), 66  
**Norman**, Field-Marshal Sir Henry, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.; Governor of Chelsea Hospital; formerly Military Member of the Viceroy of India's Council, Governor of Jamaica, and of Queensland (Oct. 26), 77  
**Ommauney**, Admiral Sir Erasmus, K.C.B., F.R.S. (Dec. 21), 90  
**Palmer**, General Sir Arthur Power, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief in India 1900-'02 (Feb. 28), 63  
**Parker**, Admiral George (Aug. 31), 76  
**Rolland**, Vice-Admiral W. Rae, C.B. (Aug. 28), 87  
**Russell**, General Sir E. Lechmere, K.C.S.I. (Jan. ), 86  
**Shute**, General Sir Charles Cameron, Colonel 6th Inniskilling Dragoons (April 30), 88  
**Smith**, Captain T. Hawkins, R.N., navigating officer of the *Victoria* when she went down in '93 (July 24), 59  
**Smith**, Vice-Admiral T. E. (Sept. 7), 76  
**Snow**, General T. Rochfort, late Bengal Cavalry (Nov. 11), 83  
**Stevens**, General Henry B., late Indian Army (Sept. 5), 79  
**Steward**, Lieut.-General C. S., late Madras Cavalry (May 2), 67

**Stewart**, General Sir R. Campbell, K.C.B.; late Madras Cavalry (Dec. 14)  
**Strangways**, General George (Dec. 2), 83  
**Sullivan**, Admiral George L. (July 3)  
**Taylor**, General Sir Richard, G.C.B. (Dec. 6), 85  
**Vansittart**, Vice-Admiral E. W., C.B. (Oct. 19), 86  
**Vesey**, Rear-Admiral Charles (retired) (Feb. 18), 80  
 Colonel 104th Wellesley's Rifles (Aug. 5), 76.  
**Williams**, Lieut.-General Owen (Oct. 2), 68  
**Wood**, General Sir Henry H. A., K.C.B., Hon.  
**Woolcombe**, Vice-Admiral A. B. (Feb. 14), 72

## CLERGY AND MINISTERS.

**Ainger**, Rev. Canon Alfred, M.A., Master of the Temple since '94; editor of Charles Lamb's works, and author of lives of Lamb, Tennyson, Crabbe, etc. (Feb. 8), 66  
**Bernard**, Rev. T. D., Chancellor of Wells Cathedral (Dec. 7), 89  
**Buick**, Rev. Dr., ex-Moderator of the Irish Presbyterian Church (May 2)  
**Burnside**, Rev. Canon F., Rector of Hertingfordbury, hon. editor "Church of England Year Book" (June 15), 61  
**Carlisle**, Rt. Rev. J. W. Bardsley, D.D., 60th Bishop of Bishop Sodor and Man '87-'91 and translated to Carlisle in '91 (Sept. 14), 69  
**Coffey**, Most Rev. J., D.D., R.C. Bishop of Kerry (April 14)  
**Davidson**, Rev. J. Thain, D.D., of Ealing, Presbyterian minister (Nov. 7), 71  
**Day**, Rt. Rev. Maurice, D.D., sometime Bishop of Cashel (Dec. 13), 88  
**Edwards**, Rev. D., D.D., Welsh Baptist Minister (Feb. 3), 81  
**Haddfield**, The Most Rev. Octavius, formerly Bishop of Wellington and Primate of New Zealand (Dec. 11), 90  
**Hobhouse**, Rt. Rev. E., D.D., formerly Bishop of Nelson, N.Z. (April 20), 87  
**Hodson**, Prebendary G. H., Vicar of Enfield and Rural Dean (July 24), 86  
**Hole**, Very Rev. Samuel Reynolds, D.D., Dean of Rochester, author of "Book about Roses," "Book about the Garden," "Memories," etc. (Aug. 27), 84  
**Hughes-Games**, Rev. Joshua, D.C.L., Vicar of Holy Trinity, Hull, Principal King William's College, Isle of Man, '66-'86, Archdeacon of Man '86-'94 (March 25), 73  
**Lovett**, Rev. Richard, M.A., Sec. Religious Tract Society (Dec. 29), 53  
**Mackennal**, Rev. Alexander, B.A., D.D., ex-Chairman Congregational Union of England and Wales, minister of the Congregational Church at Bowden, near Manchester, '77-1904, author of "The Story of the English Separatists," "Sketches in the Evolution of English Congregationalism," etc. (June 23), 69  
**Melville**, Rev. David, former Canon and sub-Dean of Worcester Cathedral (March 10), 91  
**Mitchell**, Rev. J. Murray, LL.D., Free Church of Scotland missionary in India and minister in Calcutta, and afterwards at Nice (Dec.), 90  
**Perowne**, Rt. Rev. J. J. Stewart, D.D., Vice-President St. David's College, Lampeter, '62-'72; Hulsean Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, '75; Dean of Peterborough, '78; Bishop of Worcester, '90-1901; editor of the Cambridge Bible and of the Cambridge Greek Testament for Schools (Nov. 6), 81  
**Randles**, Rev. Marshall, D.D., ex-President Wesleyan Conference (July 4), 78

- Richardson, Ven. John, D.D., Archdeacon of Southwark (March 19), 86  
 Shaw, Rev. W. F., D.D., Vicar of Eastry, '67-'90; antiquary and author of commentaries and Church manuals (Nov. 21), 65  
 Southwell, Rt. Rev. Dr. Ridding, late Bishop of, formerly Headmaster Winchester College, appointed Bishop of Southwell '84 and resigned July 29th, 1904 (Aug. 30), 76

## LEGAL.

- Bayly, Captain E. H., R.N., (Aug. 2), 54  
 Byrne, Sir E. W., M.P. Walthamstow '92-'97, and Judge of the Chancery Division '97-1904 (April 4), 59  
 Charley, Sir William T., K.C., D.C.L., V.D., Common Serjeant of the City of London '78-'92 (July 8), 71  
 Clifford, Frederick, K.C., and long a member of the *Times* staff (Dec. 30), 76  
 Everitt, F. W. E., K.C. (March 9), 73  
 Fleming, Charles J., K.C. (Dec. 25), 63  
 Forbes, John, K.C., Recorder of Hull since '87 (March 18), 65  
 Hopwood, Chas. H., K.C., Recorder of Liverpool (Oct. 14), 75  
 Inderwick, F. A., K.C. (Aug. 16), 68  
 MacDermot, The, K.C. (Feb. 6), 70  
 Macrory, Edmund, K.C. (April 18), 72  
 Morris, W. O'Connor, County Court Judge of Roscommon and Sligo, author of "Ireland 1798-1898," etc. (Aug. 3), 79  
 Robarts, Charles H., sometime City Remembrancer, also Chief Judge in the Turk's and Caicos Isles (Aug. 1), 64  
 Shand, Alexander Burns, 1st Lord, member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Judge of Court of Session '72-'90 (March 6), 75  
 Warry, George Deedes, K.C., Recorder of Portsmouth (May 4), 72  
 Wright, Sir Robert Samuel, Judge of the King's Bench Division, editor of "Golden Treasury of Ancient Greek Poetry" and "Golden Treasury of Greek Prose" (Aug. 13), 65

## MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

- Allingham, Herbert W., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Household of H.M. the King (Nov. 4), 42  
 Bacon, Rev. J. M., F.R.A.S., aeronaut and scientist (Dec. 25), 58  
 Banks, Sir W. Mitchell, M.D., F.R.C.S. Eng., of Liverpool (Aug. 9), 62  
 Bateman, Sir Frederic, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng., of Norwich (Aug. 10), 80  
 Everett, Joseph D., M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Nat. Philosophy at Queen's College, Belfast, '67-'97 (Aug. 10), 73  
 Gilbert-Smith, Thomas, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng., F.R.C.P. Lond., Physician of the London Hospital, etc. (Aug. 3), 56  
 Jameson, Surgeon-General James, C.B., Director-General Army Medical Service '96-1901 (Sept. 13), 67  
 Macleod, W., C.B., R.N., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets (retired) (Feb. 7), 84  
 McClean, Frank, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., M.I.C.E., engineer and astronomer (Nov. 8), 66  
 McKeown, W. A., M.D., the oculist of Newcastle, Ireland (July 9).  
 Meldon, Austin, M.D. of Dublin, ex-President R.C.P. Ireland, and Irish Medical Association (April 28), 60

- Poore, George Vivian, M.D., F.R.C.P., Consulting Physician to University College Hospital (Nov. 23)  
 Roberts, Isaac, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.R.A.S., astronomer and stellar photographer (July 17), 75  
 Sieveking, Sir Edward, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the King (Feb. 24), 87  
 Simon, Sir John, K.C.B., formerly Medical Officer of Health to the City of London and to the Privy Council, author of "English Sanitary Institutions," etc. (July 23), 87  
 Smyly, Sir Philip C., M.D., F.R.C.S. (retired) (April 8), 66  
 Thompson, Sir Henry, F.R.C.S., the distinguished surgeon; Emeritus Professor of Clinical Surgery at University College Hospital; artist; President of the Cremation Society (April 18), 83  
 Turner, James Smith, M.R.C.S., L.D.S. (Feb. 22), 71  
 Williamson, A. W., F.R.S., Professor of Practical Chemistry, University College, London, '49-'87 (May 6), 80

## LITERARY AND SCHOLASTIC.

- Adams, W. Davenport, journalist and dramatic critic (July 27), 53  
 Allman, G. J., LL.D., F.R.S., for over 40 years Professor of Mathematics in Queen's College, Galway (May 11), 80  
 Arnold, Sir Edwin, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., author of "The Light of Asia," etc. (March 24), 71  
 Bishop, Mrs. Isabella, traveller, and author of "An Englishwoman in America," "Unbeaten Tracks in Japan," etc. (Oct. 7), 71  
 Capper, Samuel J., author of "Wanderings in War Time," etc. (April 8), 64  
 Collier, W. F., LL.D., of Belfast, author of histories of Great Britain, Ireland, Rome, Greece, etc. (Nov. 25), 73  
 Colt, E. W., H.M. Inspector of Schools (Dec. 29), 59  
 Daniel, Rev. Canon Evan, Vicar of Horsham, Principal St. John's Training College, Battersea '66-'94 (May 27), 66  
 Dilke, Lady (formerly Mrs. Mark Pattison), author of a biography of Lord Leighton, "The Shrine of Death," "The Shrine of Love," etc. (Oct. 24), 64  
 Fowler, Thomas, D.D., President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, '81-1904, Vice-Chancellor '99-1901 (Nov. 20), 72  
 Gurney, Rev. H. P., M.A., Hon. D.C.L., Principal of the Durham College of Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne (Aug. 13), 57  
 Hayman, Rev. Henry, D.D., Headmaster of Cheltenham '59-68, and of Rugby '69-'74, Rector of Aldringham, and Hon. Canon of Carlisle (July 11), 81  
 Hodder, Edwin, author of "Life of the 7th Earl of Shaftesbury," etc. (March 1), 66  
 Lynch, Miss Hannah, novelist and essayist (Jan. 14)  
 MacColl, Norman, editor of the *Athenæum* '69-1901 (Dec. 15), 61  
 Murray, A. S., Hon. LL.D., Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities British Museum since '86; Fellow British Academy, F.S.A., etc. (March 5), 63  
 Powell, Frederick York, LL.D., Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford (May 8), 54  
 Richardson, Rev. George, late 2nd master of Winchester College (Jan. 15),



**Routledge**, Canon C. F., H.M. Inspector of Schools '64-1901 (Nov. 2), 65  
**Salmon**, Rev. George, D.D., Provost of Trinity College, Dublin (Jan. 22), 84  
**Salmoné**, Habib Anthony, Professor of Arabic at King's College, London; author of an "Arabic-English Lexicon" (Oct 23), 44  
**Sergeant**, Adeline, the novelist (Dec. 5), 53  
**Smiles**, Samuel, LL.D., formerly editor *Leeds Times*, Secretary S.E. Railway '54-'66, author of "Life of George Stephenson" and other lives, of "Self-Help," etc., etc. (April 16), 91.  
**Stephen**, Sir Leslie, K.C.B., Litt.D., LL.D., author of "The Playground of Europe," "An Agnostic's Apology," "Hours in a Library," formerly editor *Cornhill Magazine*, and of the "Dictionary of National Biography" (Feb. 22), 71  
**Sturges**, Julian Russell, novelist and opera librettist (April 13), 55  
**Thorley**, George E., late Warden of Wadham College (April 21)  
**Watson**, Rev. Albert, M.A., Fellow, and formerly Principal, of Brasenose Coll. (Nov. 21)  
**Williams**, Charles, journalist and war correspondent (Feb. 9), 65

### ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

**Archer**, James. R.S.A. (Sept. 3), 82  
**Barrett**, Wilson, the actor and dramatic author (July 22), 58  
**Campbell**, Herbert (Herbert Edward Storey), the comedian (July 19), 61  
**Chappell**, S. Arthur, founder of the Popular Concerts (Dec. 21), 78  
**Cooper**, James Davis, wood engraver (Feb. 29), 81  
**Dvorak**, Antonin, the Bohemian composer (May 1), 62  
**Farren**, Nellie (Mrs. Robert Soutar), the great burlesque actress (April 28)  
**Furse**, C. W., A.R.A. (Oct. 17), 36  
**Goodall**, F., R.A., (July 28), 82  
**Hiles**, Henry, Mus.Doc., director Virgil Clavier School (Oct. 20), 78  
**Hollingshead**, John, journalist and theatrical manager (Oct. 10), 78  
**Hunter**, Colin, A.R.A. (Sept. 24), 63  
**Nicol**, Erskine, A.R.A., R.S.A. (March 8), 78  
**Pearce**, Stephen, artist (Jan. 31), 84  
**Prinsep**, Valentine Cameron, R.A. (Nov. 11), 66  
**Sandys**, Frederick, painter (June 25), 72  
**Scott**, Clement, journalist and dramatic critic of the *Daily Telegraph* for many years (June 25), 64  
**Severn**, Walter, painter and president Dudley Gallery Art Society (Sept. 22), 74  
**Snell**, Henry Saxon, F.R.I.B.A. (Jan. 10), 74  
**Sterling**, Antoinette (Jan. 10), 53  
**Stevenson**, D. W., R.S.A., sculptor (March 18), 62  
**Watts**, George Frederick, O.M., R.A. (retired). His paintings of ideal subjects, such as "Love and Death," "Hope," "Orpheus and Eurydice," have justly given him a world-wide fame (July 1), 87

### COLONIAL AND INDIAN.

**Ackroyd**, Sir Edward J., Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Hong Kong '92-'95 (Feb. 5), 65  
**Allen**, Charles H., F.R.G.S., 19 years secretary British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society (Dec. 19), 80

**Baldwin**, Rt. Rev. Maurice S., D.D., Bishop of Huron since '82 (Oct. 19), 68  
**Berry**, Sir Graham, formerly Premier of Victoria (Jan. 25), 81  
**Braddon**, Sir Edward, K.C.M.G., ex-Agent-General and ex-Premier of Tasmania (Feb. 2), 74  
**Campbell**, John, ex-Professor of Church History at Montreal Presbyterian College (Aug.) 64  
**Caven**, Dr. William, Principal Knox Presbyterian College, Toronto (Dec. 2), 74  
**Churton**, Rt. Rev. H. N., Bishop of Nassau, Bahamas (Jan. 20), 60  
**Copeland**, Hon. Henry, Agent-General New South Wales (June 22), 65  
**Darrell**, Hon. R. D., C.M.G., member Executive Council Bermuda (April 11), 77  
**Dibbs**, Sir George, ex-Premier of New South Wales (Aug. 4)  
**Douglas**, Hon. John, C.M.G., Governor of Thursday Island, Queensland (July 22), 76  
**Durbar**, Shri Khachar Ala Chela, C.S.I., Chief of the Kathiawar State of Isdan (Feb.) 71  
**Hayes**, Rt. Rev. James T., Bishop of Trinidad (Jan. 27), 56  
**Holmes**, Rt. Rev. J. Garraway, Bishop of St. Helena since '99 (Sept. 26), 64  
**Kabraji**, Kaikhosroo Nowroji, editor for 40 years of the *Rast Goftar* and dramatist and novelist (April 25), 62  
**King**, Philip, M.L.C. New South Wales (Aug. 4)  
**Machray**, Most Rev. Robert, Primate of all Canada, Prelate of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (March 9), 72  
**McLennan**, William, the Canadian poet, author of "Lays of Old Canada" (July 28), 48  
**M'Intyre**, Sir John, a Victorian politician (Jan. 18), 71  
**Ross**, Sir David Palmer, C.M.G., Surgeon-General of British Guiana (May 30), 62  
**Schermbrucker**, Colonel F., member Executive Council Cape Colony (April 27), 72  
**Tata**, Jamsetjee Nusserwanji, Bombay merchant and philanthropist (May 19), 65  
**Trutch**, Sir J.W., K.C.M.G., ex-Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia (March 2), 77  
**Whitley**, Rt. Rev. Dr. Jabez Cornelius, Bishop of Chota Nagpur (Oct. 18), 67  
**Youl**, Sir James A., K.C.M.G., formerly of Tasmania (June 5), 93

### AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.

**Bartholdi**, Auguste, the French sculptor (Oct. 4), 70  
**Bismarck**, Prince Herbert, ex-German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under his father (Sept. 18), 54  
**Blanc**, Baron, Italian Senator and ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs (May 31)  
**Bobrikoff**, General Nicolai, Governor-General of Finland; murdered at Helsingfors (June 16)  
**de Cassagnac**, Paul, editor of the *Autorité Bonapartist* and a supporter of General Boulanger (Nov. 4), 61  
**Celestia**, Cardinal, Archbishop of Palermo (April 14), 90  
**Curtiss**, Rev. Samuel Ives, Ph.D., D.D., Professor of O. T. Literature and Interpretation at the Theological Seminary, Chicago (Sept. 22), 60  
**Duclaux**, Emile, head of the Pasteur Institute, Paris (May 3), 64  
**Finsen**, Professor, of Denmark, the discoverer of the light treatment of lupus (Sept. 25), 43

Fischer, Dr. Franz, of the *Cologne Gazette* (June 7), 57  
 Gram, M., Norwegian statesman (July 7)  
 Hanna, Marcus Alonzo, U.S. Senator (Feb. 15), 66  
 Hearn, Lafcadio, the Japanese author, and Lecturer on English Literature at the Imperial University, Tokio (Sept. 23), 54  
 Herzl, Theodor, Austrian journalist, and leader in the Zionist movement (July 3), 46  
 Hoar, George F., Senator U.S.A. representing Massachusetts (Sept. 30), 78  
 Hohenzollern von Sigmaringen, Prince Frederick (Dec. 2), 61  
 Ivanoff, Lieut-General, Governor-General of Turkestan (June 1), 62  
 de Jaworski, Chevalier, leader of the Polish party in the Austrian Reichsrath (Oct. 23), 78  
 Jokai, Maurus, the Hungarian patriot and novelist (May 5), 79  
 Kappist, Count Peter, Russian Ambassador at Vienna (Dec. 2), 66  
 Kruger, Stephanus Johannes Paul, ex-President of the Transvaal (July 14), 78  
 von Lenbach, Professor Franz, of Munich, the great painter (May 5), 68  
 Lassen, Eduard, the German composer (Jan. 15), 74  
 Leiter, Levi Z., of Chicago, father of Lady Curzon (June 9), 70  
 Makaroff, Vice-Admiral S. O., commanding the Russian fleet at Port Arthur; drowned in the *Petropavlovsk* exploded by a mine (April 13), 55  
 Marinoni, Hippolyte, manager *Petit Journal* (Jan. 7), 80  
 Minshawi Pasha, of Egypt (Dec. 20)  
 Payne, Henry C., Postmaster-General U.S.A. since 1902 (Oct. 4), 60  
 de Plehve, M., Russian Minister of Interior, and formerly Secretary of State for Finland, assassinated (July 28), 58  
 Pleske, M., ex-Russian Minister of Finance (May 9), 52  
 Quay, Matthew S., Senator U.S.A. (May 28), 71  
 Radziwill, Prince Anton, personal aide-de-camp to the Emperor William I. (Dec. 16), 71  
 Roth, Dr., Swiss Minister in Berlin (April 7), 68  
 Siemens, Friedrich, the distinguished German engineer (May 27), 77  
 Tigrane, Pasha, Egyptian ex-Minister (July 27), 57  
 Vannovsky, General of the Russian Army (March 10), 81  
 Verestchagin, Vassili, the Russian painter, perished with the *Petropavlovsk* before Port Arthur (April 13), 61  
 Waldeck - Rousseau, Emile, French Prime Minister '99-1902 (Aug. 10), 57  
 von Waldersee, Alfred, Count, and Field-Marshal in the German Army; Commander of the allied forces in China 1900-1 (March 6), 71  
 Whitney, W. C., Secretary of the U.S. Navy in President Cleveland's first administration (Feb. 2), 62

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Brown, J. T., the Yorkshire cricketer (Nov. 5), 55  
 Cobbe, Miss Frances Power, a former correspondent of the *Daily News*, *Standard*, etc.; women's rights advocate; and anti-vivisectionist; author of several books and philanthropist (April 5), 71  
 Emmett, Tom, cricketer (June 30), 63

Forbes, James Staats, the Chairman of the London, Chatham & Dover and other railways (April 5), 81  
 Ford, W. J., M.A., the cricketer (April 3), 51  
 Lee, James Paris, inventor of the Lee-Metford, Lee-Enfield, and other rifles (Feb. 25), 72  
 Leno, Dan, the comedian (Oct. 31), 49  
 McDonald, John Allen, chief engineer Midland Railway Co. (Dec. 18), 58  
 Moore, Sir John Voce, Lord Mayor of London '98-9 (Feb. 11), 78  
 Morton, Charles, the music-hall manager (Oct. 18th), 86  
 Stanley, Sir Henry M., G.C.B., the famous African explorer (May 10), 64  
 Starey, Samuel R., one of the founders of the Ragged School Union (Nov. 15)  
 Watson, G. L., the designer of the *Britannia* and of 4 America Cup challengers (Nov. 12), 53  
 Wilkinson, C. N., Secretary N.E.R. Co. '71-1904 (April 20), 76  
 Wright, Whitaker, by suicide after being sentenced to 7 years' penal servitude (Jan. 26)  
 Young, Ralph, sec. Northumberland Miners' Association (Dec. 17), 62

**Oku, General Baron**, was born in 1847, and has seen 34 years' service with the Japanese Army. In '77, when he had attained the rank of Major, he greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Kumamoto Castle by the Satsuma insurgents, cutting his way out and opening communication with the relieving army. When the war broke out with China in '94, he was given the command of a division in the Manchurian campaign, and received his title of nobility in recognition of his great services. His knowledge of the ground, and his capacity, marked him out for service in the war with Russia, and he commanded the Second Army, which landed on the east coast of the Liao-tung Peninsula in May 1904, and won the brilliant victory at Kinchau at the end of that month. As to his subsequent service during the war see RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

**Old Age Pensions.**—In the 1902 edition of the ANNUAL and previous editions, articles have appeared on this subject giving an account of what has been done in the way of inquiry by Royal Commission and otherwise in this country, and by legislation abroad. See SESSION, sects. 51 and 125 in 1904 ed. for report of Commission on and details of **Aged Pensioners Bill, 1903**. See FISCAL QUESTION (pp. 197 and 198) for references to the subject by Mr. Chamberlain in 1903.

**Oman** is an independent state in South-Eastern Arabia, whose bounds have been considerably reduced during the last hundred years. It is ruled by a Sultan, Seyyid Feysul bin Turki, Hon. G.C.I.E., whose capital is **Muscat** (pop. 40,000). He succeeded in '88, and is recognised by the British Government, which has an agent at Muscat. Over 80 per cent. of the trade is with India and the United Kingdom. Area. 82,000 sq. m. Pop. about 1,500,000.

British Consul and Political Agent at Muscat, Captain W. G. Grey.

**Omanney, Sir Montagu F.**, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Secretary of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, is the son of Mr. Francis Omanney, and was b. 1842. He was ed. at Cheltenham and Woolwich, and



entered the Royal Engineers in Jan. '64. He was employed on special duty under the War Office and Admiralty and at the Royal Military Academy '67-74, and acted as private secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, '74-7. In the latter year he was appointed a Crown Agent for the Colonies. He was a Commissioner of the Colonial Exhibition in '87, and a member of the Royal Commission for the Paris Exhibition 1900. In May 1900 he was appointed to succeed Sir Edward Wingfield at the Colonial Office. In '67 he married Charlotte Helen, daughter of Mr. O. Ommanney, of Bloxham, Oxfordshire.

**Ordnance Survey Office, The**, is a department under the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries for the preparation of maps and plans of the United Kingdom, which are issued on various scales. The Survey was transferred from Army Funds to Civil Votes by the Survey Act 1870. The survey has always been organised upon a military basis, and carried out under military superintendence by officers selected from the Royal Engineers. Survey sections are always held in readiness to carry out such surveys as may be needed on active service. The revision of the survey of Great Britain and Ireland is in progress. Maps can be purchased from accredited agents in the chief towns of the United Kingdom, and can be obtained through many of the post offices in smaller towns, and through any bookseller. Cheap pocket maps of many districts are available, on the scale of 1 in., and ½ in., to the mile. The offices of the **Director-General of the Ordnance Survey** are at Southampton, and there are divisional offices at Edinburgh, Dublin, etc.

**Orleans, Duc d'**. Prince Louis Philippe Robert, the head of the house of Orléans, and probably the chief claimant to the throne of France, is the eldest son of the late Comte de Paris, and was b. Feb. 6th, '69. In '90 he entered Paris, notwithstanding the Expulsion Act of '86, and claimed his right, as a Frenchman,

to undertake military service for his country. He was arrested, but shortly afterwards liberated. After the death of his father he received his supporters in London, and then removed to Brussels, as being nearer France. His sister, Princess Hélène d'Orléans, was married to the Duc d'Aosta in June '95. His marriage to the Archduchess Maria Dorothea of Austria was celebrated at Vienna, Nov. 5th, '96.

**Orphan Working School, The**, was founded in 1758. The institution includes the senior school at Maitland Park, N.W., where 350 children are provided for, and the Alexandra Orphanage for Infants, Hornsey Rise, N., where 150 little ones are educated. There is a Convalescent Home at Harold Road, Margate, containing provision for 25 children. The object of the institution is to keep and educate children of respectable parentage left fatherless and in need. The **Secretary** is Alexander Grant; **Office**, 73, Cheapside, E.C.

**Ottley, Rev. R. L.**, Canon of Christ Church and Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology in the University of Oxford, was born in 1856, and is the sixth son of the Rev. Lawrence Ottley, Canon of Ripon and Rector of Richmond, Yorks. He was educated at the King's School, Canterbury, and Pembroke College, Oxford, winning the Hertford, Craven and Derby scholarships, and the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse, and obtaining a first class in Lit. Hum. ('78). He was tutor at Christ Church ('83-6), then vice-principal of Cuddesdon, Dean of Divinity, and in '93 Fellow and tutor of Magdalen College, holding at the same time the office of head of the Pusey House. In '97 he accepted the benefice of Winterbourne Bassett, near Swindon, and in 1903 he succeeded the late Canon Moberly as Regius Professor. He has written a life of Bishop Andrewes, a study of the Doctrine of the Incarnation, the Bampton lectures of '97 on "Aspects of the Old Testament," and a "Short History of the Hebrews," besides having contributed the essay on Christian Ethics to "Lux Mundi."

## P

**Paderewski, Ignace Jan**, the famous pianist and composer, was b. on Nov. 6th, 1860, in Padolia, a province of Russian Poland. He began to play the piano at the age of three, and, when seven years old, was placed under Pierre Sovinski, a local tutor. In '72 he went to Warsaw, learning harmony and counterpoint from Roguski, and subsequently from Frederick Kiel. He toured through Russia, Siberia, and Roumania, playing only his own compositions. In '78 he became Professor of Music in Warsaw Conservatoire, still continuing to practise his art indefatigably. For a short while in '84 he was a professor at Strassburg Conservatoire, but then definitely decided to try his fortune as a virtuoso. After three years' study with Leschetizky, in Vienna, he made his *début* in '87 with instant success. He next toured through Germany, and in the autumn of '89 appeared in Paris, where he created a *furor*. His *début* in London took place under Mr. Daniel Mayer's direction, on

May 9th, '90, at St. James's Hall. In the following year he visited America, and has since repeated the tour. He has composed more than eighty vocal works, a concerto in A minor for piano and orchestra, a suite for orchestra in G, and many pieces for the piano. His "Polish Fantasia" was produced at the Norwich Festival in '93.

**Palestine Exploration Fund, The**, was founded June 22nd, 1865, for the purpose of conducting systematic and scientific research in the Holy Land. It is not a religious society—that is to say, it does not advocate or attack any form of creed or doctrine—and it is conducted on strictly scientific principles. Nevertheless its work necessarily possesses unusual interest for Bible students of all denominations, since it aims at the accurate and systematic investigation of the archaeology, topography, geology, physical geography, and the manners and customs of the Holy Land. The Society's organ is the *Quarterly Statement*, and it has a

long list of valuable publications. The city of Gezer is now being excavated, under the superintendence of Mr. Macalister. **President**, The Archbishop of Canterbury; **Hon. Secretary**, J. D. Crace, Esq.; **Acting Secretary**, Mr. George Armstrong; **Office**, 38, Conduit Street, W.

**Pali Text Society**, 22, Albemarle Street, W. (Prof. T. W. Rhys-Davids, Ph.D., LL.D.).

**Pamirs, The**, are sometimes called "The Roof of the World," and consist of a number of bleak plateaux and shallow valleys situated about 13,000 feet above the sea level. They lie between Chinese Turkestan, Russian Turkestan, and Afghanistan, and are inhabited chiefly by nomad Khirghiz bands. They command the routes to many of the territories which they overlook, and so Russia and England and the Afghans and the Chinese are all interested in them. Negotiations between the Russian and British Governments resulted during March '95 in an agreement that the spheres of influence of the two countries should be divided by a line starting from a point on Lake Victoria (Zor Zul) near to its eastern extremity, and following the crests of the mountain range running somewhat to the south of the latitude of the lake towards the Chinese frontier. For full details see ed. '96.

## PANAMA.

The Republic of Panama was constituted on Nov. 3rd, 1903. Till that date the republic was one of the nine departments (originally sovereign states) making up the Republic of Colombia. Discontent with the action of the Colombian Government had prevailed for some time amongst the inhabitants of the Isthmus of Panama, who were strongly in favour of the acquisition of the Panama Canal Concession by the United States and the construction by them of the Canal. When, after the Treaty between the United States and Columbia had been signed, the Colombian Congress refused to ratify it, discontent broke out in revolution, and the independence of the Isthmus was declared on Nov. 3rd, 1903. The United States Government at once recognised the new Republic, and concluded with it a treaty (Nov. 18th), providing for the construction and control of the Canal. By the first article the United States Government guaranteed and agreed to maintain the independence of the Republic of Panama. Under **ENGINEERING**, pp. 168-9, the Panama Canal scheme is described, together with details of the terms of the Treaty. Panama ratified the Treaty (Dec. 2nd). Great Britain, together with most of the European Powers, have formally recognised the Republic.

The Republic is divided into 7 provinces, each under an *alcalde* or governor, with other subordinate officials. The Atlantic ports are Colon, Bocas del Toro, and Puerto Bello; and the chief Pacific ports Panama and Montijo; but the British Consul in Panama reported in 1904 that the agreement with the United States delimiting the zone for the canal had left both Panama and Colon practically without a port, and had made the Americans masters of the situation so far as foreign trade was concerned, since American imports go into the zone duty free, while the American tariff applies to other imports. The railway runs from Colon to

Panama across the isthmus, a distance of 47 miles, and is worked by the Panama Railway Co., whose chief offices are at New York. At the end of 1903 the Government notified their assumption of a proportional share of the Colombian debt of about £3,000,000. The share would amount to about £200,000, but the bondholders urge that the share should be based not on the proportion of the area or population of Panama to Colombia, but on the sum of money received from the United States in respect of the Canal Concession.

**Area**, 31,580 sq. miles; **pop.** about 300,000, including a great mixture of races. **Capital**, Panama; **pop.** 20,000. **Imports**, 1903, £171,590; **exports**, £174,643.

**President**, Dr. Manuel Amador Guerrero.

**British Consul at Panama**, G. C. Mallet, C.M.G.

**Consul-General at Great Britain**, Mr. C. R. Zachrisson, 33, Chapel Walks, South Castle Street, Liverpool.

## PARAGUAY.

The Republic of Paraguay is one of the most promising states of South America, situated between the rivers Parana and Paraguay. It is governed, under a Constitution proclaimed in Nov. 1870, by a **President** elected for four years, a Congress consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, both elected by universal suffrage, and five Ministers of State chosen by the President. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education is free and nominally compulsory. The army numbers about 1500 men, but every citizen between 20 and 35 is liable to military service. A railway of about 160 miles runs from Asuncion to Pirapo. There are vast supplies of timber in the forests, but the chief products are *Yerba maté*, or Paraguay tea, tobacco, hides, and timber. Cotton is now being cultivated also. A large number of cattle are reared, and minerals are to be found, but are not worked. There is an English settlement near Villa Rica, worked on a communistic, co-operative basis, called the *Cosme Colony*, and another Australian colony, both of which are succeeding. **Capital**, Asuncion, **pop.** 60,000.

**Area** about 150,000 sq. m.; **pop.**, 1902, 650,000, including about 80,000 Indians. **Revenue**, 1900, £616,829; **expenditure**, £725,181; **public debt**, 1900, £6,069,440, including interest-bearing **funded debt**—internal, £29,083; external, £989,266; non-interest-bearing **funded debt**, £4,668,496; **floating debt**, £382,595; **imports**, 1902, £466,459; 1903, £710,365; **exports**, 1902, £778,132; 1903, £850,730. Great Britain sent 32 per cent. of the imports in 1903, and Germany 14 per cent. Most of the exports go to the Argentine.

**President**, Don Juan Ezcurra (assumed office 1902).—**Vice-President**, Don Manuel Dominguez

**Minister Plenipotentiary**, M. Eusebio Machain, 62, Rue Pierre Charron, Paris.—**Secretary of Legation**, Patrocino Felada; **Attaché of Legation**, Ramon V. Caballen.

**Consul-General in London**, Alfred James, 18, Eldon Street, E.C.; **Consul**, Alexander Baillie; in *Liverpool*, William Nelson.

**British Minister in Asuncion**, W. H. D. Haggard, Esq. (resident in Buenos Ayres); **British Consul at Asuncion**, C. W. G. Gosling.



# PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

I. THE MINISTRY, with tables showing appointments from 1894 to 1904.

II. THE HOUSE OF LORDS, with Biographies of all Peers and Bishops.

III. THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, with

- (i) Biographies of all M.P.s;
- (ii) Pollings in all Constituencies at and since 1900; and
- (iii) An account of Political Parties since 1868.

Under the Constitution the supreme political authority in the United Kingdom is vested in the King (see EDWARD VII., p. 154) and Parliament. The Executive authority in practice is vested in the Cabinet (which is a Committee of Ministers, nominated by the Crown but responsible to Parliament), whose power rests upon the possession of a majority in the House of Commons. The Legislative authority resides in Parliament. This article deals first with the Ministry, and then with Parliament.

## I. THE MINISTRY.

From an early period the kings of England were advised on public affairs by a **Privy Council**, matters of State being discussed in the Sovereign's presence, and the result determined by vote subject to his pleasure. The selection by the Sovereign of a few of the whole number was no doubt the origin of the Cabinet Council. It was not until the Restoration, says **Macaulay**, that the interior council began to attract general notice. The sovereign cannot now constitutionally preside at a Cabinet Council.

The Chief of the Cabinet and of the Ministry is called the **Prime Minister** or **Premier**. It is he who at the summons of the sovereign forms an administration, of which he is the head. Although each member of the Cabinet administers his own department independently of his colleagues, all important departmental matters are submitted to him, the most important being brought before the whole Cabinet, and no appointment of moment is made or recommended to the Crown without his knowledge and concurrence. His own patronage is very extensive. In forming an administration, he selects all those who are to fill the various offices, though the appointments are subject to the sovereign's approval. It is upon his advice that as vacancies occur the archbishops, bishops and deans and the highest judges are appointed, and over one hundred **Crown livings** are filled; and upon his recommendation that the most envied **temporal titles and honourable distinctions**—peerages, baronetcies, and the Garter, for example—are conferred, and such high appointments as the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, the Viceroyalty of India, the principal ambassadorships and colonial governorships, and the lord-lieutenancies of counties, are made by the Crown. He is the leader of the **House of Parliament** of which he is a member. Yet as **Prime Minister** he enjoys no legal precedence over his colleagues, his official existence being indeed not recognised by statute. When a **Ministry resigns** it is the function of the sovereign to call upon some statesman to form another administration. There is no restriction upon the Royal choice, but the statesman

usually selected is the leader of the opposing party in one of the two Houses.

The offices which invariably give the holder **Cabinet rank** are those of First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Chancellor, Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State for the Home Department, Foreign Affairs, the Colonies, for War, and for India, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and First Lord of the Admiralty. For many years the **Prime Minister** of the day took the office of First Lord of the Treasury himself, but Lord Salisbury thrice gave that position to another member of his Cabinet, and associated with himself, as Premier, the office of Foreign Secretary; while from Nov. 1900 until his retirement in July 1902 the only office he held, as apart from the position of First Minister, was that of Lord Privy Seal. As Mr. Balfour, when charged with the formation of a ministry on the retirement of Lord Salisbury was already First Lord of the Treasury, there was a return to the former usage.

The offices the holders of which may or may not be included in the Cabinet include those of Lord Privy Seal, Chancellor of the Duchy, First Commissioner of Works, Postmaster-General, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Secretary for Scotland, President of the Board of Trade, President of the Board of Agriculture, President of the Local Government Board. **Appointments** to all these offices, and to many others, a full list of which appears on pp. 453-5, are made by, or on the recommendation of, the new Prime Minister, and each person so appointed may hold office as long as he does. Cabinets vary in number from eleven or twelve to eighteen (as now, 1905) or twenty; their members are necessarily **Privy Counsellors**, and their deliberations are confidential. While each Minister conducts the ordinary business of his own office without reference to his colleagues, the most important business of every office is brought under the consideration of the whole Cabinet, who in Parliament are bound to act together on all executive questions. If a Cabinet Minister was in office before election there is no re-election necessary, as there is when the acceptance of office comes after a general election. Ministers holding office direct from the Crown, on going from one such office to another do not vacate their seats. There is, in effect, no limit to the duration of a **Ministry** but the confidence of the Commons; it will not now resign upon the adverse vote of the House of Lords, nor if it be defeated upon a trilling matter in the Commons, but only when it is placed in a minority there upon some question of importance. In such a case the **Prime Minister** either places his resignation in the hands of His Majesty, or asks leave to appeal to the country, and should the latter course be decided upon a general election follows.

## Ministries from 1894 to 1904.

*Notes.*—The names of Cabinet Ministers are indicated by an asterisk (\*). In column 1 the names of those forming the original administration are printed in roman type, and those who took any particular office subsequently in italics.

OFFICE AND SALARY.	Ld. Rosebery's Administration (March 94—June 95).	Ld. Salisbury's 3rd Administration (formed June 29th, '95).	Reconstructed Nov. 1900.	Mr. Balfour's 1st Administration (formed July—Aug., 1902).	Mr. Balfour's Administration (reconstructed Oct. 1903).
Prime Minister	*E. of Rosebery.	*M. of Salisbury.	*M. of Salisbury.	*Mr. Balfour.	*Mr. Balfour.
First Lord of Treasury, £5,000	*E. of Rosebery.	*Mr. Balfour.	*Mr. A. J. Balfour.	*Mr. Balfour.	*Mr. Balfour.
Lord Chancellor, £10,000	*Ld. Herschell.	*E. of Halsbury.	*E. of Halsbury.	*E. of Halsbury.	*E. of Halsbury.
Lord President of the Council, £2,000.	*E. of Rosebery (unpaid).	*D. of Devonshire (3).	*D. of Devonshire (3).	*D. of Devonshire.	*M. of Londonderry.
Lord Privy Seal, £2,000.	*Ld. Tweedmouth (unpaid).	*V Cross (4).	*M. of Salisbury.	*Mr. Balfour (unpaid).	*M. of Salisbury.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, £5,000	*Sir W. Harcourt.	*Sir M. Hicks-Beach.	*Sir M. Hicks-Beach.	*Mr. Ritchie.	*Mr. Austen Chamberlain.
Home Secretary, £5,000.	*Mr. Asquith.	*Sir M. White Ridley.	*Mr. Ritchie.	*Mr. Akers-Douglas.	*Mr. Akers-Douglas.
Foreign Secretary, £5,000	*E. of Kimberley.	*M. of Salisbury.	*M. of Lansdowne.	*M. of Lansdowne.	*M. of Lansdowne.
Celionial Secretary, £5,000	*M. of Ripon.	*Mr. Chamberlain.	*Mr. Chamberlain.	*Mr. Chamberlain.	*Mr. Alfred Lyttelton.
Secretary for War, £5,000	*Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.	*M. of Lansdowne.	*Mr. Brodrick.	*Mr. Brodrick.	*Mr. Arnold-Forster.
Secretary for India, £5,000	*Mr. H. H. Fowler.	*Ld. George Hamilton.	*Ld. George Hamilton.	*Ld. Geo. Hamilton.	*Mr. Brodrick.
First Ld. of the Adm., £4,500	*E. Spencer.	*Mr. Goschen.	*E. of Selborne.	*E. of Selborne.	*E. of Selbourne.
Lord-Lieut. of Ireland, £20,000	Ld. Houghton.	*E. Cadogan.	*E. Cadogan.	*E. of Dudley.	*E. of Dudley.
Ld. Chan. of Ireland, £8,000.	Mr. S. Walker.	*Ld. Ashbourne.	*Ld. Ashbourne.	*Ld. Ashbourne.	*Ld. Ashbourne.
Chief Secretary for Ireland, £4,425	*Mr. J. Morley.	Mr. Gerald Balfour.	Mr. G. Wyndham.	*Mr. G. Wyndham.	*Mr. G. Wyndham.
Secretary for Scotland, £2,000	*Sir G. Trevelyan.	*Ld. Balfour of Burleigh.	*Ld. Balfour of Burleigh.	*Ld. Balfour of Burleigh.	*Mr. Graham Murray.
Chan. of the Duchy, £2,000	*Mr. Bryce (1).	*Ld. James of Hereford.	*Ld. James of Hereford.	Sir W. Walrond.	Sir W. Walrond.
President Bd. of Trade, £2,000	*Mr. Mundella (2).	*Mr. Ritchie.	*Mr. Gerald Balfour.	*Mr. Gerald Balfour.	*Sir W. Walrond.
Pres. of Local Gov. Bd., £2,000	*Mr. Shaw-Lefevre.	*Mr. Chaplin.	*Mr. Walter Long.	*Mr. Walter Long.	*Mr. Walter Long.
President of Board of Agriculture, £2,000	Mr. H. Gardner.	*Mr. Walter Long.	*Mr. Hanbury.	*Mr. Hanbury.	*E. of Onslow.
Postmaster-General, £2,500	*Mr. A. Morley.	D. of Norfolk ('95-1900).	*M. of Londonderry.	*Mr. Austen Chamberlain.	*Ld. Stanley.
Vice-President of the Council (Education), £2,000	*Mr. Acland.	M. of Londonderry (1900).	Sir J. E. Gorst (5).	— (7).	—
Pres. Bd. of Education, £2,000	Mr. H. Gladstone.	*Mr. Akers-Douglas.	*Mr. Akers-Douglas.	*M. of Londonderry.	*M. of Londonderry.
First Com. of Wrks., £2,000	Mr. Causton.	Mr. Anstruther.	Mr. Anstruther.	Ld. Windsor.	Ld. Windsor.
Junior Lords of Treasury, £1,000 each	Mr. W. A. McArthur.	Mr. Hayes Fisher.	Mr. Hayes Fisher.	Mr. Anstruther.	Ld. Balcarras.
Financial Sec. to the Treasury, £2,000	Mr. Munro-Ferguson	Ld. Stanley.	Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes.	Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes	Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes.
Patronage Sec. to the Treasury, £2,000	Sir J. T. Hibbert.	Mr. Hanbury.	Mr. Austen Chamberlain.	{ Mr. Hayes Fisher. Hon. Arthur Elliot.	Mr. Victor-Cavendish.
Paymaster-General (unpaid)	Mr. T. Ellis.	Sir W. Walrond.	Sir W. Walrond.	Sir A. Acland Hood.	Sir A. Acland Hood.
	Mr. Seale-Hayne.	E. of Hopetoun ('95-98).	D. of Marlborough.	Sir Savile Crossley.	Sir Savile Crossley.
		D. of Marlborough ('98).			



## OFFICE AND SALARY;

OFFICE AND SALARY.	Ld. Rosebery's Administration (March 94—June 95).	Ld. Salisbury's 3rd Administration (formed June 29th, '95).	Reconstructed Nov. 1900.	Mr. Balfour's 1st Administration (formed July—Aug. 1902).	Mr. Balfour's Administration (reconstructed Oct. 1903).
Naval Lords of the Admiralty	Adm. Sir F. W. Richards, K.C.B. Rear-Adm. Ld. W. T. Kerr. Rear-Adm. Sir J. A. Fisher, K.C.B. Capt. Gerard Noel.	Vice-Adm. Ld. Walter T. Kerr, K.C.B. (app. '99). Rear-Adm. A. Lucius Douglas (app. '99). Rear-Adm. A. K. Wilson, C.B., V.C. (app. '97). Rear-Adm. A. W. Moore, C.B., C.M.G. (app. '98). Adm. Sir F. W. Richards, G.C.B. ('95-'99). Rear-Adm. Sir F. G. D. Bedford, K.C.B. ('95-'99). Rear-Adm. Sir J. A. Fisher, K.C.B. ('95-'97). Rear-Adm. Gerard H. U. Noel ('95-'98). Mr. Austen Chamberlain. Mr. W. E. Macartney. Mr. Jesse Collings. Mr. Curzon ('95-3). Mr. St. John Brodrick '98). E. of Selborne. Mr. Brodrick ('95-8). Mr. G. Wyndham (app. '98). E. of Onslow. Mr. Horace Plunkett (app as first Vice-Pres. Nov. '99). E. of Dudley. Mr. T. W. Russell. Mr. Powell Williams. { Sir Richard Webster ('95-'99). { Sir R. Finlay (1900). Sir R. B. Finlay ('95-'1900). Sir E. Carson ('990).	Vice-Adm. Ld. Walter T. Kerr, K.C.B. Vice-Adm. A. Lucius Douglas. Rear-Adm. A. K. Wilson, C.B., V.C. ('97-'01). Rear-Adm. A. W. Moore, C.B., C.M.G. ('98-'01). Rear-Adm. W. H. May (app. '01). Rear-Adm. J. Durnford (app. '01).	Adm. Ld. Walter T. Kerr, G.C.B. Adm. Sir J. Fisher, G.C.B. Rear-Adm. W. H. May. Rear-Adm. J. Durnford, C.B.	Adm. Ld. Walter T. Kerr, G.C.B. (8). Rear-Adm. Sir C. C. Drury. Rear-Adm. W. H. May. Capt. F. S. Inglefield, R.N.
Civil Lord of the Adm., £1,000	Mr. E. Robertson.	Mr. E. Robertson.	Mr. Pretyma.	Mr. Pretyma.	Mr. A. H. Lee.
Sec. to the Admiralty, £2,000	Sir U. Kay Shuttleworth.	Sir U. Kay Shuttleworth.	Mr. Arnold-Forster.	Mr. Arnold-Forster.	Mr. Pretyma.
Under-Sec. Home, £1,500	Mr. G. Russell.	Mr. W. E. Macartney.	Mr. Jesse Collings.	Mr. Cochrane.	Mr. Cochrane.
Under-Sec. Foreign, £1,500	Sir E. Grey.	Mr. Jesse Collings. Mr. Curzon ('95-3).	Visct. Cranborne.	Visct. Cranborne.	E. Percy.
Under-Sec. Colonial, £1,500	Mr. S. Buxton.	Mr. St. John Brodrick '98). E. of Selborne.	E. of Onslow.	{ E. of Onslow. D. of Marlborough, E. of Hardwicke.	D. of Marlborough. E. of Donoughmore. E. of Hardwicke (9)
Under-Sec. for War, £1,500	{ Ld. Sandhurst. Ld. Monkswell. Ld. Reay.	Mr. Brodrick ('95-8). Mr. G. Wyndham (app. '98). E. of Onslow. Mr. Horace Plunkett (app as first Vice-Pres. Nov. '99).	Ld. Raglan. E. of Hardwicke.	E. Percy.	E. of Hardwicke (9)
Under-Sec. for India, £1,500	—	Mr. Horace Plunkett (app as first Vice-Pres. Nov. '99).	Mr. Horace Plunkett.	Mr. Horace Plunkett.	Sir Horace Plunkett.
Vice-Pres. of Irish Dept. of Agriculture, etc., £1,200, and res. allowance	—	Mr. Horace Plunkett (app as first Vice-Pres. Nov. '99).	E. of Dudley.	Mr. Bonar Law.	Mr. Bonar Law.
Sec. to the Board of Trade, £1,200.	Mr. Burt.	E. of Dudley.	Mr. Grant Lawson.	Mr. Grant Lawson.	Mr. Grant Lawson.
Sec. to Local Gov. Board, £1,200	Sir W. Foster.	Mr. T. W. Russell.	Ld. Stanley.	Ld. Stanley.	Mr. Bromley-Davenport.
Fin. Sec. to War Office, £1,500	Mr. Woodall.	Mr. Powell Williams.	—	Sir W. Anson.	Sir W. Anson. [port.
Sec. Bd. of Education	—	—	Sir R. Finlay.	Sir W. Anson.	Sir R. Finlay.
Attorney-General, £7,000 (and fees)	{ Sir C. Russell. Sir J. Rigby (6) Sir R. T. Reid (6). Sir F. Lockwood.	{ Sir Richard Webster ('95-'99). { Sir R. Finlay (1900). Sir R. B. Finlay ('95-'1900). Sir E. Carson ('990).	Sir R. Finlay.	Sir W. Anson.	Sir R. Finlay. [G.C.M.G.
Solicitor-General, £6,000 (and fees)	—	—	Sir E. Carson.	Sir E. Carson.	Sir E. Carson.

41) On Mr. Bryce being appointed President of the Board of Trade Lord Tweedmouth was appointed to this office, retaining that of Lord Privy Seal. (2) Mr. Mundella resigned, and Mr. Bryce was appointed to this office, May '94. (3) And 1900—1902 President of the Board of Education established under the Act of '90. (4) Lord Cross received no salary as Lord Privy Seal, but continued to draw his pension for political services of £2000. (5) Member of the Board of Education as established under the Act of '99. (6) Sir Charles Russell and Sir John Rigby were Attorney-General and Solicitor-General until the former was appointed a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, May '94. Sir J. Rigby and Sir R. T. Reid were Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, May—Oct. '94, when Sir John was appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal, and Sir R. T. Reid and Sir F. Lockwood were Attorney-General and Solicitor-General. (7) The Secretary to the Board of Education now represents the Board in the Commons. (8) Succeeded by Admiral Sir J. A. Fisher, A.C.B., 1904. (9) Died 1904. Vacant Dec. 31st., 1904

Lord Advocate, £5,000 . . .	Mr. J. B. Balfour.	{ Mr. C. Pearson (July '95-May '96). Sir Graham Murray (app May '96). Mr. Graham Murray (July '95-May '96). Mr. C. S. Dickson (app. May '96).	Mr. Graham Murray.	Mr. G.raham Murray	Mr. Scott Dickson.
Solicitor-General for Scotland, £2,000 . . .	Mr. T. Shaw.	{ Mr. Graham Murray (July '95-May '96). Mr. C. S. Dickson (app. May '96).	Mr. C. S. Dickson.	Mr. C. S. Dickson.	Mr. D. Dundas.
Attorney-General for Ireland, £5,000 . . .	The Macdermott.	Mr. Atkinson.	Mr. Atkinson.	Mr. Atkinson.	Mr. Atkinson
Solicitor-General for Ireland, £2,000 . . .	Serjeant Hemphill.	{ Mr. W. Kenny (95-8). Mr. D. P. Barton (98-1900) Mr. George Wright (1900).	Mr. George Wright (1900-1). [Oct. 1901]. Mr. J. H. Campbell (app. 1892 to 1904).	Mr. J. H. Campbell	Mr. J. H. Campbell.
<b>Household Appointments from 1892 to 1904.</b>					
Lord Steward, £2,000 . . .	M. of Breadalbane.	E. of Pembroke.	E. of Pembroke.	E. of Pembroke.	E. of Pembroke.
Lord Chamberlain, £2,000 . . .	Ld. Carrington.	{ E. of Lathom (95-8) <i>dec.</i> E. of Hopetoun (98-1900). E. of Clarendon (1900).	E. of Clarendon.	E. of Clarendon.	E. of Clarendon.
* Master of the Horse, £2,500 . . .	Earl of Cork.	D. of Portland.	D. of Portland.	D. of Portland.	D. of Portland.
* Master of the Buckhounds, £1,500 . . .	Ld. Ribblesdale.	E. of Coventry.	* Ld. Chesham (1900-1).	—	—
* Treasurer of the Household, £904 . . .	Mr. Brand.	{ M. of Carmarthen (9) (July '95-Feb. '96). V. Curzon (10) (96-1900).	Mr. Victor Cavendish.	Mr. Victor Cavendish.	M. of Hamilton.
* Comptroller of the Household, £904 . . .	Mr. G. Leveson-Gower.	{ Ld. Arthur Hill (95-8). V. Valentia (app. '98). Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes	V. Valentia.	V. Valentia.	V. Valentia.
* Vice-Chamberlain, £900 . . .	Mr. C. R. Spencer.	{ L. Bagot (app. Sept. '96). E. of Denbigh (app. [97]. Ld. Churchill.	Sir A. Acland-Hood.	Ld. Wolverton.	Ld. Wolverton.
{ Ld. Camoys. Ld. Acton. Ld. Hamilton of Dalzell. Ld. Monkswell. E. of Kintore (app. Nov. '95). E. of Clarendon (95-1900). E. Waldegrave (July '95-Sept. '96). E. of Kanturly (July '95-Mar. '97). Ld. Henniker (July-Nov. [95]. (E. of Limerick (July '95-Sept. '96) <i>dec.</i> [96]. E. Waldegrave (app. Sept. '96).					
* Lords-in-Waiting, £702 each . . .	E. of Buckinghamshire.	{ Ld. Belper. Duchess of Buccleuch.	E. Waldegrave.	E. Waldegrave.	E. Waldegrave.
* Captain of the Yeomanry Guard, £1,200 . . .	Ld. Kensington.	Ld. Belper.	E. Waldegrave.	E. Waldegrave.	E. Waldegrave.
* Capt. of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, £1,200 . . .	E. of Chesterfield.	Ld. Belper.	Ld. Belper.	L. Belper.	L. Belper.
* Mistress of the Robes, £500 . . .	—	Duchess of Buccleuch.	Duchess of Buccleuch	Duchess of Buccleuch	Duchess of Buccleuch.

\* The select committee of the House of Commons on the Civil List, 1901, recommended that the following reduction and salary should be made as affecting parliamentary officers:—  
Treasurer of the Household from £904 to £700; Comptroller of the Household from £904 to £700; Vice-Chamberlain from £900 to £700; Lords-in-Waiting from seven at £700, to five at £700; Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms from £1,200 to £1,000; Master of the Horse from £2,500 to £2,000. The committee also recommended the discontinuance of the Mastership of the Buckhounds, and the continuance of the Mastership of the Horse. (to) Now E. Howe.



Parliament is composed of the Sovereign and the Three Estates of the Realm, which are the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons; the Lords Spiritual and Temporal sitting together and forming the House of Lords. The Sovereign alone has the power of summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and gives the Royal Assent to measures which have passed both Houses. Unless it be dissolved by the Crown, Parliament exists seven years from the date on which it was first to meet. The demise of the Crown does not dissolve Parliament, but, on the contrary, renders an immediate assembling of the two Houses necessary; and if there be no Parliament in existence, the old Parliament must reassemble, and may sit again for six months, if it be not within that time dissolved by the new Sovereign.

The Houses of Lords and Commons differ from each other not only as to their constitution but likewise in respect of their powers and methods of procedure. It is in the House of Peers, for instance, that the Sovereign meets Parliament, and the formal ceremonies connected with the opening or proroguing of the Legislature are gone through. On these occasions, as also when the royal assent is given to public or private bills, the "faithful Commons" merely attend in their lordships' House. But, on the other hand, the House of Commons has an individuality of its own, which is yearly becoming more marked. Its powers and privileges are enormous: it is in the Lower Chamber exclusively that the national estimates are voted, and it is in the Commons that the majority of important legislative proposals are initiated. The royal assent to bills, which alone can convert them into Acts of Parliament, is always given in the House of Lords, more frequently by commission than otherwise; and it is a curious circumstance that the French language is still employed in connection therewith. When a public bill is approved, the clerk says, "*Le roy (or, la reine) le veut.*" If the measure be a private one, he says, "*Soit fait comme il est désiré.*" Should the bill have subsidies for its object, the official says, "*Le roi (or, la reine) remercie ses loyaux sujets, accepte leur b n volence, et aussi le veut.*" If the Sovereign thinks fit to refuse approval to a measure, the clerk then says, "*Le roi (or, la reine) s'avisera.*" This power of rejection, it may be noted, was last exercised by Queen Anne, in the year 1707.

The Clerk of the Parliaments is an officer of the House of Lords, by whom, in conjunction with the Clerk Assistant and the Reading Clerk, are performed such duties as making minutes of the proceedings, swearing peers and witnesses, and signifying the royal assent to bills which have passed both Houses. The office of Clerk of the Parliaments is held by Sir Henry J. L. Graham, K.C.B.

## II. THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Peers are created by the Sovereign, and, with an exception to be noticed presently, the titles are hereditary, though they may be lost by attainder for high treason. Before the union of the three kingdoms, England, Scotland, and Ireland had each a peerage of its own containing the five temporal ranks or degrees, and precedence in each degree depended upon the date of the creation of the

title. Thus in each country the dukes came first, and took precedence of each other in order of date of title; then came the marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, precedence in each rank being similarly governed by priority of date. At the union with Scotland, in 1707, it was arranged that the Scotch peerages should rank after the English peerages then in existence, according to degree, and the Scotch dukedoms were accordingly placed in order of date after all the English dukedoms, and so on through the other ranks. The Act of Union also provided that the Scotch peers should be represented in the House of Lords by a portion of their number only; and as it made no provision for the creation of any new Scotch peers, the peerage of North Britain consists exclusively of those whose titles date from before the year 1707. From that time until the Union with Ireland the peerages created were either Irish or of Great Britain, the latter alone giving seats in the House of Lords, and taking precedence according to degree next after the English and Scotch peerages. The Act of Union with Ireland provided that peers of that kingdom should take precedence next after peers of Great Britain according to rank, and that Ireland should be represented in the House of Lords by a portion of her peers only. It was further enacted that one new Irish peerage might be created on the extinction of three existing Irish peerages, and that when the number should be reduced to one hundred, if one peerage became extinct one other might be created. The peerages of the United Kingdom and of Ireland created since the Union take precedence according to rank and date of patent next after those of Ireland which were in existence at the Union, but of the two classes only the peerages of the United Kingdom give of themselves a seat in the House of Lords. There is no limit to the increase of these but the pleasure of the Sovereign.

The peerage collectively may thus be classified as consisting of peers of England, of Scotland, of Great Britain, of Ireland, and of the United Kingdom, but of the Scotch and Irish peers only a portion are peers of Parliament. Irish peers who have not been elected to represent their order in the House of Lords may be returned and may sit for any borough or county constituency in Great Britain. The petition of every claimant to a title of nobility is referred to the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords, a body which is composed of the Lord Chancellor, the ex-Lord Chancellors, and the Lords of Appeal, or some of them, the President being the Chairman of Committees. Counsel and witnesses may be heard, and the case is decided by the majority of the members of the committee present.

### The Lords Spiritual.

The House of Lords is composed of two of the estates of the realm, the lords spiritual and temporal. The first consists of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and twenty-four bishops of the Church of England, the number not having been increased with the successive creation of new bishoprics. The Archbishops and the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester are always entitled to sit; the other bishops only receive a writ of summons when the voidance of a see decreases

the total number of lords spiritual to less than twenty-six, and then in order of seniority of appointment. The Bishop of Sodor and Man is not included in this rotation, and has no vote in Parliament. A bishop ceases to be a lord of Parliament on resigning his see.

### *The Lords Temporal.*

The temporal lords may be divided into peers whose right to sit and vote in the House is hereditary, representative peers of Scotland and Ireland, and lords of appeal in ordinary. By the Act of Union between England and Scotland the Scottish peers send sixteen representatives to the House of Lords, who are elected immediately after every general election, and sit until Parliament is dissolved. The Irish peers elect twenty-eight representatives for life.

The Lords of Appeal, of whom there may not be more than four appointed, enjoy the dignity of a baron for life. By the Act of '76 they were to lose the right to sit and vote on resigning office; but by the Appellate Jurisdiction Act of '87 any retired lord of appeal may sit and vote as a member of the House of Lords during his life. And it was directed, '98, that the children of legal life peers and of legal life peers deceased should in future have the courtesy title of "Honourable," together with the rank and precedence next to and immediately after the younger children of all hereditary barons now created or hereafter to be created, and immediately before all baronets.

The lords temporal are divided into dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, these titles taking precedence in the order given. But it should be borne in mind that a peer may hold a superior Scotch or Irish title (and by which he may be generally known) to that under which he sits as a peer of the United Kingdom. Thus the Duke of Buccleuch sits as Earl of Doncaster. The lords spiritual and temporal have each an equal vote in the house, whatever may be their rank. As in the House of Commons, each peer must be present to record his vote, the practice of peers giving proxies having been discontinued. A newly created peer, or one elevated to a higher title, is introduced by two other peers of his own degree, who are accompanied by the Earl Marshal (the hereditary office of the Duke of Norfolk), the Lord Great Chamberlain, all in their parliamentary robes, attended by Garter King of Arms (Sir Alfred Scott Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.) or his deputy, and Black Rod (Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.). The procession enters the house at the bar, and bows three times on the way to the woolsack, where the peer kneeling presents his patent and writ to the Lord Chancellor. Both these documents are read by the clerk, and the oath is administered to the peer at the table, and he subscribes the roll. He is then with further formalities conducted to one of the benches of the house, the position chosen varying with the rank of the new peer, where he and his introducers bow thrice to the Lord Chancellor, by whom he is afterwards congratulated. Peers are robed on these occasions, and at the opening of Parliament by His Majesty, but wear their ordinary dress when the House is sitting for business. A bishop is introduced by two other bishops, but without

many of the formalities described above; representative peers simply present their writs, and are sworn like peers succeeding to a title.

The peers place themselves somewhat differently to the Commons. There are in this House, as in that, rows of benches running down each side from the throne to the bar; but in the Lords there are, near the bar, a few seats known as the cross benches, the occupants of which face the woolsack. In this quarter of the House sit the Royal dukes, who take no side in politics, and a few noble lords who give a rigid adhesion to neither great party. The lords spiritual sit on the upper benches to the right of the throne, and retain these places no matter which party may be in power. The other lords range themselves pretty much as the Commons do,—the Leader of the House and his colleagues in the Ministry on the front bench to the right of the woolsack, his supporters taking their places on the benches behind him, and the Leader of the Opposition in that House and the ex-Ministers on the left front bench, behind them their adherents. There is no arrangement of peers according to rank, the different degrees sitting together indiscriminately if of the same political complexion.

The House of Lords has both legislative and judicial powers. It is the highest appellate court of the United Kingdom: it may in certain cases try members of its own body; it tries any person who may be impeached by the House of Commons, and it also decides claims to the peerage. The Appellate Court is constituted of the Lord Chancellor and of other legal lords of high standing, such as ex-lord chancellors, and the lords of appeal in ordinary. It may sit during a parliamentary recess, and its hours of business are from 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. See p. 313.

The following is the present composition of the House of Lords: Peers of the Blood Royal, 3; Archbishops, 2; Dukes, 22; Marquises, 23; Earls, 124; Viscounts, 35; Bishops, 24; Barons, 316; Scotch Representative Peers, 16; Irish Representative Peers, 28: total, 593.

### *Lord High Chancellor.*

The Lord High Chancellor, who is appointed by mere delivery of the Great Seal to him by the sovereign, is principal legal adviser of the Crown, is by prescription Speaker of the House of Lords, and may act in that capacity even though he be not a peer; he is by virtue of his office a privy councillor, and as the first existing great officer of State he takes precedence of all but royal dukes and the Archbishop of Canterbury. He presides, if present, when the House of Lords is sitting as an appellate court. He is president of the Chancery Division of the High Court and of the Court of Appeal, and is one of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In the absence of the sovereign he reads the King's Speech at the opening and prorogation of Parliament, and he is always one of the Commission for giving the royal assent to bills. He is visitor of all hospitals of royal foundation, the general guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics, and has the general supervision of all charitable trusts. His patronage is very extensive. He nominates the puisne judges and county court judges; and, except for Lancashire, he appoints the county magistrates, generally accepting the



nominations of the lords-lieutenant and the borough justices. He is the patron of twelve canonries and a large number of livings. On retiring from office he receives a pension of £5000 a year, but in such case he commonly assists the Lord Chancellor and the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary in the transaction of the judicial business of the House of Lords. Any one who has filled the office of Lord Chancellor may also, at the request of the Lord Chancellor, sit in the Court of Appeal, but he shall not be required to sit and act in the Court unless upon request he consents so to do. The holder of the office may not be a Roman Catholic. The present Lord Chancellor is Lord Halsbury.

The **Chairman of Committees** in the House of Lords is appointed at the commencement of every session. The holders of the office have been the late Lord Redesdale, '51-86; the late Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, '86-9; and the Earl of Morley since '89. The **Chairman of Committees** and several other peers are authorised by commission to act as deputy Speaker in the absence of the Lord Chancellor; and should none of these be present any lord may be chosen to act.

The **Serjeant-at-Arms** of the House of Lords attends the Lord Chancellor with the mace; but the duty of maintaining order in certain parts of the chamber is one of the functions of Black Rod. The **Gentleman Usher** of the Black Rod is an officer of the House of Lords appointed by the Crown who assists at the introduction of Peers.

### Principal Officers of House of Lords.

*Clerk of the Parliaments*, Sir Henry J. L. Graham, K.C.B.

*Clerk Assistant*, Hon. E. P. Thesiger, C.B.

*Reading Clerk and Clerk of Outdoor Committees*, E. H. Alderson, Esq.

*Counsel to Chairman of Committees*, [Albert Gray, Esq.

*Chief Clerk and Clerk of Public Bills*, A. Harrison, Esq.

*Senior Clerks*: W. Austen-Leigh, Esq., *Clerk of the Journals*; J. F. Symons-Jeune, Esq., *Principal Clerk of Private Committees*; F. Skene, Esq., *Principal Clerk, Judicial Department, and Taxing Officer (Judicial)*; W. H. Hamilton-Gordon, Esq.; C. L. Anstruther, Esq. (*Clerk of Printed Papers and Clerk attending the Table*).

*Other Clerks*: Hon. A. McDonnell, A. H. Robinson (*Principal Clerk for Private Bills and Taxing Officer for Private Bills*), H. P. St. John, V. M. Biddulph, Hon. E. A. Stonor, H. J. F. Badeley, C. Headlam, J. B. Hotham, E. C. Vigors, A. B. S. Tennyson, and G. D. Luard, Esqs.

*Accountant*, T. Ambrey Court, Esq.

*Librarian*, Edmund Gosse, Esq.

*Assistant Librarian*, A. H. M. Butler, Esq.

*Examiners for Standing Orders*, C. W. Campion, and J. F. Symons-Jeune, Esqs.

*Clerk for Standing Orders*, B. H. Fell, Esq.

*Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod*, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

*Yeoman-Usher*, Capt. T. D. Butler, M.V.O.

*Serjeant-at-Arms*, Lieut.-Col. the Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood Edwards, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

*Deputy Serjeant*, S. Hand, Esq.

*Resident Superintendent*, Mr. Williams.

### Alphabetical and Biographical List of Peers and Bishops.

(Revised to Dec. 31st, 1904.)

The following list contains in alphabetical order the names of all peers of whatever classification, whether they be English, Scotch, Irish, of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, those who are not entitled to a seat in the House of Lords having an \* prefixed.

It also includes the bishops, whether they be lords of Parliament or not, the distinction between these being indicated in the same manner.

The initials S.P. and I.P. and S.R.P. and I.R.P. are used to signify that the lord is a Scotch or Irish peer, or a Scotch or Irish representative peer.

The abbreviations *n.*, *s.*, *bro.*, *un.*, *h.b.*, and *g.s.* will be readily understood to mean nephew, son, brother, uncle, half-brother, and grandson. P.C. is used where the peer is a Privy Councillor, and L.L. stands for Lord Lieutenant.

**Abercorn**, James, 2nd D. of (cr. 1868). Sits as M. of Abercorn (1790). Surname Hamilton. B. 1838, s. 1885. P.C.; K.G.; C.B.; L.L. Co. Donegal; M.P. Co. Donegal '60-80; is Groom of the Stole to H.M. the King; is Chm. Brit. S. Africa Co.; was one of the ambassadors appointed to announce King Edward's accession to the throne. First D. was twice Viceroy of Ireland. *Heir*, M. of Hamilton, M.P., s. C. Carlton.

**Abercromby**, George Ralph, 4th L. (cr. 1801). Surname Abercromby. B. 1838, s. 1852. *Heir*, Hon. J. Abercromby, *bro.* *Turf*.

**Aberdare**, Henry Campbell, 2nd B. (cr. 1873). Surname Bruce. B. 1851, s. 1895. Lieut.-Col. 3rd Vol. Batt. Welsh Regt.; J.P. Glamorgan-shire and Hants. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Lyndhurst Bruce, s. L. *Duffryn, Mountain Ash, Glamorganshire*; Longwood, Winchester; 83, Eaton Square, S.W. *Brooks's*, *St. James's*.

**Aberdeen**, John Campbell, 7th E. of (cr. 1682). Sits as Visct. Gordon (1814). Surname Gordon. B. 1847, s. 1870. P.C.; G.C.M.G.; L.L. Aberdeenshire; Ld. H. Comr. to Gen. Assembly Ch. Scot. '81-5; Viceroy Ireland Feb. to July '86; Gov.-Gen. of Canada '93-8; Hon. LL.D. Toronto; D.L. city of Aberdeen; appointed mem. of the Council of the Roy. Botanic Soc. 1900. *Heir*, Lord Haddo, s. L. *Coldstream Ranch, Vernon, B.C.*; 58, Grosvenor Street, W.; Haddo House, Aberdeen.

**Abergavenny**, William, 1st. M. of (cr. 1876). Surname Nevill. B. 1826, s. 1868 (as 5th E.), K.G.; L.L. of Sussex. *Heir*, E. of Lewes, s. C. Carlton.

**Abingdon**, Montagu Arthur, 7th E. of (cr. 1682). Surname Bertie. B. 1836, s. 1884. Hon. Col. 3rd Batt. Berks (Princess Charlotte's) Regt. *Heir*, Ld. Norreys, s. C. Wytham Abbey, Oxford. *Traveller's*.

**Abinger**, Shelley Leopold L., 5th L. (cr. 1835). Surname Scarlett. B. 1872, s. 1903; *m.* '99, only *d.* of the late Sir W. White, British Ambassador in Constantinople.

**Acton**, Richard Maximilian, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Dalberg-Acton. B. 1870, s. 1902. A Secretary in the Diplomatic Service. The first peer was Regius Prof. of Mod. Hist. in the Univ. of Camb. The splendid library he collected was after his death purchased

- by Mr. Carnegie, who presented it to Mr. John Morley, by whom it was given in turn to Cambridge University.
- Addington**, Egerton, 2nd L. (cr. 1887). Surname Hubbard. B. 1842, s. 1889. J.P. Bucks and borough of Buckingham; Ald. Bucks C.C. and Lord High Steward of the Borough; Col. 1st Bucks Rifle Vol. '93-1900; partner in the firm of Hubbard & Co., Russia merchants; M.P. Buckingham '74-80, N. Bucks '86-9. *Heir*, Hon. J. G. Hubbard, s. C. *Addington Manor, Winslow, Bucks*; 24, *Prince's Gate, London, S.W.*
- Ailesbury**, Henry Augustus, 5th M. of (cr. 1821). Surname Brudenell-Bruce. B. 1842 s. 1894. Formerly in the Army; M.P. N. Wilts '86-92. Chairman of Meux & Co. C. *Heir*, George W. J. Chandos, s. (E. of Cardigan). *Savernake, Marlborough, Carlton, Army and Navy.*
- Ailsa**, Archibald, 3rd M. of (cr. 1831). Surname Kennedy. B. 1847, s. 1870. Is also Lord Kennedy (cr. 1452), and Earl of Cassillis (cr. 1509); Lieut. R.N. Reserve; late Lieut.-Capt. Coldstream Guards; late Lieut. Comdg. Clyde Brig. Royal Naval Artillery Vol. *Heir*, E. of Cassillis, s. C. *Culzean Castle, Maybole, N.B.*; 65, *Lancaster Gate, W. Travelers', Guards'.*
- \*Airlie**, David Lyulph Gore Wolseley, 11th E. of (cr. 1639). Surname Ogilvy. B. 1893, s. 1900. A minor. The late Earl, after a long and most distinguished military career, lost his life fighting near Pretoria, in the S. African war. S.P. *Heir*, The Hon. Bruce Arthur Ashley Ogilvy, bro. *Airlie Castle, Corthachy Castle, and Auchterhouse, Forfarshire.*
- Albany**, H.R.H. Leopold Charles Edward George Albert, 2nd D. of (cr. 1881). B. 1884, s. 1884. Posthumous s. of 1st D. and grandson of her late Majesty. Succeeded his uncle Alfred as reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, etc., July 30th, 1900. *Claremont Park, Esher, Surrey.*
- Albemarle**, Arnold Allan Cecil, 8th E. (cr. 1696). Surname Keppel. B. 1858, s. 1894. g.s. of the Earl of Albemarle who served at Waterloo; formerly Lieut. Dorset Mil. and Scots Guards; was Col. Comdg. Prince of Wales' Own 12th Midd. Vol. Rifles (Civil Service); is Hon. Col. 4th Batt. Norfolk Regt.; Lieut.-Col. Reserve of Officers, and Hon. Lieut.-Col. in the Army; was Lieut.-Col. Comdg. Inf. Batt. of the C.I.V. in Transvaal War, mentioned in dispatches, medal, and 4 clasps; and now Brigadier Comdg. Norfolk Vol. Brig.; M.P. Birkenhead '92-4; J.P. and D.L. Norfolk; C.B. (military) and A.D.C. to the King; and a member of the Victorian Order and Volunteer Officers' decoration. In '98 a son, Albert E. G. Arnold, was born, to whom the King stood sponsor in person. *Heir*, V. Bury, s. C. *Quidenham Park, Thetford, Norfolk.*
- Aldenham**, Henry Hucks, 1st L. (cr. 1896). Surname Gibbs. B. 1819. s. late Mr. G. H. Gibbs, of Aldenham, Herts; M.P. City of London '91-2; senior partner in Antony Gibbs & Sons, merchants, of Bishopsgate Street Within; J.P. Herts (Sheriff '84) and Middlesex; Governor of the Bank of England '75-7; F.S.A.; F.R.G.S. *Heir*, Hon. Alban Gibbs, M.P., s. C. *St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park, Aldenham House, near Elstree, Herts.*
- Alington**, Humphrey Napier, 2nd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Sturt. B. 1859, s. 1904; E. Eton and Ch. Ch., Oxford; D.L. and C.C. Dorsetshire; M.P. Dorset, E. Div., '91-1904. m. '83, Lady Feodorovna Yorke, d. 5th Earl of Hardwicke. *Heir*, Hon. Gerard P. M. N. Sturt, s. (born '93). C. *Crichel, Wimborne, Dorset; Alington House, South Audley Street, W. Carlton.*
- Allerton**, William Lawies, 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Jackson. B. 1840. Sat for Leeds in the Lower House '80-85 and for North Leeds from '85 until his elevation to the peerage; Chm. G.N.R.; Fin. Sec. Treasury '86; Chief Sec. Ireland '91-2; Chm. British S. Africa Committee of Inquiry '97, and War Office Contracts Committee 1900; member Civil List Committee 1901; is Chm. of Roy. Comm. on Coal Supplies; P.C.; is one of the Coronation peers. *Heir*, Hon. George Herbert Jackson, s. C. *Allerton Hall, near Leeds*; 27, *Cadogan Square, S.W. Carlton, Athenæum.*
- Alverstone**, Richard Everard, 1st L. (cr. 1900). Surname Webster. B. 1842. Called to the bar Lincoln's Inn '68, and rapidly achieved a reputation for his conduct of engineering patent, shipping, and railway cases; took silk at the unusually early age of 35. Att.-Gen. in Lord Salisbury's Govt. of '85, and again in that of '86-92. Appeared on behalf of the *Times* before the Parnell Commission. Lord Alverstone was one of the British representatives in the Behring Sea Arbitration case '93, and was made a G.C.M.G. Re-appointed Att.-Gen. in Lord Salisbury's Administration '95; one of the Brit. counsel before the Venezuelan Commission; cr. a Bart. Nov. '99, and a Peer May 1900, upon his appointment as Master of the Rolls, when he had to resign his seat in the Lower House, where he had represented the Isle of Wight since '85. A few months later was appointed Lord Chief Justice of England in succession to Lord Russell of Killowen, Sept. 1900. A member of the Universities Committee of the Privy Council; was Chairman of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts; res. 1901, but continued to be a member. P.C. 1900; elected an hon. member of the Savage Club 1901; app. 1902 Chairman of the S. African Commission for the revision of Martial Law sentences; D.L. Edin. 1902; member of the Alaska Boundary Tribunal 1903. *Winterfold, Cranleigh, Surrey; Hornton Lodge, Pitt Street, Kensington. Carlton, United Universities, and Athenæum.*
- Amherst**, William Archer, 3rd E. (cr. 1826). Surname Amherst. B. 1836, s. 1886. Called to House of Lords in his father's barony of Amherst '80; was styled by courtesy V. Holmesdale; served in Crimea; M.P. West Kent '59-68, Mid Kent '69-80; appointed Pro. Grand Master of the Freemasons, and is also Prov. Grand Master of Kent. *Heir*, the Rev. Hon. P. A. Amherst, bro. C. 3, *Wilton Terrace, W. Montreal, Sevenoaks, Carlton.*
- Amherst of Hackney**, William Amhurst, 1st L. (cr. 1892). Surname Tyssen-Amherst; e. s. late William George Tyssen Tyssen-Amherst, of Didlington Hall, Norfolk. B. 1835; m. 1856, Margaret Susan, only d. of the late Admiral Mitford, of Mitford, co.-Northumberland, and Hunmanby, co. York. J.P. Westminster, Norfolk, Middlesex; D.L. Middlesex; M.P. W. Norfolk '80-85, S.W. Norfolk '85-1902. *Heir-pres.*, Mary Rothes Margaret, e. d., wife



- of Lt.-Col. Lord William Cecil. C. *Didlington Hall, Brandon, Norfolk*; 8, *Grosvenor Square, W. Marlborough, Travellers', Carlton, Athenæum.*
- Amphill**, Oliver Arthur Villiers, 2nd L. (cr. 1881). Surname Russell. B. 1869, s. 1884. G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I. m. 1894, Lady Margaret Lygon, d. of the 6th Earl Beauchamp; appointed assist. priv. sec. to Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, '95, and was priv. sec. '97-1900; appointed Gov. of Madras 1900, and during Lord Curzon's absence in England in 1904 was Acting Viceroy. The first L. was the well-known ambassador. *Heir*, John Hugo Russell, s. *Brooks's.*
- Ancafter**, Gilbert Henry, 1st E. of (cr. 1892). Surname Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, B. 1830. P.C. Is Joint Hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain; succ. as Lord Aveland '67, and succ. his mother, Lady Willoughby de Eresby, a peeress in her own right, '88; M.P. Boston '52-6, Rutland '56-67. *Heir*, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, M.P., s. C. *Normanton Park, Stamford; Grimsthorpe, Bourne; Drummond Castle, Crieff, N.B.; 12, Belgrave Square, Carlton.*
- Anglesey**, Henry Cyril, 5th M. of (cr. 1815). Surname Paget. B. 1875, s. 1898. Lieut. 2nd Vol. Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers. *Heir*, C. H. A. Alexander Paget, c.
- Annaly**, Luke, 3rd L. (cr. 1863). Surname White. B. 1857, s. 1888. Late Capt. 1st Bartn. Scots Guards; served in Egyptian Campaign '82, medal and clasp, and Khedive's bronze star. *Heir*, Hon. Luke Henry White, s. L.U. 43, *Luttrell's Town, Clonsilla, Dublin; Holdenby House, Northampton; Berkeley Square, London. Turf, Guards's.*
- Annesley**, Hugh, 5th E. (cr. 1789). Surname Annesley. B. 1831, s. 1874. I.R.P.; M.P. Co. Cavan '57-74; formerly Col. Scots Guards. *Heir*, Visct. Glerawly, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Antrim**, William Randal, 5th E. of (cr. 1785). Surname M'Donnell. B. 1851, s. 1869. I.P. Descended from the Lords of the Isles. *Heir*, Visct. Dunluce, s. *Travellers'.*
- Arbuthnott**, David, 11th V. (cr. 1641). Surname Arbuthnott. B. 1845, s. 1895. S.P. *Heir*, Hon. Hugh Arbuthnott, bro. *Arbuthnott House, Kincardineshire.*
- Ardaun**, Arthur Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1880). Surname Guinness. B. 1840, s. (as Bart.) 1868. M.P. Dublin, '68-9, '74-80. C. *Carlton.*
- Argyll**, John Douglas Sutherland, 2nd D. in the peerage of the United Kingdom (cr. 1892), 9th D. in the peerage of Scotland (cr. 1701). Surname Campbell. B. 1845, s. 1900. K.E., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., P.C., LL.D.; m. '71, H.R.H. Princess Louise, 4th d. of Her late Majesty the Queen; Priv. Sec. to his father, the late Duke, '68-71; M.P. Argyll '68-78; Gov.-Gen. of Dominion of Canada '78-83; Gov. and Constable of Windsor Castle since '92; D.L. Dumbartonshire '96; Lieut.-Col. Commanding 1st Argyll and Bute Art. Vol. '66-84; Hon. Col. 5th Vol. Battn. (10th Lanark) Highlander Light Infantry '71-90, and again from '99; Hon. Col. 15th Argyll Light Infantry, Ontario, Canada, '98; Hon. Col. 6th Batt. Lancashire Fusiliers 1901; represented Manchester in the Lower House from '95 until his succession to the peerage; L.L. Argyllshire; Hon. LL.D. (Camb.) 1902. L.U. *Heir*, Lord Archibald Campbell, bro. *Rosneath Castle, Dumbartonshire; Kensington Palace, W. Athenæum.*
- Armstrong**, William Henry A. Fitz-Patrick 1st Baron (cr. 1903). B. 1863; surname Watson, Armstrong. E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. Director of the great works at Elswick and N.E. Railway Co.; m. '89 Winifreda, d. late Gen. Sir J. Miller Adye, G.C.B., Hon. D.C.L. Durham, J.P. Newcastle-on-Tyne, J.P. and D.L. Northumberland, *Heir*, Hon. William J. M. Watson-Armstrong, s. *Bamburgh Castle, Northumberland; Jesmond Dene, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 93, Eaton Square, S.W.*
- Arran**, Arthur Jocelyn Charles, 6th E. (cr. 1762). Sits as L. Sudley (1884). Surname Gore. B. 1868, s. 1901. Is Capt., Brevet-Major, and late Adj. Royal Horse Guards; served in Egyptian Army and Transvaal War. m. 1902, Maude Jacquelin Huyssen, only d. of Baron Huyssen de Kattendyke, of Zeeland and Holland. *Heir*, Francis Gore, Esq., c. *Castle Gore, Ballina, co. Mayo. Turf, Travellers', Royal Yacht Squadron.*
- Arundell** of Wardour, John Francis, 12th L. (cr. 1605). Surname Arundell. B. 1831, s. 1862. Count of the Holy Roman Empire (1595). Author of "The Secret of Plato's Atlantis," and other works. *Heir*, Hon. Rev. E. Arundell, bro. C. *Wardour Castle, Tisbury, Wilts. Athenæum.*
- Ashbourne**, Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Gibson. B. 1837. P.C. He gained a great reputation at the Irish Bar, and was prominent at Westminster, taking the Conservative side on all Irish and other questions. M.P. Dublin Univ. '75-85; Q.C. 72; Att.-Gen. Ireland '77-80; Lord Chanc. Ireland '85-6, '86-92, and since '95. *Heir*, Hon. W. Gibson, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Ashbrook**, William Spencer, 7th V. (cr. 1751). Surname Flower. B. 1830, s. 1882. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. R. T. Flower, bro. C. *Carlton.*
- Ashburnham**, Bertram, 5th E. of (cr. 1730). Surname Ashburnham. B. 1840, s. 1878. Knight Grand Cross of Malta, and of Pontifical Order of Pius; m. 1888, Emily, who died 1900, d. of R. Chaplin, Esq. *Heir*, Hon. J. Ashburnham, bro. L. *Ashburnham Place, Battle, Sussex; Barking Hall, Needham, Suffolk; Pembrey, Carmarthenshire.*
- Ashburton**, Francis Denzil Edward, 5th L. (cr. 1835). Surname Baring. B. 1866, s. 1889. *Heir*, Hon. A. F. St. Vincent Baring, s. C. *Carlton, Arthur's.*
- Ashcombe**, George, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1828. Surname Cubitt. P.C. s. late Thomas Cubitt, of Denbies. M.A. Trin. Coll., Camb., and mem. of Council of Selwyn Coll.; Hon. Col. 2 V.B. Queen's Roy. W. Surrey Regt.; Chm. of House of Laymen, Canterbury. M.P. W. Surrey '60-85, Epsom D. '85-92; 2nd Church Estates Com. '74-9. *Heir*, Hon. H. Cubitt, M.P. C. *Denbies, Dorking; 17, Prince's Gate, S.W.*
- Ashton**, James, 1st L. (cr. 1805). Surname Williamson. s. late James Williamson, J.P.; B. 1842; E. Lancs. Royal Gram. Sch.; large manufacturer and landowner; J.P. and D.L. Lancs.; High Sheriff '85; J.P. Co. London; M.P. Lancaster Div. '86-95; m. '80 (his second wife), Jessy Henrietta, d. of the late James Stewart, Clapham, Yorks. *Rylands, Lancaster; Ashton Hall, near Lancaster; Alford House, Prince's Gate, S.W.*
- Ashtown**, Frederick Oliver, 3rd. L. (cr. 1800). Surname Trench. B. 1868, s. 1880. I.P. m.

Jan. '94, Violet, *y. d.* Col. Cosby, of Stradbally Hall, Queen's Co. D.L. Co. Galway; J.P. Cos. Waterford and Galway. *Heir*, Hon. Frederick Sydney Trench, *s.* (born Dec. '94). *Woodawn, Co. Galway; Glenahiry Lodge, Co. Waterford.*

**Athlunney**, James Herbert Gustavus Meredyth, 2nd L. (cr. 1863). Sits as L. Meredyth (1866). Surname Somerville. B. 1865, s. 1873. Formerly Lt. Coldstream Guards; 1st L., well known as Sir W. Somerville, was Chief Sec. for Ireland. *Somerville, Navan, Co. Meath; 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W. Guards', White's, Turf, and Kildare Street, Dublin.*

**Atholl**, John James Hugh Henry, 7th D. of (cr. 1703). Sits as E. Strange (1786). Surname Stewart-Murray. B. 1840, s. 1864. K.T.; formerly Scots Guards; L.L. and Hered. Sheriff Perthshire. *Heir*, M. of Tullibardine, *s.* C. Carlton.

**Auckland**, William Morton, 5th L. (cr. 1780). Surname Eden. B. 1859, s. 1890. Late Capt. 2nd Battn. Dorsetshire Regt. *Heir*, William Alf. Morton Eden, *s.* C. Gravenhurst, *Bolney, Sussex; Naval and Military, Carlton.*

**Avebury**, John, 1st L. (cr. 1900). P.C. Surname Lubbock. B. 1834. Lord Avebury, so well known as Sir John Lubbock, was, when he was a member of the Lower House, the means of passing no less than twenty-eight public measures of importance (the principal being the Bank Holiday Act and the Bills of Exchange Act); he was also closely connected with the Shops Early Closing Bill. Lord Avebury is also distinguished as a scientist. In '65 he published "Pre-Historic Times," in '70 the "Origin of Civilisation and the Primitive Condition of Man," and in '88 "The Senses, Instincts, and Intelligence of Animals, with Special Reference to Insects," "The Beauties of Nature," "The Use of Life," and other works, one of which, "The Pleasures of Life," has attained a circulation of over 200,000 in this country, besides 30 foreign editions. He is also the author of various works on Natural History, especially perhaps one on Ants, Bees and Wasps, which has gone through 16 editions. He has received the hon. degrees of D.C.L. from Oxford and LL.D. from Dublin, Camb., and Edin., M.D. from Warzburg, and held the office of Vice-Chancellor of the Univ. of London, which he resigned in '80 on becoming the parliamentary representative of the Univ. He was returned at the head of the poll for the City Div. for the London C.C. '89, and was subsequently elected Vice-Chairman of that body; was Chairman, following Lord Rosebery, from '90-92. Pres. of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, of the London Chamber of Commerce, of the Entomological Society, Ethnological Society, Anthropological Society, Brit. Assoc. for the Advancement of Science, Pres. Soc. of Antiquaries, Foreign Sec. Royal Academy, of the English Bankers, of the Ray Society, of the Statistical Society, of the Gold Standard Defence Association, and of the Lond. Soc. for the Extension of Univ. Teaching. He is Com. of the Legion of Honour, and has the German Order of Merit. P.C. L.U. *Heir*, Hon. John Birkbeck Lubbock, *s.* High Elms, Farnboro', Kent; Kingsgate Castle, Kingsgate, Kent; 6, St. James's Square, S.W. Athenæum.

\***Avonmore**, Algernon William, 6th V. (cr. 1800). Surname Yelverton. B. 1866, s. 1885. I.P. *m.* 1891, Mabel, d. of George Evans, of Gortmerron. *Heir*, Hon. W. H. M. Yelverton, *c.* Belle Isle, Rbcsrea, Co. Tipperary; Hazel Rock, Mayo.

**Aylesford**, Charles Wightwick, 8th E. of (cr. 1714). Surname Finch. B. 1851, s. 1885. D.L. and J.P. Warwickshire. Hon. Col. 3rd and 4th Batt. S. Staffs. Regt. *Heir*, Lord Guernsey, *s.* C. Carlton.

\***Aylmer**, Matthew, 8th L. (cr. 1718). Surname Aylmer. B. 1842, s. 1901. I.P.; Adjutant-General of Canadian Militia. *Heir*, Hon. J. F. W. Aylmer. *Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.*

**Bagot**, William, 4th L. (cr. 1780). Surname Bagot. B. 1856, s. 1887. Lt.-Col. Staffs. Yeo. Cav.; ex-A.D.C. to Gov.-Gen. Canada, and Capt. S. Staffs. Regt.; a Gent. Usher of the Privy Chamber to the late Queen '85-7; a Lord-in-Waiting '96-1901. *Heir*, Major Hon. Walter L. Bagot, D.S.O., late Gren. Guards, *bro.* C. Blithefield, Rugeley, Staffordshire; Pool Park, Ruthin, North Wales. *Travellers' Carlton, Turf.*

**Balfour of Burleigh**, Alexander Hugh, 6th L. (cr. 1607). Surname Bruce. B. 1849, s. 1869. P.C.; K.T.; S.R.P.; title, attained in 1716, was restored in 1869; a Lord-in-Waiting to H.M. Feb. '87 to Dec. '88; Parly. Sec. to Board of Trade Dec. '88 to Aug. '92; a Chm. of Grand Com. '89; was Chm. of the Metropolitan Water Commission; app. Sec. for Scotland '95, with a seat in the Cabinet, but resigned 1903 because of his disagreement with the Government on the Fiscal question; was Chm. of the Royal Commission on Local Taxation; was Lord Rector of Edin. Univ. '96-7, LL.D. '99; Chancellor of St. Andrews Univ. since 1900; appointed Chairman of the Inter-Departmental Committee on the system of cable telegraphs of the Empire, 1901; Chm. Educational Endowments Commission '82-9, Welsh Sunday Closing Commission '89, Commission on Food Supply in time of War 1903; D.C.L. Oxford 1904. *Heir*, Hon. R. Bruce, Master of Burleigh, *s.* C. Carlton.

**Balinhard** (see Southesk).

**Bandon**, James Francis, 4th E. of (cr. 1800). Surname Bernard. B. 1850, s. 1877. K.P., I.R.P.; is L.L. Cork Co. and City. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. Percy B. Bernard, *c.* C. Carlton.

\***Bangor**, Watkin Herbert, 72nd Bp. of. Surname Williams. App. 1899, 2nd s. of the late Sir Hugh Williams, of Bodelwyddan, Flintshire. B. 1845. Ordained 1870. Held the family living of Bodelwyddan '72-'92; app. '89 Canon Residentiary and Archdeacon of St. Asaph, also Chaplain to the Bishop. In '92 he succeeded to the deanery of St. Asaph, and in '99 was elevated to the bishopric of Bangor; *m.* '79, Alice, d. of the late Gen. Monckton. *Glynnarth Palace, Menai Bridge; Pant-eidal, Machynlleth.*

**Bangor**, Henry William Crosbie, 5th V. (cr. 1770). Surname Ward. B. 1828, s. 1881. I.R.P.; formerly Capt. in the 43rd Light Infantry. *Heir*, Captain the Hon. Maxwell Richard Crosbie Ward, R.A., *s.* C. Castle Ward, Downpatrick.

**Barnard**, Henry de Vere, 9th L. (cr. 1698). Surname Vane. B. 1854, s. 1891 on death of Duke of Cleveland, *e. s.* late Sir Henry M. Vane; B.A. Oxford; Hon. D.C.L. Durham; Prov. G.M. of Freemasons for Durham;



- Lieut. 3rd Durham L.I.; A.D.C. to Lord Amphill, Gov. of Madras; formerly Lieut. 3rd (Mil.) Battn. Northamptonshire Regt.; J.P., D.L., co. of Durham; Bar. Inn. Temp. '79; '81-91 employed in the Charity Commission, and for five years priv. sec. to Chief Commissioner. *m.* '81, Lady Catherine Sarah Cecil, *d.* of 3rd M. of Exeter. Seconded Address in autumn session '99. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Cecil Vane, *s.* (born '81). *Raby Castle, Darlington*; 20, *Belgrave Square, S.W.* *Brooks's, Oxford and Cambridge.*
- Barrington**, Walter Bulkeley, 9th V. (cr. 1770). Sits as Lord Shute (1880). Surname Barrington. B. 1848, *s.* 1901. J.P., D.L., Berks, J.P. Northampton and Bucks. Formerly Lieut. Coldstream Guards. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. W. Reginald Shute-Barrington, *s.* *Beckett, Shrivenham, Berks.*
- Barrogill** (see Caithness).
- Barrymore**, Arthur Hugh, 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Smith-Barry. B. 1843. Represented Cork in the Lower House '67-74, and sat for S. Hunts. '86-1900; D.L. and J.P. Huntingdon and Cork; J.P. Cheshire, High Sheriff '83; C.C. Huntingdon! is one of the Coronation peers. *C. Marbury Hall, Cheshire*; *Fota Island, Queenstown, Cork*; 20, *Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.*
- Basing**, George Limbrey, 2nd B. (cr. 1887). Surname Sclater-Booth. B. 1860, *s.* 1894. *E. s.* of the peer who as Mr. Sclater-Booth was Pres. of the Local Gov. Bd. '74-80, and filled other ministerial offices. Col. Royal Dragoons, and went on active service in S. Africa Oct. '99. *Heir*, Hon. J. Sclater-Booth, *s.* C. *Hoddington House, Upton Grey, Winchester. Naval and Military.*
- Bateman**, William Spencer, 3rd L. (cr. 1837). Surname Bateman-Hanbury. B. 1856, *s.* 1901. Late Capt. 2nd Life Guards. *Heir*, Hon. E. R. Bateman-Hanbury, *s.* C. *Carlton.*
- Bath**, Thomas Henry, 5th M. of (cr. 1789). Surname Thynne. B. 1862, *s.* 1896. M.P. Frome Div., '86-92, '95-6; Major Wilts Yeo. Cav.; moved the address session '97. Appointed a member of the Committee to consider the future organisation of the Yeomanry, 1900; L.L. co. Somerset 1904. *Heir*, Visct. Weymouth, *s.* *Longleat, Warminster*; 20, *Grosvenor Square, W.* *Carlton.*
- Bath and Wells**, George Wyndham, 70th Bp. of. App. 1894. (See founded 905.) Surname Kennion. B. 1845. *E.* at Eton and Oriel Coll., Oxford. Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Tuam '69-70; curate of Doncaster and York Diocesan Inspector of Schools '71-3; vicar of St. Paul's, Sculcoates, Hull, '73-6; vicar of All Saints', Bradford, '76-82; Bishop of Adelaide '82-94. *Palace, Wells, Somerset.*
- Bathurst**, Seymour Henry, 7th E. (cr. 1772). Surname Bathurst. B. 1864, *s.* 1892. *m.* 1893, Lillias, *d.* of Lord Glenesk; D.L., J.P., Gloucester; Col. commanding 4th Batt. Glo'ster Regt. C.M.G. *Heir*, Allen Algeron Lord Apsley, *s.* (born 1895). *Cirencester House, Cirencester*; 22, *Bruton Street, W.*
- Battersea**, Cyril, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1843. Surname Flower; *s.* late P. W. Flower. called to Bar, Inner Temple, '70; D.L. London; Lieut. Bucks Yeo.; Jun. Lord of the Treas. '86; *m.* 1878, Constance, *e. d.* late Sir A. D. Rothschild; M.P. Brecknock '80-85, *s.* Beds. '85-92. G.L. *Aston Clinton, Tring; The Pleasaunce, Overstrand, Cromer; Surrey House, Marble Arch.*
- Beauchamp**, William, 7th E. (cr. 1815). Surname Lygon. B. 1872, *s.* 1891. Mayor of Worcester '95-6. Governor of N. S. Wales '99-1901. K.C.M.G. *Heir*, Hon. R. Lygon, *bro.* *Madresfield Court, Malvern Link.*
- Beaufort**, Henry Adelbert Wellington Fitzroy, 9th D. of (cr. 1682). Surname Somerset. B. 1847, *s.* 1899. Is Hon. Col. Roy. Gloucestershire Hussars. Was Cornet Roy. Horse Guards '65; Capt. '69; retired '77. D.L. Brecknock. *Heir*, Marquis of Worcester, *s.* *Badminton House, Chippenham; Llangattock Park, Crickhowell.*
- Beaumont**, Mona Josephine Tempest, Baroness (cr. 1309). Surname Stapleton. B. 1894. *e. d.* of the late (and 10th) Lord Beaumont. Lord Beaumont died in '95, and the title remained in abeyance as between his two infant daughters until the following year, when her late Majesty was pleased to declare that his eldest daughter is, and shall be, Baroness Beaumont. *Heiress*, Hon. Ivy Mary Stapleton, *b.* 1895, posthumous. *Carlton Towers, Carlton, R.S.O.*
- Bedford**, Herbrand Arthur, 11th D. of (cr. 1694). Surname Russell. B. 1858, *s.* 1893. K.G. Late Lieut. Gren. Guards; served in Egyptian Campaign of 1882 (medals, clasp); A.D.C. to Viceroy of India '84-8. Published "History of a Great Agricultural Estate" '97; app. L.L. Middlesex '98; Chm. Beds C.C.; mover of Address in Lords '99; was a member of the Royal Commission on Salmon Fisheries, Pres. of Zoological Society of London, and first Mayor of Holborn in the same year; supported Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal proposals 1903-4. *Heir*, Marquis of Tavistock, *s.* L. *Woburn Abbey, Beds*; 15, *Belgrave Square, S.W.*
- Belhaven and Stenton**, Alexander Charles, 10th L. (cr. 1641). Surname Hamilton. B. 1840, *s.* 1893; *m.* 1880, Georgina Katherine, *d.* of Legh Richmond, Esq. Retired from R.E. as Col. Brig. commanding Surrey Vol. Brigade 1888 to 1902; S.R.P. *Heir*, Hon. R. G. A. Hamilton, Master of Belhaven, and Lieut. 3rd K.O. Hussars: *m.* 1904, Lady Grizel, *d.* of the Earl of Dundonald, *s.* *Wishaw House, Wishaw, N.B.*; 41, *Lennox Gardens, S.W.*
- Bellew**, Charles Bertram, 3rd L. (cr. 1848). Surname Bellew. B. 1855, *s.* 1895. I.R.P.; formerly Capt. 6th Batt. Roy. Irish Rifles. Unsuccessfully contested Kilkenny Co., N. Div. (C.), '85. *m.* '83, Mildred Mary Josephine, *e. d.* of the late Sir Humphrey de Trafford; L.L. Co. Louth. *Heir*, Hon. G. L. Bryan, *bro.* L. *Barneath Castle, Dunleer, Co. Louth.*
- Belmore**, Somerset Richard, 4th E. of (cr. 1797). Surname Lowry-Corry. B. 1835, *s.* 1845. P.C.; G.C.M.G.; I.R.P.; Gov. N.S.W. '68-72; Under Home Sec. '66-7. L.L. Tyrone. *Heir*, Visct. Corry, *s.* C. *Carlton.*
- Belper**, Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1856). Surname Strutt. B. 1840, *s.* 1880. P.C.; M.P. E. Derbyshire '68-74, Berwick '80; Chm. Notts C.C. and Notts. Quarter Sessions; Col. S. Notts Yeo. Cav. and Capt. of the Corps of the Gentlemen-at-Arms since '95; was Chairman of a Committee to inquire into the working of the method of identification of criminals by measurements and finger prints and the administrative arrangements for carrying on the same. *Heir*, Hon. Algernon Henry Strutt, *s.* L.U. *Kingston, Derby*; 31, *Cadogan Square, W.* *Brooks', Travellers'.*

- \***Berkeley**, Eva Mary Fitz-Harding Milman, Baroness (cr. 1421). Co-heiress to the barony of Braose of Gower, and, by direct descent from 1st Earl, father of Anne Boleyn, heir-general to the Earldom of Ormonde (Ireland). cr. 1529, *d.* of Major-Gen. G. H. L. Milman, R.A., and Louisa Mary Baroness Berkeley; s. her mother 1899. B. 1875. m. Aug 5th, 1903, Capt. Frank Wigram Foley, D.S.O., Roy. Berkshire Regt. *Martins Heron, Bracknell, Berks.*
- Berkeley**, Randal Mowbray Thomas, 8th E. of (cr. 1697). Surname Berkeley. B. 1865, s. 1888. Late Lieut. R.N. *Army and Navy.*
- \***Berners**, Emma Harriet, Baroness (cr. 1455). Surname Tyrwhitt. B. 1835, s. 1871. *Heir*, Hon. Sir R. Tyrwhitt Wilson, Bart., s. *Aswellthorpe, Norwich.*
- Berwick**, Thomas Henry, 8th L. (cr. 1784). Surname Noel-Hill. B. 1877, s. 1897. Son of the late Rev. the Hon. Thomas Noel Noel-Hill, who was the twin brother of the 7th Baron. B.A. Oxon; Hon. Attaché to H.M.'s Embassy at Paris; Lieut. Shropshire I.Y. *Heir*, his kinsman, the Rev. Charles Noel-Hill. The 1st Baron represented Shropshire in three parliaments. *Attingham, Shrewsbury*; 8, *Clarges Street, W. Carlton.*
- Bessborough**, Walter William Brabazon, 7th E. of (cr. 1739). Sits as Ld. Ponsonby (1749). Surname Ponsonby. B. 1821, s. 1895. Has been Rector of Sutton, Suffolk, and Rural Dean of Stamford. *Heir*, Visct. Duncannon, C.B., s. L.U. *Bessborough, Pilltown, Ireland*; 45, *Green Street, W.*
- Biddulph** of **Ledbury**, Michael, 1st Baron (cr. 1903). Surname Biddulph. B. 1834. E. Harrow. M.P. Herefordshire '65-'85, Ross '85-1900; partner Cocks, Biddulph & Co., bankers. *Heir*, Hon. J. Michael Gordon Biddulph, s. L.U. *Ledbury Herefordshire*; 19, *Ennismore Gardens, S.W.*
- \***Birmingham**, Charles, 1st Bp. of. (See founded 1904). Surname Gore. B. 1853; appointed 1904. E. Ball. Coll., Oxford. Ordained deacon '76, priest '78. Fellow of Trinity Coll., Oxford '75-95, Lecturer '76-80; Select Preacher at Oxford '82-84 and '94-6; Librarian of the Pusey Library '84-93; Bampton Lec. at Oxford '91; he was also Lecturer in Pastoral Theology at Cambridge in '90. He was app. Chaplain to the Bp. of Lincoln '85; was Vicar of Radley, Berks, '93-4; Hon. Chaplain to Queen Victoria '98-1900, Chaplain in Ordinary to Queen Victoria 1900; Chaplain in Ordinary to the King 1901, and Canon of Westminster from '94 until his appointment to the See of Worcester. In 1904 he was appointed to the new see of Birmingham. Author and Editor of the "Church and the Ministry," "Roman Catholic Claims," "The Holy Spirit and Inspiration" in "Lux Mundi," "Incarnation of the Son of God," "The Body of Christ," and Essays in aid of Church Reform. As Canon Gore the Bishop was a member of the English Church Union, but resigned when he was made a Bishop.
- Blythwood**, Archibald Campbell, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1835. Surname Campbell. Has been Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Scots Guards, and served in Crimea; M.P. Renfrewshire '73. W. Renfrewshire '85-92; created a Bart. 1880. *Heir*, Rev. Sholto Douglas Campbell Douglas, bro. C. *Blythwood, Renfrewshire*; 2, *Seamore Place, W.*
- Bolingbroke** and **St. John**, Vernon Henry, 6th V. (cr. 1712). Surname St. John. B. 1896, s. 1899. First peer was the celebrated minister of Q. Anne. *Lydiard Park, Swindon.*
- Bolton**, William Thomas, 4th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Orde-Powlett. B. 1845, s. 1895. *Heir*, Hon. W. G. Algar Orde-Powlett, s. C. *Bolton Hall, Leyburn, Yorks; Hackwood Park, Basingstoke. Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Yorkshire.*
- \***Borthwick**, Archibald Patrick Thomas, 21st L. (cr. 1452). Surname Borthwick. B. 1867, s. 1885. m. 1901, Susanna Mary, 4th d. of Sir Mark J. Mactaggart Stewart, Bart. S.P. C. *Ravenstone, Castle Whithorn, Wigtownshire*; 2, *Upper Grosvenor Street, W.*
- Boston**, George Florence, 6th L. (cr. 1761). Surname Irby. B. 1860, s. 1877. A Lord-in-Waiting, '85-6; D.L. for County Anglesey. *Heir*, Hon. C. S. Irby, bro. C. *Hedsor, Bourne End, Bucks. Carlton.*
- Botreaux** (see Loudoun).
- Bowes** (see Strathmore and Kinghorn).
- Boyle** (see Cork and Orrery).
- Boyne**, Gustavus Russell, 8th V. (cr. 1717). Sits as Ld. Brancepeth (1866). Surname Hamilton-Russell. B. 1830, s. 1872, *Heir*, Hon. G. W. Hamilton-Russell, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Brabourne**, Edward, 2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Knatchbull-Hugessen. B. 1857, s. 1893. Retired Lieut. Coldstream Guards; M.P. Rochester '89-92; D.L. Kent. *Heir*, Hon. Wyndham W. Knatchbull-Hugessen, s. L. *Reform and Brook's.*
- Bradford**, George Cecil Orlando, 4th E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Bridgeman. B. 1845, s. 1898. m. a d. of the 9th E. of Scarborough. Served in the 1st Life Guards '64-7, when he retired from the army and entered Parliament as member for the N. Div. of Shropshire, which Div. he represented until '85. D.L. Warwickshire, J.P. and D.L. Shropshire and Warwickshire, and J.P. Staffs. *Heir*, Visct. Newport, s. 44, *Lowndes Square, S.W.*
- Brampton**, Henry, P.C., 1st L. (cr. 1899). Surname Hawkins. B. Sept. 14th, 1817. Called to Bar, Middle Temple, '43, and joined the Home Circuit; Q.C. '58, and a Judge of the High Court '76-99, receiving in the ordinary course the honour of knighthood. As an advocate Mr. Hawkins was distinguished in many famous cases, notably in the trial at Bar of the Tichborne claimant; and as Sir Henry Hawkins, a Judge of the High Court, he presided at many interesting trials, civil and criminal. He was made a peer and sworn of the Privy Council on his retirement from the bench. m. '87, Jane Louisa, d. of H. F. Reynolds, Esq., of Hulme, Lancs. 5, *Tilney Street, Park Lane. Carlton, Turf, Arthur's, Athenæum, Jockey.*
- Brancepeth** (see Boyne).
- Brandon** (see Hamilton).
- Brassey**, Thomas, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Brassey. B. 1836. M.P. Devonport '65, Hastings '68-86; Civil Ld. of Admiralty 80-84; Sec. to Admiralty '84-5; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford '88; a Lord-in-Waiting '93-5; was Chm. of the Opium Com., and a mem. of Unseaworthy Ships, Coaling Stations, and Pensions to the Aged Poor Commissions; Pres. Institute of Naval Architects '93-5, and of the Imp. Lib. Council 1900-1; author of "Work and Wages," "English Work and Foreign Wages," "British Seamen," "The British Navy" (5 vols.); ed.



"Naval Annual"; ex-Pres. of the Statistical Society; Pres. of the London Chamber of Commerce; app. Gov. of Victoria '95-1900; presided over Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire in Canada 1903. *Heir*, Hon. Thomas Allnutt Brassey, s. L. 24, *Park Lane, W.*; *Normanhurst, Battle, Reform.*

**Braybrooke**, Henry, 7th L. (cr. 1788). Surname Neville. B. 1855, s. 1904. *m.* '98, Emilie Pauline, d. of M. Gonin, of Mâcon. D.L. and J.P. Camb. *Heir*, Rev. the Hon. Grey Braybrooke, *bro.* *Audley End, Saffron Walden.*

**Braye**, Alfred Thomas Townshend, 5th L. (cr. 1529). Surname Verney-Cave. B. 1849, s. 1879. Hon. Col. and Lt.-Col. Comdg. 3rd Batt. Leicestershire Regt., S. Africa medal and clasp. *Heir*, Hon. Adrian V. Verney-Cave. s. L.U. *Stanford Hall, Market Harborough*; 4, *Buckingham Gate, S.W. Brooks's, Travellers.*

**Breadalbane**, Gavin, 1st M. of (cr. 1885). Surname Campbell. B. 1851, s. to Scotch peerage 1871. *m.* 1872, Lady Alma I. L. C. Graham, Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, *y. d. of D. of Montrose. K.G., P.C.*; Knight of the Order of the Seraphim; Treasurer of Household '80-85; Lord-in-Waiting '73-4; J.P. for Perthshire; J.P. and D.L. for Argyll; late Lieut. 4th Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; late Capt. Shropshire Yeo.; Col. 5th Vol. Batt. Royal Highlanders; Brig.-Gen. Royal Company of Archers; A.D.C. to the King; Lord Steward of the Household '92-5; High Commr. to Gen. Assembly Church of Scotland '93-5; Knight of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and Chm. and Director of the St. John Ambulance Association '99. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. I. Campbell, *bro.* (to *Sc.* Earldom of Breadalbane only). L. *Taymouth, Aberfeldy, N.B.*; *Blackmount, Bridge of Orchy, Argyllshire*; 68, *Ennismore Gardens, S.W. Reform and Brooks's.*

**Bridport**, Arthur Wellington Alexander Nelson, 2nd V. (cr. 1868). Surname Hood. B. Dec. 15th, 1839, s. 1904; *E.* Sandhurst; formerly Capt. 25th Foot, and Hon. Col. W. Somerset Yeo. Cav.; J.P. Somerset; M.P. W. Somerset '68-80; C.B. '92. *m.* '72, Lady Maria G. J. Fox-Strangways. *Heir*, Hon. Maurice Henry Nelson Hood, s. (born '81). C. *Carlton, Naval and Military.*

**Bristol**, Frederick William John, 3rd M. of (cr. 1826). Surname Hervey. B. 1834, s. 1864. High Steward of Liberties of Bury St. Edmunds; M.P. W. Suffolk '59-64; L.L. Suffolk; Pres. of the Suffolk Sheep Society, *Heir*, F. W. Fane Hervey, *n. C. Carlton.*

\***Bristol**, George Forrest, 48th Bp. of. Surname Browne. This see was founded in 1542, and was from 1836 until 1897 united to that of Gloucester, Dr. Ellicott being bishop of both dioceses from '63 until they were disunited in '97. The diocese consists of: (a) The deaneries of Bristol and Stapleton; (b) The deaneries of Malmesbury or Malmesbury North, Chippenham or Malmesbury South, and Cricklade, in the county of Wilts (except the parishes of Kemble and Poole Keynes in the deanery of Malmesbury, and the parishes of Somerford Keynes and Sharncliffe in the deanery of Cricklade, which four lastly mentioned parishes form part of the rural deanery of Cirencester), and the deanery of Bitton in the county of Gloucester.

Dr. Browne was born in 1833. *E.* at St. Catharine's, Cambridge, becoming B.A. '56, M.A. and Fellow '63, B.D. '79, D.C.L. '91, D.D. honoris causa '96. Was rector of Ashley-with-Silverley '69-75, proctor of Camb. Univ. '70-1, '77-8, and '79-80. Held, amongst other appointments, those of theological tutor at Glenalmond College, Bell lecturer in the Scottish Episcopal Church, and Disney professor of archæology Camb. In '91 Dr. Browne was app. Canon and Treasurer of St. Paul's, and in '93 secretary of the London Diocesan Home Mission, becoming in '95 Bishop Suffragan of Stepney, and in '97 Bishop of Bristol. Patron of 45 livings. His lordship *m.*, '65, Mary Louisa, *e. d.* of Sir J. Stewart-Richardson, Bart. He is author of, among other works, "Ice Caves of France and Switzerland," five or six volumes on the early history of English Church, "Off the Mill," many publications on the position of the Church of England, etc. *The Palace, Bristol. Athenæum and Alpine.*

**Brodrick** (see Middleton).

**Brougham and Vaux**, Henry Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1830). Surname Brougham. B. 1836, s. 1886. Clerk in the House of Lords '57-86. The first peer was the famous Lord Chancellor. *Heir*, Hon. H. Brougham, s. L.U. *Brooks's.*

**Brownlow**, Adelbert Wellington Brownlow, 3rd E. (cr. 1815). Surname Cust. B. 1844, s. 1867. P.C.; L.L. Lincs.; M.P. N. Shropshire '66-7; Sec. Local Govt. Board '85-6; Paymaster-Gen. '87-9; Under-Sec. War '89-92; A.D.C. to the late Queen '97, and to the King 1901. A Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery. *Heir* (to the Barony), H. J. C. Cust, M.P., *c. C. Carlton.*

**Buccleuch and Queensberry**, William Henry, Walter, 6th D. of Buccleuch and 8th D. of Queensberry (cr. 1663). Sits as E. of Doncaster (1662). Surname Montagu-Douglas-Scott. B. 1831, s. 1884. K.G., K.T.; M.P. Midlothian '53-68, '74-80; L.L. Dumfriesshire; appointed Gold Stick of Scotland and Capt.-Gen. Roy. Company of Archers (the King's Body-Guard for Scotland) 1900. P.C. 1901. *Heir*, E. of Dalkeith, M.P., s. C. *Carlton.*

\***Buchan**, Shipley Gordon Stuart, 14th E. of (cr. 1469). Surname Erskine. B. 1850, s. 1898. Late Lieut. 3rd Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; D.L. co. Linlithgow, J.P. Cambs. S.P. *Heir*, Ld. Cardross, s. *Amenden House, Linlithgow. Carlton, Turf.*

**Buckinghamshire**, Sidney Carr, 7th E. of (cr. 1746). Surname Hobart-Hampden; Mercer-Henderson assumed by Royal License 1903. B. 1860, s. 1885. D.L. Bucks; a Lord-in-Waiting Jan. to July '95. *Heir*, Hon. C. E. Hobart-Hampden, *un. L. Hampden House, Great Missenden, Bucks*; *Fordell, Inverkeithing, Fife. National Liberal, Brooks's.*

\***Burdett-Coutts**, Angela Georgina, 1st Baroness (cr. 1871). Surname Burdett-Coutts. B. 1814. *m.* '81, Mr. W. Ashmead-Bartlett, who assumed the name of Burdett-Coutts, and has been M.P. for Westminster since '85. Has expended large sums for philanthropic and charitable purposes, founding more than one colonial bishopric, and erecting Columbia Market, Shoreditch, St. Stephen's Church, Westminster, etc. Presented with freedom of City of London in gold casket '72. 1, *Stratton Street, W.*; *Holly Lodge, Highgate, N.*

- Burghclere**, Herbert Colstoun, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Gardner. B. 1846; *E. Harrow* and *Trin. Hall, Camb.*; M.P. Saffron Walden Div., '85-95; Pres. Board of Agriculture Aug. '92 to July '95; an Ecclesiastical Commissioner since 1903; D.L. Middlesex; P.C. L. *Titsey Place, Surrey*; 48, *Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.*
- Burnham**, Edward, 1st Baron (cr. 1903). Surname Lawson. B. 1833. *E. London University*. Chief proprietor *Daily Telegraph*. Dep. Lieut. City of London, J.P. and D.L. Bucks. Created a Bart. '92. *Heir*, Hon. Harry L. W. Lawson, s. *Hall Barn, Beaconsfield*; 20, *Norfolk Street, Park Lane, W.*
- Burton**, Michael Arthur, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Bass. B. 1837. K.C.V.O.; M.P. Stafford '65-8, *E. Staffs.* '68-85; Burton Div. '85-6. L.U. In '97 a second peerage was created with remainder to the Hon. Mrs. Baillie, daughter of Lord Burton, and to her heirs male. She has a s. living, George E. M. Baillie, b. '94. The peerage of '86 will become extinct at the death of Lord Burton. *Chesterfield House, Mayfair*; *Rangemore, Burton-on-Trent*.
- Bute**, John, 4th M. of (cr. 1796). Surname Crichton-Stuart. B. 1881, s. 1900. Hered. Sheriff of Co. Bute and Keeper of Rothesay Castle. *Heir*, Lord Ninian Edward, bro. *Mount Stuart, Isle of Bute*; *Cardiff Castle, Cardiff*; *Dumfries House, Old Cumnock, Ayrshire*; *Old Place of Mochrum, Kirkcowan, Wigtownshire*; *S. John's Lodge, Regent's Park*.
- Byron**, George Frederick William, 9th Lord (cr. 1643). Surname Byron. B. 1855, s. 1870. The sixth peer was the famous poet. *Heir*, Rev. Hon. F. E. C. Byron, bro. C. *White's*.
- Cadogan**, George Henry, 5th E. (cr. 1800). Surname Cadogan. B. 1840, s. 1873. P.C. K.G. Under-Sec. War '75-8; Under-Sec. Colonies '78-80; Lord Privy Seal '86-92; admitted to the Cabinet April '87; Lord-Lieut. Ireland '95-1902; LL.D. Dublin '99. First Mayor of Chelsea 1900-1. *Heir*, Visct. Chelsea, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Cairns**, Herbert John, 3rd E. (cr. 1878). Surname Cairns. B. 1863, s. 1890. First Earl was the well-known Lord Chancellor. *Heir*, Hon. W. D. Cairns, bro. C. *Carlton*.
- \*Caithness**, John Sutherland, 17th E. of (cr. 1455). Surname Sinclair. B. 1857, s. 1891. S.P. Resides at Lakota, North Dakota, U.S.A. *Heir*, Hon. N. M. Sinclair, bro. 12, *Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, W.*
- \*Caledon**, Erik James Desmond, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Alexander. I.P. B. 1885, s. 1898. A minor. *Heir*, Hon. Herbrand C. Alexander, bro. *Caledon, Co. Tyrone*; *Tyttenhanger, St. Albans, Herts.*
- Calthorpe**, Augustus Cholmondeley, 6th L. (cr. 1796). Surname Gough-Calthorpe. B. 1829, s. 1893. J.P. Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Hants. *Heir*, Hon. Walter Gough-Calthorpe, s. 38, *Grosvenor Square, W.*; *Elvetham Park, Winchfield, Hants.*
- Camden**, John Charles, 4th M. (cr. 1812). Surname Pratt. B. 1872, s. 1872. m. 1898, Joan Marion, d. of Lord Henry Nevill, Lieut. West Kent Yeo. Cav.; D.L. and J.P. Sussex and Kent. *Heir*, Earl of Brecknock, s. *The Priory, Brecon*.
- Camoyes**, Ralph Francis Julian, 5th L. (cr. 1264). Surname Stonor. B. 1884, s. 1897. Lieut. -Oxfordshire Yeomanry. The peerage was in abeyance from the reign of Henry VI. to 1839. A minor. *Heir*, Hon. Edward Maurice Stonor, bro. *Stonor, Henley-on-Thames*; 7, *Seymour Street, W.*
- Campbell** (see Stratheden).
- Camperdown**, Robert Adam Philips Haldane, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). Surname Duncan-Haldane. B. 1841, s. 1867. A Lord-in-Waiting '68-70; a Lord of the Admiralty '70-74. L.L. Co. Forfar 1904. *Heir*, Hon. G. A. P. Haldane, bro. C. *Camperdown, Forfarshire*; *Gleneagles, Perthshire*; *Weston House, Warwickshire*; 39, *Charles Street, W.* *Brooks's*.
- Canterbury**, Randall Thomas, 94th Archbp. of (See founded 596.) Surname Davidson. B. 1848, app. 1895. P.C., G.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D., D.C.L. *E.* at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Oxford, where he graduated ('71) in honours in Law and History. Curate at Dartford, but became ('77) Chaplain and private secretary to Archbishop Tait, whose second daughter he married a year later. In '82 Her late Majesty Queen Victoria appointed him her sub-almoner and hon. chaplain, and he also became one of the "six preachers" of Canterbury Cathedral. On the late Dr. Benson's succession to the Primacy, Dr. Davidson retained the offices he held under Dr. Tait; but in '83 he was appointed Dean of Windsor and resident chaplain to Queen Victoria. He has written on many historical subjects, and is the author (with Canon Benham) of the "Life of Archbishop Tait." He is a trustee of the British Museum, and a governor of the Colleges of Charterhouse and Wellington. He succeeded to the bishopric of Rochester on Dr. Thorold's translation to the see of Winchester ('90), and was consecrated in Westminster Abbey April 25th, '91. In Sept. '95 he was translated to the see of Winchester in succession to Bishop Thorold, and in 1903 he was translated as Archbishop of Canterbury. K.C.V.O. 1902, P.C. 1903, G.C.V.O. 1904. Clerk of the Closet to the King 1901-3, having held the same appointment under Queen Victoria '91-1901. He holds the Oxford degree of D.D. and hon. D.C.L. by diploma, is also an hon. D.D. of St. Andrews University, hon. LL.D. Camb., hon. LL.D. Toronto, hon. LL.D. Columbia University, New York, and was one of the committee for the arrangement of the preparations for the Coronation of the King. He visited Canada and the United States in 1904, and his speeches and sermons were published as "The Christian Opportunity" (Macmillan, 3s. 6d.). *Old Palace, Canterbury*; *Lambeth, S.E. Athenaeum*.
- Canterbury**, Henry Charles, 4th V. (cr. 1835). Surname Manners-Sutton. B. 1839, s. 1877. The first Visct. was Speaker of the House of Commons. *Heir*, Hon. H. F. W. Manners-Sutton, s. L.C. *White's*.
- \*Carbery**, John, 10th L. (cr. 1715). Surname Evans-Freke. I.P. B. 1892, s. 1898. A minor. *Heir*, Hon. Ralfe Evans-Freke, bro. *Castle Freke, Co. Cork*.
- Carew**, Robert Shapland George Julian, 3rd L. (cr. 1834). Surname Carew. B. 1860, s. 1881. D.L. Co. Wexford; m. '98, Julia Mary, d. late Albert Letbridge. *Heir*, Hon. G. P. J. Carew, bro. L.U. *Castle Boro, Enniscorthy*; 28, *Belgrave Sq., London*. *Brooks's*.
- Carleton** (see Shannon).



**Carlisle**, George James, 9th E. of (cr. 1661). Surname Howard. B. 1843, s. 1889. M.P. for E. Cumberland '79-85; trustee of Nat. Gallery. *Heir*, Visct. Morpeth, s. L.U. *Naworth Castle, Carlisle*; *Castle Howard, York*; 1, *Palace Green, Kensington*. *Brooks's*

**Carlisle**, John William, 61st Bp. of. (See founded 1132.) Surname Diggle. B. at Pendleton 1847. E. at Manchester Grammar School, and at Merton College, Oxford. After ordination, he served curacies at Whalley Range, All Saints', Liverpool, and Walton-on-the-Hill; vicar of Mossley Hill, Liverpool '75-96; rural dean of Childwall '82, hon. canon '89; canon of Carlisle and Archdeacon of Westmorland '96; rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham, 1901. Appointed to the see of Carlisle 1904. m. as his 2nd wife a daughter of Mr. G. W. Moss, of the Beach, Aigburth, Liverpool. Author of "Bishop Fraser's Lancashire Life." *Rose Castle, Carlisle*.

**Carnarvon**, George Edward Stanhope Molyneux, 5th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Herbert. B. 1866, s. 1890. Is Lord High Steward of Newbury. *Heir*, Ld. Porchester, s. 43, *Portman Square, W.*

**Carnwarth**, Robert Harris, 15th E. of (cr. 1639). Surname Dalzell. B. 1847, s. 1887. S.R.P. Formerly Major Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders; retired as Lieut.-Col. *Heir*, Hon. R. A. Dalzell (Lord Dalzell), s. C. *Naval and Military*.

**\*Carriek**, Charles H. Somerset, 6th E. of (cr. 1748). Surname Butler. B. 1851, s. 1901. I.P. *Heir*, Viscount Ikerrin, s. *Mount Juliet, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny*.

**Carrington**, Charles Robert, 1st E. (cr. 1895). Surname Wynn-Carrington. B. 1843, s. as L. Carrington 1868. G.C.M.G.; P.C.; Joint Hered. Lord Gt. Chamberlain; M.P. Wycombe '65-8; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '81-5; Gov. N. S. Wales '85-90; Lord Chamberlain '92-5; Pres. of the N. Lindsey Liberal Association; Memb. London C.C.; Ald. Bucks C.C. '99; Chm. of National Liberal Club. Was one of the Ambassadors appointed to announce King Edward's accession to the throne. *Heir*, Visct. Wendover, s. L. *Daws Hill Lodge, High Wycombe*; *Gwydyr Castle, North Wales*; 53, *Princes Gate, London*.

**Carysfort**, William, 5th Earl of (cr. 1789). Sits as Lord Carysfort (1801). Surname Proby. B. 1836, s. 1872. K.P.; L.L. Co. Wicklow. C. 10, *Hereford Gardens, Park Lane*; *Elton Hall, Peterborough*; *Glenart Castle, Arklow, Ireland*. *Carlton, Travellers*.

**Castlemaine**, Albert Edward, 5th L. (cr. 1812). Surname Hancock. B. 1863, s. 1892. m. 1895. I.R.P.; late Lieut. 4th Royal Enniskillen Fus. J.P., and H.M. Lieut. and Custos Rotulorum Westmeath; elected '98 a representative peer in place of the late Ld. Clarina. *Heir-pres.*, Hon. R. A. Hancock, bro. *Moydrum Castle, Athlone*.

**\*Castle-Stuart**, Henry James, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). Surname Stuart-Richardson. B. 1837, s. 1874. I.P. Assumed by royal licence the additional name of Richardson. *Heir*, Andrew John Stuart, c. C. *Stuart Hall, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone, Carlton*.

**Castletown**, Bernard Edward Barnaby, 2nd L. (cr. 1860). Surname FitzPatrick. B. 1849, s. 1883. M.P. Portarlington '80-83; formerly in 1st Life Guards; served in Egyptian Campaign in Household Cav. (medal and clasp); went on special service to S. Africa 1900, served as

A.A.G. Headquarters Staff during war, C.M.G. and medal with 4 clasps. 2nd-class honours Law and Modern Hist. Oxon. L.U. *Granston Manor, Abbeyleix; Doneraile Court, Ireland*. *Bachelors', Travellers*.

**Cathcart**, Alan Frederick, 3rd. E. and 12th Baron (1447) (cr. 1814). Surname Cathcart. B. 1828, s. 1859. LL.D. Camb. Volunteer decoration. Formerly in the Army. *Heir*, Lord Greenock, s. C. 31, *Grosvenor Place, S.W.* *United Service, Carlton, and Yorkshire*.

**\*Cavan**, Frederick Rudolph, 10th E. of (cr. 1647). Surname Lambart. B. 1865, s. 1900. Was A.D.C. to the Gov.-Gen. of Canada (Lord Derby, then Lord Stanley of Preston) ('91-3), Major, late Adj. Gren. Guards. I.P. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. Lionel John Olive Lambart, bro. 76, *Cadogan Square, S.W.* *Guards', Travellers*.

**Cawdor**, Frederick Archibald Vaughan, 3rd E. (cr. 1827). Surname Campbell. B. 1847, s. 1898. A.D.C. to the King; Chm. G.W. Ry. since '95; L.L. Pembrokeshire, C.C. Carmarthenshire; Chm. Carmarthenshire Quar. Sess.; M.P. Carmarthenshire '74-85, unsuccessfully contested Manchester '92, Wilts, Cricklade Div., '98; an Ecclesiastical Commissioner '80. Seconded Address '99. *Heir*, Visct. Emlyn, s. *Stackpole Court, Pembroke*; *Golden Grove, Carmarthen*; *Cawdor Castle, Nairn, N.B. Carlton*.

**\*Charlemont**, James Alfred, C.B., 7th V. (cr. 1665). Surname Caulfeild. B. 1830, s. 1892. I.P. D.L. co. of Tyrone; Col. 4th Battn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. *Heir*, James Edward Caulfeild, n. *Drumcarne, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone*; *Roxburgh Castle, Moy; Coney Island, co. Armagh*; 48, *Hans Place, S.W.* *Guards', United Service, New Travellers*.

**Chaworth** (see Meath).

**Chelmsford**, Frederic Augustus, 2nd L. (cr. 1858). Surname Thesiger. B. 1827, s. 1878. A general. Was Com.-in-Chief in S. Africa in the Kaffir War '78, and the Zulu War '79. Lieut. of the Tower, 1884-9. *Heir*, Hon. F. J. N. Thesiger, s. C. *Carlton, United Service*.

**Chesham**, Charles Compton William, 3rd L. (cr. 1858). Surname Cavendish. B. 1850, s. 1882. K.C.B. Has served in several regiments; and in 1900 had command of a brigade of Imp. Yeomanry in S. Africa, was subsequently Insp.-Gen. with rank of Major-Gen., and was twice mentioned in despatches; appointed a Lord of the Bedchamber of the Prince of Wales in 1891. Was Master of the Buckhounds 1900-1, when they were abolished. *Heir*, Hon. J. C. Cavendish, s. L. *Travellers*.

**Chester**, Francis John, 33rd Bp. of. (See founded 1541.) Surname Jayne. B. 1845. The see, anciently part of Lichfield, was made a separate diocese by Henry VIII. in 1541. E. at Rugby and Wadham Coll., Oxon. Gained a Double First in the Final Schools in '68, when he was elected Fellow of Jesus College. Ordained '70; curate of St. Clement, Oxford. Subsequently Tutor of Keble College, and in '79 appointed Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter. In '86 he was presented to the Vicarage of Leeds, which he held until his elevation to the episcopal bench, '88. His Lordship initiated during '92 an interesting discussion on public-house reform, and has since urged the solution of the temperance

- problem on constructive, instead of destructive, lines, following in some degree the Gothenburg system. *The Palace, Chester. Athenæum.*
- Chesterfield**, Edwyn Francis, 10th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Scudamore-Stanhope. B. 1854, s. 1887. Is also a baronet; P.C.; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '80; is Capt. 4th Batt. the King's (Shropshire) Lt. Infantry; Treas. of Household Aug. '92 to Mar. '94; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms Mar. '94 to July '95; appointed Treas. of the Eighty Club Education Committee, 1900; *m.* 1900, Enid Edith, *d.* of Chas. Wilson, Esq., M.P., of Water Priory, Yorkshire. *Heir*, Commander Hon. H. A. Scudamore-Stanhope, R.N., *bro.* '55. L. *Holme Lacy, Hereford*; 15, *Upper Grosvenor Street, W. Turf, Marlboro', Bachelors', Brooks's.*
- \*Chetwynd**, Richard Walter, 7th V. (cr. 1717). Surname Chetwynd. B. 1823, s. 1879. I.P. Formerly in the 14th Dragoon Guards. *Heir*, Hon. R. W. Chetwynd, *s. Carlton.*
- Cheyresmore**, Herbert Francis, 3rd L. (cr. 1887). Surname Eaton. B. 1848, s. 1902. A Major-Gen. in the Grenadier Guards, who unsuccessfully contested the parliamentary representation of Coventry in '87. Was a member of the S. African Compensation Committee. J.P. Bucks. *Heir*, Hon. Francis Ormond Henry Eaton, *s. Hughendon Manor, High Wycombe*; 16, *Prince's Gate, S.W.*
- Chichester**, Ernest Roland, 72nd Bp. of. Surname Wilberforce. B. 1840. (See founded in 1070, out of the old Saxon see of Selsey, founded in 681.) Is the third son of the late Dr. Wilberforce, successively Bishop of Oxford and Winchester, and grandson of William Wilberforce, the emancipator. *E.* at Exeter Coll., Oxon, where he graduated in '64. Ordained deacon the same year by his father, and appointed curate of Cuddesdon, Oxon. Subsequently held the curacy of Lea, Lincs., the rectory of Middleton Stoney, Oxon, '66-9, and the vicarage of Seaforth, Liverpool, 73-8. Appointed Canon of Winchester '78; Sub-Almoner to the Queen '71-82; Bishop of Newcastle '82 and Chichester '95. L. *The Palace, Chichester. Athenæum.*
- Chichester**, Rev. Francis Godolphin, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Pelham. B. 1844, s. 1902. Has been rector of Great Yarmouth since 1900. Was appointed rector of Upton Pyne, Devon, '72; vicar of St. Mary, Beverley, '75; rector of Halesowen, Worcestershire, '81; rector of Lambeth '83-94; rector of Buckhurst Hill '94-1900. Chaplain to the Bp. of Winchester since '91, and hon. canon of Bangor. *Heir*, Lord Pelham, *s. Stanmer, Lewes.*
- Cholmondeley**, George Henry Hugh, 4th M. of (cr. 1815). Surname Cholmondeley. B. 1858, s. 1884. Is joint Hered. Lord Gt. Chamberlain, and is acting during the present reign. *Heir*, E. of Rocksavage, *s. C. Carlton.*
- Churchill**, of Wychwood, Victor Albert Francis Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1815), 1st Visct. of Rolleston (cr. 1902). Surname Spencer. B. 1864, s. 1886. G.C.V.O. Grand cross in brilliants of Crown of Prussia. Order of Christ, G.C. Portugal. G. Cross Red Eagle of Prussia; G. Crown of Italy; G. Orange of Nassau. Was a page of honour to Queen Victoria, who stood sponsor to his lordship in '64, and to his infant son in '90; formerly in the Coldstream Guards. 1st peer was youngest son of 4th D. of Marlborough. A Prince of the Holy Roman Empire; a Lord-in-Waiting Aug. '89-92, and since '95; Conservative Whip in House of Lords; acted as Master of the Buckhounds 1900-1901. *Heir*, Hon. Victor Alexander Spencer, a page of honour to the King, *s. C. Rolleston, Leicester*; *West Lavington, Devises.*
- Churston**, John, 2nd L. (cr. 1858). Surname Yarde-Buller. B. 1846, s. 1871. Formerly in the Army. *Heir*, Hon. J. R. L. Yarde-Buller, *s. C. Guards'.*
- Clanbrassill** (see Roden).
- Clancarty**, William Frederick, 5th E. of (cr. 1803). Sits as Visct. Clancarty (1820). Surname Le Poer Trench. B. 1868, *s. 1891*; *E.* Eton; *m.* '89, Isabel Maud Penrice, *d.* of J. G. Bilton, Esq.; J.P. and D.L. Co. Galway; late Lieut. Shropshire Light Infantry. *Heir*, Richard J. Donough, Lord Kilconnel, *s. C. Garbally Park, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.*
- \*Clanmorris**, John George Barry, 5th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Bingham. B. 1852, s. 1876. I.P.; formerly in the Rifle Brigade. *Heir*, Hon. A. M. R. Bingham, *s. C. Carlton.*
- Clanricarde**, Hubert George, 2nd M. of (cr. 1825). Sits as Lord Somerhill (1826). Surname de Burgh-Canning. B. 1832, s. 1874. M.P. Galway '67-71; has been in the dip. service. *Heir*, Mar. of Sligo (to *Ir.* earldom). *Travellers'.*
- Clanwilliam**, Richard James, 4th E. of (cr. 1776). Sits as Lord Clanwilliam (1828). Surname Meade. B. 1832, s. 1879. G.C.B.; K.C.M.G. Entered R.N. '45; Rear-Adm. '76; Adm. '86; Adm. of the Fleet '95; a Lord of the Admiralty '74-80; a Commissioner Roy. Patriotic Fund '88. Nav. Comm.-in-Chief at Portsmouth '91-4. *Heir*, Lord Gillford, *s. C. Unitea Service.*
- Clarendon**, Edward Hyde, 5th E. of (cr. 1776). Surname Villiers. B. 1846, s. 1870. M.P. Brecknock '69-70; Hon. Col. Herts Imperial Yeo. Cav.; L.L. Herts; J.P. Warwickshire and Herts; was a Lord-in-Waiting and A.D.C. to Queen Victoria; appointed Lord Chamberlain 1900. P.C. 1900; G.C.B., A.D.C. to the King. *Heir*, Lord Hyde, *s. L.U. The Grove, Watford.*
- \*Clarina**, Lionel Edward, 5th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Massey. B. 1837, s. 1897. Lieut. 4th W. York Militia '54; Ensign 82nd Regt. '55; joined Scots Fusilier Guards '55, Lieut.-Col. '66-70, when he retired. Lieut. Scots Guards. D.L. Co. Limerick. *Heir*, Hon. Eyre Nathaniel Massey, *s. Elm Park, Clarina, Co. Limerick*; 4, *Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W. Junior Constitutional.*
- Clements** (see Leitrim).
- Clifden**, Thomas Charles, 6th V. (cr. 1781). Surname Agar-Robartes. B. 1844. M.P. E. Cornwall '80-82. Is also Lord Robartes (cr. 1869) in the peerage of the United Kingdom, to which title he succeeded in '82, sitting in the House of Peers under it from that time until 1900. In '99 he succeeded to the Irish Viscounty of Clifden, and also to the barony of Mendip (cr. 1794) in the peerage of Great Britain, under which title the late Visct. had sat in the House of Lords. *Heir*, Hon. T. C. R. Agar-Robartes, *s. L. 1, Great Stanhope Street, W.; Lanhydrock, Bodmin; Wimpole, Royston. Athenæum, Travellers', etc.*
- Clifford of Chudleigh**, Lewis Henry Hugh, 9th L. (cr. 1672). Surname Clifford. B. 1851,



- s. 1880. Coll. Comdg. Devon Vol. Inf. Brig., and Hon. Co. 5th (Haytor) Vol. Batt. Devon Regt. *Heir*, Hon. W. H. Clifford, *bro.* L. U. *Brooks's*.
- \***Clifton**, Elizabeth Adeline Mary, Baroness (1608). Surname Bligh. B. 1900, s. 1900. d. of the 7th Earl of Darnley. *Heir*, 8th Earl of Darnley. 6, *Cambridge Square, W.*
- Clinton**, Charles John Robert, 21st L. (cr. 1899). Surname Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis. B. Jan. 18th, 1863, s. 1904. Formerly Major Royal N. Devon Yeo. Cav. J.P. and D.L. Kincardine Co. m. '86, Lady Jane Grey McDonnell, d. 4th Earl of Antrim. *Heir*, Hon. H. W. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, b. C. Heanton Saichville, Dolton, N. Devon. *Carlton*.
- Clonbrock**, Luke Gerald, 4th L. (cr. 1790). Surname Dillon. B. 1834, s. 1893. Attaché at Berlin and Vienna 1856-60; 2nd Secretary 'or; retired '62; was Priv. Sec. to the Lord-Lieut. of Ireland '66-8, '74-6; L.L. Galway '92; K.P.; I.R.P. '95; P.C. Ireland '98. *Heir*, Hon. Robert Edward Dillon, s. *Clonbrock, Ahas-cragh, Co. Galway. Travellers', Kildare Street Club, Dublin.*
- Cloncurry**, Valentine Frederick, 4th L. (cr. 1789). Sits as Lord Cloncurry (1831). Surname Lawless. B. 1840, s. 1869. D.L. Co. Kildare. *Heir*, Hon. E. Lawless, *bro.* C. *Carlton*.
- \***Clonmell**, Rupert Charles, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Scott. B. 1877, s. 1898. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Dudley A. C. Scott, *un.* *Bishop's Court, Straffan, Co. Kildare; Eathorpe Hall, Leamington.*
- Cobham**, Charles George, 8th V. (cr. 1718). Surname Lyttelton. B. 1842, s. 1876. Fellow of Eton Coll.; M.P. East Worcestershire '68-74; Land Commr. for England '81-9; Deputy-Chairman G.W.R. '90-91; appointed Railway Commissioner '91; member of the Agri. Commn. '93; Chm. '96; sat as Ld. Lyttelton '76-89. *Heir*, Hon. J. C. Lyttelton, s. L. U. *Hagley Hall, Stourbridge. Brooks's*.
- Colchester**, Reginald Charles Edward, 3rd L. (cr. 1817). Surname Abbot. B. 1842, s. 1867. Has been a Charity Commissioner; first peer was Speaker of the House of Commons. C. *Carlton*.
- Coleridge**, Bernard John Seymour, 2nd L. (cr. 1873). Surname Coleridge. B. 1851, s. 1894. e. s. of 1st Lord, who was Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas '73-80, and Lord Chief Justice of England '80-94. E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Oxon (M.A. '78); called to Bar, Middle Temple, '77; chose the Western Circuit; Sec. of the Roy. Commn. Corrupt Practices Chester '88; M.P. Sheffield, Attercliffe D., '85-94; was junior counsel to Post Office on Western Circuit; Q.C. '92; J.P. Devon, and Chm. of the Devon Quarter Sessions; took his seat in House of Lords '94. The Att.-Gen., on being consulted, gave it as his opinion that there was no legal obstacle to his practising at the Bar, notwithstanding his succession to the peerage, and that there was no objection to such a course. Elected Pres. Trin. Coll., London, '97. Chm. Pol. Com. Nat. Lib. Club '99. *Heir*, Hon. Geoffrey Duke Coleridge, s. L. *The Chanter's House, Ottery St. Mary. National Liberal, Devonshire.*
- Colville of Culross**, Charles Robert W., 12th L. (cr. 1604), 2nd Visct. (cr. 1902). Surname Colville. B. 1854, s. 1903. Formerly Major Grenadier Guards; served in India and the Zulu War. *Heir*, Hon. Charles Alexander, Master of Colville, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Combermere**, Francis Lynch Wellington, 4th V. (cr. 1826). Surname Stapleton-Cotton. B. 1887, s. 1898. A minor. *Heir*, Col. the Hon. Richard Southwell G. Stapleton-Cotton, *un.* *Combermere Abbey, Whitchurch, Salop.*
- Congleton**, Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1841). Surname Parnell. B. 1839, s. 1896. Formerly Col. the Buffs; Col. Comdg. 15th Regimental District '84-5 and 18th District '88-92; Maj.-Gen. '93; served in the Crimea, and Zulu War '79; C.B.; from '95 to 1902 commanded Inf. Brig. at Malta. *Heir*, Hon. H. B. Fortescue Parnell, s. C. 28, *Green Street, W.; Rathlaque, Queen's Co. Army and Navy, United Service, Carlton.*
- Connaught and Strathearn**, H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, P.C., K.G., K.T., K.P., Great Master of the Bath, G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., etc., 1st D. of (cr. 1874). B. 1850. Field Marshal Comdg. Forces in Ireland and III. Army Corps. *Heir*, Prince Arthur, s. *Bagshot Park, Surrey; Clarence House, St. James, London. Army and Navy and Marlborough. (See biography, p. 128.)*
- \***Conyers**, Marcia Amelia Mary, Countess of Yarborough and Baroness Fauconberg and Conyers in her own right (cr. 1509). B. 1863. Elder of the two daughters and co-heiresses of the 12th Baron Conyers deceased, m. 1886 the 4th Earl of Yarborough; barony called out of abeyance in her favour '92. Succeeded as Baroness Fauconberg 1903 (see *Yarborough*). *Heir*, Lord Worsley, s. *Brocklesly Park, Lincolnshire; 17, Arlington Street, S.W.*
- Conyngham**, Victor George Henry Francis, 5th M. (cr. 1816). Sits as Ld. Minster (1821). Surname Conyngham. B. 1883, s. 1897. A minor. *Heir*, Lord Frederick Conyngham, *bro.* *Slane Castle, Ireland; Bifrons, Kent.*
- Cork and Orrery**, Charles Spencer Canning, 10th E. of (cr. 1620). Sits as Ld. Boyle (1711). Surname Boyle. B. Nov. 24th, 1861, s. 1904. Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. N. Somerset Yeo. Cav.; Hon. Major in Army; served in S. Africa; D.L. Somerset. *Heir*, Hon. Robert J. Lascelles Boyle, b. *Marston House, Frome; 22, Ryder Street, St. James's. Turf, White's, Bachelors', Travellers'.*
- Cornwall and York.** See WALES.
- Cottenham**, Kenelm Charles Edward, 4th E. of (cr. 1850). Surname Pepys. B. 1874, s. 1881. *Heir*, Viscount Crowhurst, s. *Carlton*.
- Cottesloe**, Thomas Francis, 2nd L. (cr. 1874). Surname Fremantle. B. 1830, s. 1890. Called Bar, Inner Temp., '55; D.L., J.P., Alderman C. C. Bucks; Chm. Quar. Sess. Bucks; was M.P. Bucks '76-85. Chm. of the Brighton Railway Co. and Eagle Insurance Office. *Heir*, Hon. T. F. Fremantle, s. 43, *Eaton Square, London, S.W.; Swanbourne House, Winslow, Bucks.*
- Courtown**, James George Henry, 5th E. of (cr. 1762). Sits as Ld. Saltersford (1794). Surname Stopford. B. 1823, s. 1858. Formerly in the Grenadier Guards. *Heir*, Visct. Stopford, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Coventry**, George William, 9th E. of (cr. 1697). Surname Coventry. Descended from John Coventry, Lord Mayor of London 1426. B. 1838, s. 1843. P.C.; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '77-80, '85-6; Master of the Buckhounds '86-92, and '95-1900; late Chm. Worcestershire Quar. Sess.; app. L.L. Worcestershire '91. Had

- conferred upon him the freedom of Tewkesbury 1902, of which borough he is High Steward. *Heir*, Visct. Deerhurst, s. C. Croome Court, Worcester; 1, Balfour Place, Park Lane. Carlton, Junior Carlton, Turf, and Beefsteak.
- Cowley**, Henry Arthur Mornington, 3rd E. (cr. 1857). Surname Wellesley. B. 1866, s. 1895. 1s Lieut. Gloucestershire Yeo. Cav.; in 1900 went on active service in S. Africa as Lieut. in the Imp. Yeo.; J.P. Wilts. *Heir*, Visct. Dangan, s. Draycott House, Chippenham; 33, Lowndes Sq., S.W. Turf.
- Cowper**, Francis Thomas de Grey, 7th E. (cr. 1718). Surname Cowper. B. 1834, s. 1856. P.C.; K.G.; L.L. Beds; Viceroy of Ireland '80-82; has been Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms; formerly Chm. Herts C.C.; Chm. Gresham University Commn. *Heir*, none to Earldom; to the baronies of Dingwall and Lucas Auberon T. Herbert, n. L.U. Travellers'.
- Cranbrook**, Gathorne, 1st E. of (cr. 1892). Surname Gathorne-Hardy. B. 1814. P.C.; G.C.S.I.; M.P. Leominster '56-65, Oxford Univ. '65-78; Pres. Poor Law Board '56-7; Home Sec. '67-8; Sec. for War '74-8; Sec. for India '78-80; Pres. Council '85-6, and '86-92; cr. a V. 78. *Heir*, Lord Medway, s. C. Carlton.
- Cranworth**, Bertram Francis, 2nd L. (cr. 1899). Surname Gurdon. B. 1877. s. 1902. D.L. Norfolk and Norwich, Lieut. Norfolk Art. Militia, served in S. A. Campaign. *Letton Hall, Watton, Thetford, Norfolk*; 5, Portman Square, W.
- Craven**, William George Robert, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Craven. B. 1868, s. 1883. m. 1893, Cornelia, d. of Bradley Martin, Esq., of New York; Capt. Berks Yeo. Cav.; D.L. Warwickshire. *Heir*, Visct. Uffington, s. Coombe Abbey, Coventry; Ashdown Park, Shrivensham; Hampstead Marshall, Newbury.
- Crawford**, James Ludovic, 26th E. of (cr. 1398). Sits as Ld. Wigan (1826). Surname Lindsay. B. 1847, s. 1880. K.T.; M.P. Wigan '74-80; author of several astronomical works, and past Pres. Astronomical Society; was in Grenadier Guards; premier E. of Scotland. *Heir*, Lord Balcarras, M.P., s. Haigh Hall, Wigan; 2, Cavendish Square, W. Carlton.
- Crawshaw**, Thomas, 1st L. (cr. 1892). Surname Brooks. B. 1825. s. of John Brooks, of Crawshaw Hall, J.P. Leicestershire; J.P. and D.L. and High Sheriff '84 Lancashire. *Heir*, Hon. W. Brooks, s. Crawshaw Hall, Rawtenstall, Lancs.; Whetton, Loughboro'. Brooks's.
- Crewe**, Robert Offley Ashburton, 1st E. of (cr. 1895). Surname Crewe-Milnes. B. 1858, s. as Lord Houghton 1885. P.C.; Private Sec. to E. Granville '83-4; a Lord-in-Waiting Feb. to July '86; Viceroy of Ireland Aug. '92 to July '95. m. Lady Margaret Primrose, younger d. of Lord Rosebery, in April '99. Appointed Chm. of the political committee of the Nat. Lib. Club 1902. L. Crewe Hall, Crewe, Cheshire; Fryston Hall, Ferry Bridge, Yorks; Crewe House, Curzon Street, W.
- Crofton**, Edward Henry Churchill, 3rd L. (cr. 1797). Surname Crofton. B. 1834, s. 1869. I.R.P. *Heir*, Capt. Arthur E. L. Crofton, n. C. Carlton.
- \***Cromartie**, Sibell Lilian, Countess of (cr. 1861). Surname Mackenzie. B. 1878. e. d. late Earl of Cromartie, who was second son of Ann, Duchess of Sutherland, who was heiress of the 3rd Earl of Cromartie. The titles of the late Earl were continued by letters patent, March '95, to Lady Sibell Mackenzie, who was thereby to be known as Countess of Cromartie, Viscountess Tarbat, Baroness Castlehaven, and Baroness Macleod, and to her heirs. Her ladyship married '99 Major E. W. Blunt, R.A. *Heir*, Lord Tarbat, s. Tarbat House, Rossshire; Castle Leod, Strathpeffer, N.B.
- Cromer**, Evelyn, 1st E. of (cr. 1901). B. 1841. Surname Baring. He is the son of the late Henry Baring. Entered the R.A. in '58, Captain '68, Major '75, retired '79; private secretary to Lord Northbrook (Governor-General of India) '72-6; English Commissioner Public Debt '76-9; Controller-General of Egyptian Finance '79-80; Finance Minister of India '80-83; Consul-General and Minister in Egypt since '83. Lord Cromer possesses a more complete knowledge of Egypt than any living English official, and has justly earned the title of Maker of Modern Egypt. He was created a baron in May '92, was advanced to the dignity of Visct. in '99, and was granted an Earldom in 1901. He is first cousin to Lord Northbrook, and in '76 married Ethel, daughter of Sir Rowland (Stanley) Errington (d. '98); in 1901 m. Lady Katharine Thynne, 2nd d. of the 4th M. of Bath. The degree of hon. D.C.L. was conferred on him by Oxford May '93, and he was made a P.C. 1900. He is a G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., and G.C.M.G. *Heir*, Viscount Errington, s. Cairo, Egypt. Turf, Travellers, Brooks's, Marlborough.
- Cross**, Richard Assheton, 1st V. (cr. 1886). Surname Cross. B. 1823. P.C.; G.C.B.; G.C.S.I.; M.P. Preston '57-62, S.W. Lancs. '68-85, Newton Div. '85-6; Home Sec. '74-80 and '85-6; Sec. for India '86-92; Lord Privy Seal '95-1900; Chairman of Queen Anne's Bounty Board Joint Committee 1900. *Heir*, Richard Assheton Cross, g.s. C. Carlton, Athenæum.
- Cumberland and Teviotdale**, H.R.H. Ernest Augustus William Adolphus George Frederick, 3rd D. of (cr. 1799). B. 1845, s. 1878. K.G.; cousin to her late Majesty; son of late King of Hanover. *Heir*, Prince George, Earl of Armagh, s. Gmunden, Austria.
- Currie**, Philip Henry Wodehouse, 1st L. (cr. 1899). Surname Currie. B. 1834. P.C.; G.C.B. Entered Foreign Office '54; attached to Lord Wodehouse's special mission to the King of Denmark '63-4; app. senior Foreign Office clerk '74; secretary to M. of Salisbury's embassy to Constantinople '76; private sec. to M. of Salisbury '78-80; assistant under Foreign Sec. '82; permanent under Foreign Sec. '89-93; Ambassador at Constantinople '93-8, and at Rome '98-1902. *British Embassy, Rome.*
- \***Curzon** of Kedleston, George Nathaniel, 1st L. (cr. 1898). G.C.S.I. Surname Curzon. B. 1859. e. s. of Rev. Alfred, 4th (and present) Baron Scarsdale; E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (B.A. '84 and M.A. '87); elected to a Fellowship at All Souls' Coll., Oxford, and was Pres. of the Union Debating Society; J.P. and D.L. Derbyshire; M.P. Southport Div. Lancashire '86-98; Under-Sec. of State India '91-2; Under-Sec. Foreign Affairs '95-8; Viceroy of India '98, when he was raised to the Irish peerage; received Chain of the



Royal Victorian Order as a personal memento from the King of the Delhi Durbar 1903, and his term of office as Viceroy extended; Constable of Dover Castle and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports 1904; while home on leave he received the Freedom of the City of London at the Guildhall, July 20th, 1904, and the D.C.L. Oxford; resumed office for a further five years Dec. 13th, 1904; Gold Medallist Roy. Geog. Soc.; F.R.S.; author of "Russia in Central Asia," "Persia and the Persian Question," and "Problems of the Far East"; *m.* April '95, Mary, *e. d.* Mr. L. Z. Leiter, of Washington, U.S.; Lady Curzon was very seriously ill during 1904, but happily recovered. C. His acceptance of an Irish peerage does not debar him from re-election as a member of the House of Commons for a constituency in Great Britain at the conclusion of his term of office. *Government House, Calcutta; Viceregal Lodge, Simla.*

**Dalhousie**, Arthur George Maule, 14th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Ramsay (1875). Surname Ramsay. B. 1878, s. 1887. *m.* July 1903, Mary Adelaide H. D. Willoughby. *Heir*, John Gilbert, Lord Ramsey, *s.* *Brechin Castle, Brechin, N.B.*

**Darcy de Knayth**, Violet Ida Evelyn Herbert (Countess of Powis), Baroness. See Powis.

**\*Darnley**, Ivo Francis Walter, 8th E. of (cr. 1725). Surname Bligh. B. 1859, s. 1900. Hered. High Steward of Gravesend. *Heir*, Esme, Lord Clifton, *s.* *Cobham Hall, Gravesend; Clifton Lodge, Athboy, Ireland; Petistree Lodge, Wickham Market.*

**Dartmouth**, William Heneage, 6th E. of (cr. 1711). Surname Legge. B. 1851, s. 1891. P.C.; M.P. West Kent '78-85, Lewisham '85-91; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household June '85 to Feb. '86, and Aug. '86 to Aug. '91; app. L.L. Staffordshire '91; Prov. Grand Master of Freemasons, Staffordshire '93. App. 1901 an additional member of the Royal Commission on Historical MSS.; LL.D. Dartmouth College, U.S.A., 1904. *Heir*, Viscount Lewisham, *s.* C. *Patshull, Wolverhampton; 37, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W. Carlton.*

**Dartrey**, Vesey, 2nd E. of (cr. 1866). Surname Dawson. B. 1842, s. 1897. Formerly Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Coldstream Guards; *m.* '82, *e. d.* of Sir G. Wombwell. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. E. S. Dawson, R.N., *bro.* *Dartrey, Co. Monaghan, Ireland; 10, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. Travellers'.*

**Davey** of Fernhurst, Horace, L. (cr. 1894). Surname Davey. B. 1833. P.C. 2nd s. of the late Peter Davey, Esq. *E.* at Rugby and at Univ. Coll., Oxford; was placed Double First in Mods. and in Final school; was also senior mathematical scholar and Eldon law scholar. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn '61; Q.C. '75; bencher '78; elected treas. of the hon. society of that Inn '98; M.P. Christchurch '80-85; Stockton-on-Tees '88-92; Sol.-Gen. Feb. to Aug. '86; Lord Justice of Appeal '93-4, when he was appointed Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, with a life peerage. L. 86, *Brook Street.*

**Dawney** (see Downe).

**\*de Blaquiére**, William, 6th L. (cr. 1800). Surname de Blaquiére. B. 1856, s. 1889. I.P. Descended from a noble French family. *Heir*, Hon. J. de Blaquiére, *s.* *Brockworth Manor, Gloucester; The Circus, Bath.*

**De Clifford**, Jack Southwell, 25th L. (cr. 1229). Surname Russell. B. 1884, s. 1894. A minor. Lieut-Shropshire Imp. Yeo. *Heiresses*, Hon. Maud Russell and Hon. Mrs. Corbet, *aunts*. 13, *Draycott Place, Chelsea; Taycross, Atherstone.*

**De Freyne**, Arthur, 4th L. (cr. 1851). Surname French. B. 1855, s. 1868. *Heir*, Hon. A. French, *s.* C. *Carlton.*

**Delamere**, Hugh, 3rd L. (cr. 1821). Surname Cholmondeley. B. 1870, s. 1887. *Heir*, Hon. Thomas Pitt Hamilton Cholmondeley, *s.* C. *Vale Royal, Northwich, Cheshire.*

**De La Warr**, Gilbert George Reginald, 8th E. (cr. 1761). Surname Sackville. B. 1869, s. 1896. *m.* '91, Hon. Muriel Agnes Brassey, *d.* of the 1st Lord Brassey, who in 1902 obtained a decree *nisi* against him; D.L. and J.P. Sussex; Capt. 2nd Cinque Ports Artill. Vol. In 1900 went on active service in S. Africa as Capt. in Bethune's Mounted Infantry, and acted as correspondent to the *Globe*. *Heir*, Lord Buckhurst, *s.* *Buckhurst, Withyham, Sussex; Manor House, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex. Carlton and Marlborough.*

**De l'Isle and Dudley**, Philip, 3rd L. (cr. 1835). Surname Sidney. B. 1853, s. 1898. Lieut. Rifle Brigade '73, Capt. '86, Major '91, when he retired. *m.* 1902, Elizabeth M., *d.* of the 4th Visct. Gort, and widow of W. H. Astell, Esq., of Woodbury Hall, Beds. *Heir*, Hon. Algernon Sidney, Col. R.F.A., *bro.* *Penshurst Place, Tonbridge; Ingleby Manor, Middlesbrough. Carlton, Naval and Military.*

**De Mauley**, William Ashley Webb, 3rd L. (cr. 1838). Surname Ponsonby. B. 1843, s. 1896. Formerly Lieut. Rifle Brigade. *Heir*, Rev. the Hon. Maurice Ponsonby, *bro.*

**De Montalt**, Cornwallis, 1st E. (cr. 1886). Surname Maude. B. 1817, s. as V. Hawarden (I.P.) 1856. Is an I.R.P. (elected '62), as well as an Earl of the United Kingdom (cr. '86); formerly in the Life Guards; L.L. Co. Tipperary; has been thrice a Lord-in-Waiting. *Heir* (to Irish Viscounty) Lieut.-Col. R. H. Maude. C. *Carlton.*

**De Ramsey**, William Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1887). Surname Fellows. B. 1848, s. 1887. *e. s.* of the 1st Lord; *E.* Eton; *m.* '77, Lady Rosamond Jane, *d.* of John, 6th D. of Marlborough, K.G.; Sub.-Lieut. 1st Life Guards '67, Lt. '68, Capt. '72, ret'd. '77; Hon. Col. 4th Batt. Bedfordshire Regt.; M.P. Hunts '80-85, and for N. or Ramsey D. '85-7; J.P. and D.L. Hunts; Custos Rotulorum Isle of Ely; a Lord-in-Waiting '90-92. *Heir*, Hon. Coulson Churchill, *s.* C. *Ramsey Abbey, Huntingdon; Haverland Hall, Norwich; 3, Belgrave Square, S.W. Carlton.*

**De Ros**, Dudley Charles, 24th L. (cr. 1264). Surname Fitzgerald-de-Ros. B. 1827, s. 1874. Is premier baron; K.P.; a Lieut.-Gen., ret; a Lord-in-Waiting '74-80, '85-6, and Aug. '86 to June '92. *Heiress*, Hon. Mrs. Anthony Dawson, *d.* C. *Carlton.*

**De Saumarez**, James St. Vincent, 4th L. (cr. 1831). Surname Saumarez. B. 1843, s. 1891. Was in the diplomatic service. *Heir*, Hon. J. St. V. B. Saumarez, *s.* C. *Saumarez Park, Guernsey; Shrubland Park, near Ipswich; 43, Grosvenor Place, Marlborough, St. James's.*

**De Vesel**, Ivo Richard, 5th V. (cr. 1776). Irish peer. Surname Vesey. B. 1881, s. 1903. *Heir*, Osbert E. Vesey, *bro.* L.U. *Abbey Leix, Ireland; Travellers', Guards'.*

\*Decies, William Marcus De La Poer, 4th L. (cr. 1812). Surname Horsley-Beresford. B. 1865, s. 1893. I.P.; D.L. Northumberland. *Heir*, Lieut.-Col. John Graham H. Horsley-Beresford, *bro.*

Denbigh, Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine, 9th E. of (cr. 1622). Surname Feilding. B. 1859, s. 1892. Late Capt. R.A.; A.D.C. to Viceroy of Ireland '87; D.L. Warwick; app. a Lord-in-Waiting '97. Had charge of the Infant Life Protection Bill, which became law in '97. In 1902 acted as special envoy to convey H.M. congratulations to the Pope on entering the 25th year of his Pontificate. *Heir*, Visct. Feilding, s. C. Carlton, *Naval and Military.*

Denman, Thomas, 3rd L. (cr. 1834). Surname Denman. B. 1874, s. 1894. Formerly Lieut. Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.). In 1900 went on active service in S. Africa, and was Capt. commanding 35th Squad. Imp. Yeo. Is Maj. Middlesex Imp. Yeo. m. 1903, Gertrude Mary, d. of Sir Sweetman Pearson, Bart. *Heir*, Richard Douglas Denman, *bro. Offchurch Bury, near Leamington.*

Deramore, Robert Wilfrid, 3rd L. (cr. 1885). Surname de Yarburgh-Bateson. B. 1865, s. 1893; n. 1st Peer. D.L.; J.P. Yorks E. and W. Ridings and co. Down; Major Yorkshire Hussars Yeo. Cav. m. '97, Lucy Caroline (who died 1901), d. of the late Mr. W. H. Fife, of Lee House, Northumberland. *Heir*, G. N. de Yarburgh-Bateson, *bro. (b. '70). m. 1909 Muriel, d. of Arthur Duncombe, Esq., Sutton Hall, Yorks. C. Heslington Hall, York; Belvoir Park, Belfast. Carlton, Bachelors.*

Derby, Frederick Arthur, 16th E. of (cr. 1485). Surname Stanley. B. 1841, s. 1893 (cr. Lord Stanley of Preston '86). P.C.; K.G.; G.C.B.; M.P. Preston '65-8, N. Lancs. '68-85, Blackpool D. '85-6; Lord of the Admiralty '68; Finan. Sec. War Office '74-7; Finan. Sec. Treasury '77-8; Sec. for War '78-80; Sec. for Colonies '85-6; Pres. Board of Trade July '86-8; Gov.-Gen. of Canada '88-93. L.L. Lancashire; appointed A.D.C. to H.M. for service in the Militia Force 1901. Chancellor of Liverpool University. *Heir*, Lord Stanley, M.P., s. C. Knowsley, Lancs.; 33, *St. James's Square.*

Derwent, Harcourt, 1st L. (cr. 1881). Surname Vanden-Bempde-Johnstone. B. 1829. M.P. Scarborough '69-80. *Heir*, Hon. F. H. Johnstone, s. *Travellers'.*

\*Desart, Hamilton John Agmondesham, 5th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Cuffe. B. 1848, s. 1898. I.P. K.C.B.; is Solicitor to the Treasury; Director of Public Prosecutions, and King's Proctor. *Heir*, Hon. O. F. S. Cuffe, *bro. 2, Rulland Gardens, Knightsbridge; Desart Court, Kilkenny. Travellers' and M.C.C.*

Devon, Charles Pepys, 14th E. of (cr. 1553). Surname Courtenay. B. July 14th, 1870, s. 1904. E. Rugby, Capt. 3rd Batt. Somerset L.I. *Heir*, Rev. the Hon. Henry Hugh Courtenay, *bro. C. Powderham Castle, near Exeter.*

Devonshire, Spencer Compton, 8th D. of (cr. 1694). Surname Cavendish. B. 1833, s. 1891. P.C.; K.G. He is *e. s.* of the late Duke of Devonshire. E. at Trin. Coll., Camb., where he graduated M.A. '54. The Duke was long familiar to the world by the title of the

Marquis of Hartington, which he bore previous to his succession to the dukedom. He was returned for North Lancashire as a Liberal in '57, and in '59 moved the vote of want of confidence which resulted in the defeat of Lord Derby. In March '63 he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and in April of the same year Under-Secretary of State for War in Lord Russell's administration. In Feb. '66 he obtained Cabinet rank as Secretary for War. At the general election of '68 he was defeated in North Lancashire, but was returned for the Radnor Boroughs. He was appointed Postmaster-General in Mr. Gladstone's first administration, and retained that office till '71, when he succeeded Mr. Chichester Fortescue as Chief Secretary for Ireland. On the retirement of Mr. Gladstone after his defeat in '74, Lord Hartington was unanimously chosen as leader of the Liberal party at a meeting held at the Reform Club under the presidency of Mr. John Bright. In '79 he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh, which office he held till '91. At the general election of '80 he was elected M.P. for North-East Lancashire, and was sent for by the late Queen on the defeat and resignation of Lord Beaconsfield. He declined, however, to form an administration, being content to serve again under Mr. Gladstone. He became Secretary for India, but returned to the War Office in '82. At the general election in '85 he was returned by an enormous majority for the Rossendale Division of Lancashire. When Mr. Gladstone formulated his policy of Home Rule Lord Hartington disagreed with him, and became the recognised leader of the Liberal Unionist party. Recognising his commanding influence with the Unionists of both parties, Lord Salisbury first offered to serve under him if he would accept the premiership, and after the secession of Lord Randolph Churchill, again endeavoured to induce him to join his Cabinet. \*But, on the ground that he could best serve the Unionist cause without taking office, he declined both offers. Subsequent events only served to emphasise his antagonism to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy. He was Chairman of the Royal Commission on Labour. The Duke, as he became at the end of '91, was "inaugurated" as Chancellor of Cambridge University in Jan. '92, and "installed" in June, in succession to his father. In August he was married at Christ Church, Mayfair, to Louise, Duchess of Manchester, a daughter of the late Count von Alton of Hanover, and widow of the 7th Duke of Manchester, who had died in '90. She was born in '32. During the same month his Grace was invested with the Order of the Garter. He was appointed Lord President of the Council in the Coalition Cabinet '95, and from 1900 to 1902 was also First President of the new Board of Education. Was President of the Cabinet Committee of National and Imperial Defence. On the retirement of Lord Salisbury, July 1902, he became Leader of the House of Peers, at the request of the new Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour, but resigned office in the Ministry in Oct. 1903, in consequence of the developments arising out of Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal proposals and his devotion to the principles of Free Trade, (See FISCAL QUESTION p. 200). Lord-Lieut.



- of Derbyshire and Co. Waterford. Elected Mayor of Eastbourne '97. *Heir*, Victor Cavendish, M.P., n. 78, *Piccadilly, W.*
- Digby**, Edward Henry Trafalgar, 10th L. (cr. 1620). Surname Digby. B. 1846, s. 1889. Late Col. Coldstream Guards; M.P. Dorsetshire '76-85; J.P. Dorset. *Heir*, Hon. E. K. Digby, s. C. *Carlton*.
- \***Dillon**, Harold Arthur, P.S.A., Trustee British Museum and Nat. Portrait Gallery, 17th V. in the peerage of Ireland (cr. 1622). Surname Lee-Dillon. B. 1844, s. 1892. m. Julia, d. of J. B. Stanton, C.C.S. Late Lieut. Rifle Brigade and Major 4th Oxon. Lt. Inf. *Heir*, Hon. H. L. S. Lee-Dillon, s. (late Lieut. Rifle Brigade. *Ditchley, Enstone, Oxon; Army and Navy, Athenaeum, and Marlboro*.
- Doncaster**, E. of (see Buccleuch & Queensberry).
- Donegall**, Edward Arthur Donald St. George Hamilton, 6th M. of (cr. 1791). Sits as Baron Fisherwick (1790). Surname Chichester. B. Oct. 7th, 1903, s. 1904.
- \***Doneraile**, Edward, 6th V. (cr. 1785). Surname St. Leger. B. 1866, s. 1891. I.P. Son late Rev. E. F. St. Leger, rector of Scotton, Lincolnshire. *Heir*, Hon. R. St. Leger, bro. C. 91, *Victoria Street, Westminster*.
- Donoughmore**, Richard Walter John, 6th E. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Viscount Hutchinson (1821). Surname Hely-Hutchinson. B. 1875, s. 1900. Late capt. 3rd batt. Royal Irish Regiment, and sec. to Sir Henry Blake, Governor of Hong Kong, 1898-1901; J.P. co. Tipperary and co. Waterford; Under-Sec. of State for War 1903; Civil Member of the Army Council 1904. *Heir*, John Michael Henry, Visct. Suirdale, s. *Knocklofty, Clonmel; 5, Chesterfield Gardens, W. Carlton, Garrick, Beefsteak; Kildare Street, Dublin*.
- \***Dorchester**, Henrietta Anne (cr. 1786). Surname Carleton. B. 1846. *e. d.* of the late (and 3rd) Baron Dorchester. The 4th Baron died in '97, when the title became extinct, but in '99 the Barony was revived and conferred upon its present holder, with remainder to her heirs male. m. '64, Captain P. Pigott, who assumed additional surname of Carleton (d. '83); 2ndly, '87, Maj.-Gen. R. Langford Leir, of Ditchat, Somerset, who assumed the additional surname of Carleton. *Heir*, Hon. Dudley Carleton, 9th Lancers, s. *Greywell Hill, Winchfield, Hants; Ditchat Priory, Evercreech, Somerset*.
- Dormer**, Roland John, 13th L. (and a Bart.) (cr. 1615). Surname Dormer. B. 1862, s. 1900. Was for some years a secretary in the Egyptian Ministry of Finance. D.L. Warwickshire. m. 1897, Marie, d. of F. Eywaz. *Heir*, Commander Hon. C. J. Thaddeus Dormer, bro. L.U. *Peterley House, Amer-sham, Bucks*.
- Douglas**, L. (see Home).
- Downe**, Hugh Richard, 8th V. (cr. 1680) in the peerage of Ireland. Surname Dawnay. B. 1844, s. 1857. Has had a long and distinguished military career, having served in the Zulu campaign of 1879 (medal and clasp), and in S. Africa, 1900, where he was A.D.C. to F.M. Lord Roberts; several times mentioned in despatches. Formerly A.D.C. to the Duke of Cambridge when Commander-in-Chief, and Col. commanding 10th Hussars. Hon. Major-Gen. Steward of the Jockey Club. Cr. Baron Dawnay in the peerage of the U. K. '97. *Heir*, Hon. J. Dawnay, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Downshire**, Arthur Wills John Wellington Blundell Trumbull, 6th M. of (cr. 1789). Sits as E. of Hillsborough (1772). Surname Hill. B. 1871, s. 1874. *Heir*, E. of Hillsborough, s. C. *East Hampstead Park, Wokingham*.
- Drogheda**, Ponsonby William, 6th E. of (cr. 1661). Surname Moore. I.R.P. B. 1846, s. 1892. J.P., D.L. Devon and Queen's Co., J.P. Kildare. Has been Pres. of the Navy League. App. a Representative Peer in room of Lord Dunsany '99. *Heir*, Viscount Moore, s. *Moore Abbey, Co. Kildare*.
- Ducie**, Henry John, 3rd E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Reynolds-Moreton. B. 1827, s. 1853. P.C.; M.P. Stroud '52-3; has been Capt. Yeo. of the Guard; is L.L. Gloucestershire; app. ('88) Lord Warden of the Stannaries. *Heir*, Lord Moreton, s. L.U. *Tortworth Court, Falfield, Gloucestershire; 16, Portman Square, W. Athenaeum, Brooks's, Travellers*.
- Dudley**, William Humble, 2nd E. of (cr. 1860). Surname Ward. B. 1867, s. 1885. m. Rachel, d. of Charles Gurney, Esq., '91; Major Worces. Yeo. Cav.; app. ('88) High Steward of Kidderminster; was Par. Sec. Board of Trade '95-1902; Mayor of Dudley '95-7. Went on active service to S. Africa 1900 as D.A.A.G. of Imp. Yeo.; res. 1901. Appointed Lord-Lieut. of Ireland in succession to Lord Cadogan 1902. P.C. *Heir*, Visct. Ednam, s. C. *Witley Court, Stourport, Worcester; 7, Carlton Gardens*.
- Dufferin**, Terence John Temple, 2nd M. of (cr. 1888). Surname Hamilton - Temple - Blackwood. B. 1866, s. 1902. Was for some time in the Diplomatic Service. The first Marquis was the famous Ambassador who successively filled the posts of Gov.-Gen. of the Dominion of Canada, of Viceroy of India, and Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Rome, and at Paris, his wife being the initiator of the great work in connection with the education of native women in India as medical practitioners. *Heir-pres.*, Lord Ian Basil Gawaine Temple-Blackwood, bro. *Clande-boye, Co. Down. 75, Cadogan Square, S.W.*
- Dunally**, Henry O'Callaghan, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Prittie. B. 1851, s. 1885. Formerly Lieut. Rifle Brig.; elected an I.R.P. '91. *Heir*, Hon. H. C. O'C. Prittie, s. C. *Killoe, Nenagh. United Service*.
- Dunboyne**, Robert St. John Fitzwalter, 25th L. (cr. 1324). Surname Butler. B. 1844, s. 1899. I.R.P. Called bar Inner Temple '69; Senior Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature and King's Remembrancer. D.L. Middlesex. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. Fitzwalter G. P. Butler, R.N., s. *Onseley Lodge, Old Windsor; Knoppogue Castle, Quin, Co. Clare*.
- Dundonald**, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton, 12th E. of (cr. 1669). Surname Cochrane. B. 1852, s. 1885. S.R.P. '86; served in 2nd Life Guards, and in Nile expedition and Stewart's desert march, for which mentioned in despatches and promoted; joined Natal Army, '90, commanded the Mounted Brigade of the Natal Army during the fighting in Natal and the Transvaal, and with his Brigade led the final advance into Ladysmith. Promoted Maj.-Gen. for services in the field, C.B.; app. Comdr. of the Canadian Militia 1902; C.V.O. *Heir*, Lord Cochrane, s. L.U. *Ottawa, Canada; Gwyrch Castle, Abergelle, North Wales; 34, Portman Square. Army and Navy, Brooks's, Travellers, New (Edinburgh)*.

- Dunleath**, Henry Lyle, 2nd L. (cr. 1802). Surname Mulholland. B. 1854, s. 1895. Formerly Lieut. R.E. and Major 5th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles; J.P. Co. Down, and High Sheriff '83; D.L. and M.P. Londonderry Co., North Div., '85-95. *Heir*, Hon. Andrew E. S. Mulholland, s. C. *Ballywalter Park, Co. Down*.
- Dunmore**, Charles Adolphus, 7th E. of (cr. 1686). Sits as Ld. Dunmore (1831). Surname Murray. B. 1841, s. 1845. A Lord-in-Waiting '74-80; formerly L.L. Stirlingshire. *Heir*, Visct. Fincastle, V.C. s. C. *Carlton*.
- Dunning** (see Rollo).
- Dunraven and Mount Earl**, Windham Thomas, 4th E. of (cr. 1822). Sits as Ld. Kenry (1866), Surname Wyndham-Quin. B. 1841, s. 1871. K.P.; formerly Life Guards, and went on active service to S. Africa 1900 as Capt. in the Imp. Yeo. Under-Sec. Colonies '85-6; reapp. July '86; resig. Feb. '87; is owner of the celebrated yacht *Valkyrie*, with which he contested for the America Cup '95. L.L. Limerick; Mem. London C.C. '95-99. App. member of P.C. in Ireland '99. C.M.G. *Heir*, Capt. W. H. Wyndham-Quin, M.P., c. C. *Carlton*.
- \*Dunsandle and Glanconal**, James Frederick, 4th L. (cr. 1845). Surname Daly. B. 1849, s. 1894. I.P.; was assist. priv. sec. to Lord Beaconsfield.
- \*Dunsany**, Edward John Moreton Drax, 18th B. (cr. 1439). Surname Plunkett. B. 1878, s. 1899. Formerly in Coldstream Guards, and fought in S. Africa '99. m. 1904, Lady Beatrice Child Villiers, d. 7th Earl of Jersey. *Heir*, Lieut. Hon. Reginald A. R. Plunkett, R.N., b. *Dunsany Castle, co. Meath; Rock Lodge, Laracor, co. Meath. Carlton*.
- Durham**, Handley Carr Glyn, 85th Bp. of. (See founded 635.) Surname Moule. B. 1841. E. at home and at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, where he was Fellow for many years. Was Norrisian Professor of Divinity and Fellow of St. Catherine's College. Principal of Ridley Hall, '80-99. Has been select preacher both at Oxford and at Cambridge, and was Hon. Chaplain to the late Queen. Author of numerous publications, amongst them being commentaries on the Epistles to the Romans, Ephesians, Philippians, and Colossians in the Cambridge Bible, that on the Epistle to the Romans in the Expositor's Bible, and a work on "Outlines of Christian Doctrine." *The Castle, Bishop Auckland*.
- Durham**, John George, 3rd E. of (cr. 1833). Surname Lambton. B. 1855, s. 1879. L.L. Co. Durham; formerly Coldstream Guards. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. Lambton, M.P., bro. L. *Turf, Guards'*.
- Dynevour**, Arthur de Cardonnel. 6th L. (cr. 1780). Surname Rice. B. 1836, s. 1878. Lt. Carmarthenshire Artill. Militia '70-71. *Heir*, Hon. W. F. Rice, s. C. *Carlton*.
- \*Dysart**, William John Manners, 9th E. of (cr. 1643). Surname Tollemache. B. 1859, s. 1878. S.P.; L.L. of Rutlandshire. *Heiress*, Lady A. Scott, sis. *Buckminster Park, Grantham*.
- Ebury**, Robert Wellasley, 2nd L. (cr. 1857). Surname Grosvenor. B. 1834, s. 1893. Retired Capt. Life Guards; M.P. Westminster '65-74; D.L. Northampton. *Heir*, Hon. Robert Victor Grosvenor, s. *Moor Park, Rickmansworth, Herts*.
- Effingham**, Henry Alexander Gordon, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Howard. B. 1866, s. 1898.
- D.L. Yorks. *Heir*, Gordon F. H. C. Howard, c. *Tusmore Park, Bicester; Thundercliffe Grange, Rotherham, Yorkshire. Travellers', Bachelors'*.
- Egerton**, Wilbraham, 1st E. Surname Egerton. Cr. 1897, Earl Egerton of Tatton in Co. Palatine of Chester and Visct. Salford in Co. Palatine of Lancaster. 2nd Baron Egerton of Tatton. B. 1832, s. (as 2nd L.) 1883. m. 1st, Mary Sarah, d. of E. Amherst, (d. '92)—2nd, in '94, Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos; M.P. N. Cheshire '58-68, Mid Cheshire '68-83; Ecclesiastical Commr. for Eng. '80; Chm. of Royal Comm. on Education of Blind, Deaf, and Dumb, etc., '86; Chm. Manchester Ship Canal Co. '87-94; app. Chancellor of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, '99; Past Prov. Grand Master of Cheshire, and Past Prov. Grand Mark Master of England; Chm. Queen Victoria Clergy Sustentation Fund; Chm. Royal Comm. on the Port of London 1900, res. 1901; L.L. Co. and City of Chester. *Heir*, Hon. A. de T. Egerton, M.P., bro. C. *Tatton Park, Knutsford; 7, St. James's Square, S.W. Carlton*.
- Eglinton and Winton**, George Arnulph, 15th E. of (cr. 1507). Sits as E. of Winton (1859). Surname Montgomerie. B. 1848, s. 1892. L.L. Ayrshire. Formerly Lieut. Gren. Guards. *Heir*, L. Montgomerie, s. *Eglinton Castle, Irvine, Ayrshire*.
- Egmont**, Augustus Arthur, 8th E. of (cr. 1733). Sits as Ld. Lovell and Holland (1762). Surname Perceval. B. 1856, s. 1897. *Heir*, Charles John Perceval, Esq., bro. *Cowdray Park, Midhurst, Sussex*.
- Eldon**, John, 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). Surname Scott. B. 1845, s. 1854. First peer was famous Ld. Chan.; is V.-Chm. Dorset C.C. *Heir*, John Scott, Visct. Encombe, g.s. C. *Carlton*.
- Elgin and Kincardine**, Victor Alexander, 9th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Elgin (1849). Surname Bruce. B. 1849, s. 1863. P.C., K.G.; G.C.S.I.; G.C.I.E.; was Treas. of Household and First Commr. of Works '86; L.L. of Fife; Gov.-Gen. of India '94-99; D.C.L. Oxford '99. Appointed Chairman of the Royal Commission on Salmon Fisheries 1900; and in 1902 appointed Chairman of the Royal Commission to inquire into the events of the war; appointed Chairman of Royal Commission on Scottish Church Crisis 1904. *Heir*, Lord Bruce, s. L. *Broomhall, Dunfermline. Brooks's, Travellers'*.
- \*Elibank**, Montlieu Fox, 10th L. (cr. 1643). Surname Oliphant-Murray. B. 1840, s. 1871. S.P.; formerly commander R.N.; served China '60; L.L. Peeblesshire. *Heir*, Hon. A. W. C. Oliphant-Murray, M.P., Master of Elibank, s. *Naval and Military*.
- Ellenborough**, Edward Downes, 5th L. (cr. 1802). Surname Law. B. 1841, s. 1902. A retired commander in the Royal Navy, who served in the Baltic during the Crimean War, in the China War '57-61, and in the Ashantee Expedition '73-4. *Heir*, Col. the Hon. Cecil H. Law, C.B., bro. 65, *George Street, Portman Square, W., Travellers', Naval and Military, etc.*
- Ellesmere**, Francis Charles Granville, 3rd E. of (cr. 1846). Surname Egerton. B. 1847, s. 1862. Hon. Col. D. of Lancaster's Own Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Visct. Brackley, s. C. *Bridge-water House, Cleveland Square, S.W. Travellers'*.



**Elphinstone**, Sidney Herbert, 16th L. (cr. 1509). Sits as Ld. Elphinstone (1885). Surname Elphinstone. B. 1869, s. 1893. *Heir*, Hon. Mountstuart W. Elphinstone, *bro.* *Carberry Tower, Musselburgh, N.B. Carlton, Marlborough.*

**Ely**, Alwyne, 59th Bp. of. (See founded 1109.) Surname Compton. B. 1825. App. 1886. His lordship is brother to the late Marquis of Northampton. *E. Trin. Coll., Camb.*, graduating as 14th. Wrangler '48; proceeded D.D. '79; ordained '50. Formerly his lordship was rector of Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire, '52-79, Hon. Canon of Peterborough '56-74, Rural Dean of Preston '74, Archdeacon of Oakham '75, Dean of Worcester '80, and Lord High Almoner '82, Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation of Province of Canterbury '80; *m.* Florence, *d.* of the late Rev. Robert Anderson. He still holds the position of High Almoner to the Sovereign. *Palace, Ely*; 37, *Dover Street, W.*

**Ely**, John Henry, 5th M. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Loftus (1801). Surname Loftus. B. 1852, s. 1889. *Heir*, Lord G. H. Loftus, *bro.* C. 7, *St. Katherine's, Regent's Park S.W.*; *Loftus Hall, co. Wexford*; *Ely Lodge, co. Fermanagh*; *Royal St. George's, Kingstown, Ireland.*

**Emly**, Thomas William Gaston, 2nd L. (cr. 1874). Surname Monsell. B. 1858, s. 1894. late J.P. and D.L. Limerick; was State Steward to Earl Cowper when Lord-Lieut. of Ireland, and Gent. Usher to Earl Spencer when Lord Lieut. of Ireland; *m.* '81, Frances Vincent, *y. d.* of the late John Power, Esq., of Gurteen, Co. Waterford. His sister married the present Count de Poher de la Poer of Gurteen, Co. Waterford, who claims to be Lord Power and Coroghmore in the Peerage of Ireland. Lord Emly's father filled a number of public offices, including that of Postmaster-General, and sat in Parliament '47-74. L. *Tervoe, Co. Limerick. Athenaeum.*

**Enniskillen**, Lowry Egerton, 4th E. of (cr. 1789). Sits as Ld. Grinstead (1815). Surname Cole. B. 1845, s. 1886. K.P. M.P. Enniskillen '80-85; formerly in the Rifle Brigade. *Heir*, Visct. Cole, s. C. *Carlton.*

**Erne**, John Henry, 4th E. of (cr. 1789). Sits as Lord Fermanagh (1876). Surname Crichton. B. 1839, s. 1885. K.P.; P.C. (Irel.); M.P. Enniskillen '68-80, Fermanagh '80-85; a Lord of the Treasury '76-80; is L.L. Fermanagh. *Heir*, Visct. Crichton, s. C. *Carlton, White's.*

**Erroll**, Charles Gore, 19th E. of (cr. 1452). Sits as Ld. Kilmarnock (1831). Surname Hay. B. 1852, s. 1891. K.T., C.B. Cornet Royal Horse Guards '69; Col. Commanding '91; is hered. Lord High Constable of Scotland; Lord-in-Waiting to H.M. the King; went on special service in the S. African campaign 1900. Hon. L.L.D. Aberdeen Univ. *Heir*, L. Kilmarnock, s. *Slains Castle, Aberdeenshire*; *Walls, Ravensglass*; 20, *Buckingham Gate, S.W.*

**Erskine**, William Macnaghten, 5th L. (cr. 1806). Surname Erskine. B. 1841, s. 1882. First peer was Lord Chancellor. *Heir*, Hon. M. Erskine, s. C. *Carlton; Naval and Military.*

**Esher**, Reginald Baliol, 2nd V. (cr. 1897). Surname Brett. B. 1852; s. 1899. Son of 1st Visct. Esher, the great judge, who was raised from a baron to a viscount in '97 on his retirement from the Mastership of the Rolls;

Private Sec. to the Marquess of Hartington '78-85; represented Penryn in the Commons from '80-85. Permanent Under-Sec. to the Office of Works 95-1902. D.L. Berks, and Dep. Gov. and Constable of Windsor Castle, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. Visct. Esher was one of the Committee for the arrangement of the preparations for the Coronation of the King. In 1902 member of War Commission and in 1903 Chairman of the Committee to advise as to the creation of a War Office Board. He is writing the biography of H.M. Queen Victoria. *Heir*, The Hon. Oliver S. Baliol Brett, s. *The Roman Camp, Callender*; 2, *Tilney Street, W.*

**Essex**, George Devereux de Vere, 7th E. of (cr. 1661). Surname Capell. B. 1857, s. 1892. Lieut. Gren. Guards '77-82; Col.-Commndg. Herts Yeo. Cav.; went on active service in S. Africa with the Imp. Yeo. 1900, Commndg. Yeo. Brig. *Heir*, Visct. Malden, s. *Cashiobury Park, Herts.*

**Estcourt**, George Thomas John, 1st Baron (cr. 1903). Surname Sotherton-Estcourt. B. 1839. Ed. Harrow and Ball. Coll. Oxford. M.P. Wilts N. '74-'85. J.P. and D.L. Wilts. *Estcourt, Tetbury, Gloucestershire.*

**Etrick** (see Napier).

**\*Exeter**, Archibald, 64th Bp. of. (See founded 1050.) Surname Robertson. B. 1853, app. 1903. His Lordship is the son of the late G. S. Robertson, M.A., Exeter Coll., Oxford. Late scholar Trin. Coll., Oxford. B.A. (1st-class Lit. Hum.) '76, M.A. '79, D.D. '97. Formerly Fellow of Trin. Coll., Oxford. Principal of Bp. Hatfield's Hall, Durham, '83-'97; of King's Coll., London '97-1903; Vice-Chancellor Univ. of London, 1902-3; Hon. D.D. (Durham) '93; Hon. LL.D. (Glas.) 1901. Author "Regnum Dei" (Bampton Lectures) and other publications. *The Palace, Exeter.*

**Exeter**, William Thomas Brownlow, 5th M. of (cr. 1801). Surname Cecil. B. 1876, s. 1898. Formerly Capt. 3rd Batt. Northants Regt.; app. J.P. Kesteven '98; elected Chm. of the Stamford Bd. of Guardians '98, in succession to his father, which post has always been filled by a M. of Exeter. Appointed Custos Rotulorum of the Soke of Peterboro' in succession to his father '98. *Heir*, Ean Francis Cecil, c. *Burghley House, near Stamford*; 14, *Ashley Gardens, S.W.*

**Exmouth**, Edward Addington Hargreaves, 5th V. (cr. 1816). Surname Pellew. B. 1890, s. 1899. A minor. *Heir*, Hon. W. A. W. Pellew, *un. Canonieign, Dunsford, Exeter.*

**\*Fairfax**, Albert Kirby, 12th L. (cr. 1627). Surname Fairfax. B. in Maryland, 1870, s. 1900. S.P. *Heir*, Hon. C. E. Fairfax, *bro.* 107, *East 45th Street, New York City*; *Union Club, New York.*

**Fairlie** (see Glasgow).

**Falkland**, Byron Plantagenet, 12th V. (cr. 1620). Surname Cary. B. 1845, s. 1886. Elected S.R.P. '94; formerly Major Sussex Regt.; ret. as Lieut.-Col. '84; app. ('91) to command 4th Batt. Yorks Regt. *Heir*, Hon. L. P. Cary, Master of Falkland, s. *Carlton.*

**Falmouth**, Evelyn Edward Thomas, 7th V. (cr. 1720). Surname Boscawen. B. 1847, s. 1889. C.B.; Major and Col. 2nd Batt. Coldstream Guards; formerly A.D.C. to Comm. of Forces, Ireland; served with distinction in Egyptian Campaign '82, Nile Exped. '84; J.P. Kent, *Heir*, Hon. E. H. J. Boscawen, s. *White's.*

- \***Farnham**, Arthur Kenlis, 11th L. (cr. 1756). Surname Maxwell. B. 1879, s. 1900. Ed. Harrow and Royal Military College, Sandhurst; Lieut. 10th Hussars. *m.* Oct. 1903, Aileen Selena, *d.* of the late Chas. Pardon-Coote, Beauforest, Mallow. *Heir*, Hon. Edward S. J. Maxwell, *bro.* *Farnham, Cavan.*
- Farquhar**, Horace Brand, 1st L. (cr. 1898). Surname Farquhar, G.C.V.O., Master of H.M.'s Household. B. 1844; a s. of Sir Walter Minto-Farquhar. A J.P. and D.L. Middlesex and London; Pres. of the London Municipal Society, and formerly a Director of the British S. Africa Co., res. '98; Mem. L.C.C. since '89; M.P. West Marylebone '95-98; cr. a Baronet '92. Lord Farquhar was one of the Committee for the arrangement of the preparations for the Coronation of the King. 7, *Grosvenor Square, W.*; *Castle Rising, King's Lynn.*
- Farrer**, Thomas Cecil, 2nd L. (cr. 1893). Surname Farrer. B. 1859, s. 1899. Son of the 1st L., who was for many years Permanent Sec. to the Board of Trade, and for some time Vice-Chm. of L.C.C. Has the 3rd-class Medjidie. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil Claude Farrer, s. L. *Abinger Hall, Dorking. Athenæum, New University, National Liberal.*
- Fauconberg and Conyers**, Marcia Amelia Mary Anderson-Pelham (Countess of Yarborough), Baroness. Claim granted 1903 (*see Conyers*).
- Fermanagh** (*see Erne*).
- \***Fermoy**, Edward Fitz-Edmund Burke, 2nd L. (cr. 1856). Surname Roche. B. 1850, s. 1874. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. J. B. B. Roche, *bro.* L. *Kildare Street Club.*
- Ferrers**, Sewallis Edward, 10th E., Visct. Tamworth (cr. 1711) (and a Bart.) Surname Shirley. B. 1847, s. 1859. *m.* Oct. '85, Lady Ina Maud, 4th *d.* 3rd. E. of Bantry. *Heir*, W. K. Shirley, c. C. *Staunton Harold, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire. Carlton, Junior Carlton.*
- Feverham**, William Ernest, 1st E. of (cr. 1868). Surname Duncombe. B. 1829, s. as 3rd L. '67; M.P. E. Retford '52-7, N. Riding Yorkshire '59-67. *Heir*, Visct. Helmsley, g.s. C. *Carlton.*
- \***french**, Charles A. T. R. J. J., 6th L. (cr. 1798). Surname french. B. 1868, s. 1893. s. of 5th Lord. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. John Martin Valentine french, *b.* 1872.
- Field**, William Ventris, 1st L. (cr. 1890). Surname Field. B. 1813. P.C.; practised as solicitor London '40-43; Bar, Inner Temp., '50; Q.C. '64; Judge Q. B. Div. '75-90.
- Fife**, Alexander William George, 1st D. of (cr. 1889). Surname Duff. B. 1849. K.T.; G.C.V.O.; P.C.; M.P. Elgin '74-9; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '80-81; L.L. and Cus. Rot. Co. of London 1900; L.L. Elgin '72-1902; D. of U.K. '89; formerly Vice-Pres. of the British South Africa Co., res. '98; *m.* Princess Louise, *e. d.* of H.M. the King, July 27th, '89; has two daughters, the elder being Lady Alexandra Duff, *b.* '91. who is h.p. to the dukedom and Macduff earldom, L.U. *Duff House, Banff; Mar Lodge, Braemar, N.B.; East Sheen Lodge, Surrey; 15, Portman Square, W.*
- Fingall**, Arthur James Francis, 11th E. of (cr. 1628). Sits as Ld. Fingall (1831). Surname Plunkett. B. 1850, s. 1881. State Steward to E. Spencer when Viceroy of Ireland; formerly
- Lieut. 5th Batn. Leinster Regt.; Lieut. Imp. Yeo. in the S. African campaign 1900. Is a Major 5th Batn. Connaught Rangers. *Heir*, Hon. O. J. H. Plunkett (Lord Killeen), s. *Brooks's.*
- Fisherwick** (*see Donegall*).
- Fitzhardinge**, Charles Paget Fitzhardinge, 3rd L. (cr. 1861). Surname Fitzhardinge. B. 1830, s. 1896. M.P. Gloucester '62-5; D.L. Gloucestershire and Sussex. *Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire.*
- Fitzwilliam**, Wm. Chas. De Mure, 7th E. (cr. 1746). Surname Wentworth-Fitzwilliam. B. 1872, s. 1902. A capt. of the 4th Batt. Oxfordsh. Light Infantry, who acted as aide-de-camp to the M. of Lansdowne when Viceroy of India '93-4; went on active service to S. Africa as special service officer 4th Bat. Oxon Light Infantry in 1900 (mentioned in despatches D.S.O.) J.P. for West Yorks, and J.P. C.C. co. Wicklow; M.F.H. Lord Fitzwilliam's hounds in Wicklow; represented Wakefield in the Lower House from '95 until his succession to the peerage; seconded address in Commons '98; also moved address in House of Lords. *Heir*, Hon. W. H. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, *un.* L.U. *Wentworth, Woodhouse, Rotherham; Coollattin, Shillelagh, Ireland; 4, Grosvenor Square. Bachelors' Pratt's, York, Kildare St., Dublin; Brooks's and Turf.*
- Foley**, Henry Thomas, 5th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Foley. B. 1850, s. 1869. *Heir*, Hon. F. C. Foley, *bro.* *Audley Square, W. Travellers'.*
- Forbes**, Horace Courtenay Gammell, 19th L. (cr. 1442). Surname Forbes. B. 1829, s. 1868. S.R.P.; is premier baron of Scotland. *Heir*, Hon. A. M. Forbes, *bro.* C. *Carlton.*
- Forester**, Cecil Theodore, 5th L. (cr. 1821). Surname Weld-Forester. B. 1842, s. 1894. *m.* Emma Georgina, *d.* of Sir Wolstan Dixie, 8th Bart.; M.P. Wenlock '74-85; J.P. Salop and Kent; D.L. Salop; Mayor of Wenlock '98-9. *Heir*, Hon. George C. B. Weld-Forester, s. C. *Willy Park, Brosely, Salop; Rose Bank, Birchington-on-Sea, Thanet. Carlton, Cocoa Tree.*
- Fortescue**, Hugh, 3rd E. (cr. 1789). Surname Fortescue. B. 1818, s. 1861. Called to Lord's as Baron Fortescue '59; M.P. Plymouth '41-52; Marylebone '54-9; a Lord of the Treasury '46-7; Sec. Poor Law Board '47-51. *Heir*, Visct. Ebrington, s. L.U. *Castle Hill, N. Devon.*
- Foxford** (*see Limerick*).
- \***Frankfort de Montmorency**, Willoughby John Horace, 4th V. (cr. 1816). Surname De Montmorency. B. 1868, s. 1902. I.P.; a captain in the D. of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Lord Frankfort de Montmorency served in Burma '91-2, with the Tirah expedition '97-8, and has since been attached to the Egyptian army. His father was a distinguished general.
- Gage**, Henry Charles, 5th V. (cr. 1720). Sits as Ld. Gage (1790). Surname Gage. B. 1854, s. 1877. *m.* '94, Leila Georgina, *d.* of Rev. Frederick and the Hon. Adelaide Peel; D.L. Sussex. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Rainald Gage, s. C. *Firle, Lewes, Sussex. Carlton, Bachelors'.*
- Gainsborough**, Charles William Francis, 3rd E. of (cr. 1841). Surname Noel. B. 1850, s. 1881. J.P.; D.L.; served 10th Hussars; Chm.



- Rutland C.C. *Heir*, Visct. Campden, s. C. Carlton.
- Galloway**, Randolph Henry, 11th E. of (cr. 1623). Sits as Lord Stewart of Garlies (1796). Surname Stewart. B. 1836, s. 1901. Capt. 42nd Royal Highlanders 1864; retired 1876. Has received Crimean medal and clasp for Sebastopol; Turkish medals and Indian Mutiny medal with clasp for Lucknow. *Heir*, Randolph Algernon Ronald, Lord Garlies, s. *Galloway House, Garlieston N.B.*; *Cumloaden, Newton Stewart N.B.*; and *Glen Trool Lodge, Bargrennan N.B.*, 74, *Eccleston Square S.W.*
- Galway**, George Edmund Milnes, 7th V. (cr. 1727). C.B. Sits as Lord Monckton (1887). Surname Monckton-Arundell. B. 1844, s. 1876. M.P. for North Nottinghamshire '72-85; created a peer of the U.K. '87; A.D.C. to Queen Victoria '97-1901, to the King 1901; J.P., D.L., C.A. Notts; Hon. Col. (Col. commanding '82-1904) Sherwood Rangers Imp. Yeo.; was a member of the committee to consider the future organisation of the Yeomanry. *Heir*, Hon. G. V. Monckton-Arundell, s. C. Carlton.
- Gardner** (cr. 1800). Title dormant since 1883. Peerage conferred for distinguished naval services.
- \*Garvagh**, Charles John Spencer George, 3rd L. (cr. 1818). Surname Canning. B. 1852, s. 1871. I.P.; late Lt. 2nd Brig. R.A. (N. Irish Div.). *Heir*, Hon. L. E. S. G. Canning, s. C. Carlton.
- Gerard**, Frederic John, 3rd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Gerard. B. 1883, s. 1902. A minor. *Heir*, Hon. R. J. Gerard-Diconson, *un. Eastwell Park, Ashford, Kent*; *Garswood, Warrington*.
- Gifford**, Edric Frederic, 3rd L. (cr. 1824). Surname Gifford. B. 1849, s. 1872. V.C.; served in Ashantee and Zulu wars; Col. Sec. Western Australia '80-83, Gibraltar '84-8, Leeward Islands '88. *Heir*, Hon. E. B. Gifford, *bro. C. Carlton*.
- Glanusk**, Joseph Russell, 1st L. (cr. 1899). Surname Bailey. B. 1840. Hon. Col. Brecon Rifle Vol.; D.L. Brecon '62-75; L.L. and Custos rot. Brecon since '75; M.P. Herefordshire '65-85; Hereford '86-92. *Heir*, Hon. J. H. Russell Bailey, s. C. *Glanusk Park, Crickhowell, Brecknockshire*.
- Glasgow**, David, 7th E. of (cr. 1703) in the peerage of Scotland. Surname Boyle. B. 1833, s. 1890. Ret. Capt. R.N.; served in Russian and China wars; Gov. of New Zealand '92-7; J.P. and D.L. Ayrshire; cr. Baron Fairlie, in the peerage of the U.K., '97. *Heir*, Visct. Kelburne, s. *Kelburne, Fairlie, N.B. Carlton and U.S. Clubs*.
- Glenesk**, Algernon, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Borthwick. B. 1830. Is proprietor of the *Morning Post*; President of the Newspaper Press Fund; F.J.I.; J.P. Middlesex; Knighted '80; created a Baronet '87; M.P. S. Kensington '85-95. *Heir*, Hon. O. A. Borthwick, s. C. 139, *Piccadilly, W. Carlton, St. James's*.
- Gloucester**, Charles John, 1st Bp. of. Surname Ellicott. B. 1819. E. at St. John's Coll., Camb., where he graduated with distinction '41; Fellow of St. John's '44. Rector of Pilton '48; resigned his benefice to prosecute his critical studies at Cambridge '54. Professor of New Testament Exegesis at King's Coll. Lond., '58; Hulsean Professor of Divinity at Camb. '59; Dean of Exeter '61. Elevated to the episcopal bench in '63. Chairman of the company of Revisers of the New Testament. Bishop Ellicott holds high rank as a commentator, and has published commentaries on the Galatians and other Pauline Epistles, Hulsean Lecture '60, "Historical Lectures on the Life of our Lord," Addresses on "The Being of God," "Salutary and Fundamental Doctrine," "Sacred Study" and on the Revised Version of Holy Scriptures. His lordship held the see of Bristol conjointly with that of Gloucester from his consecration in '63—these sees having been united in '36—until '97, when, the sees being separated, he remained Bp. of Gloucester. *Palace, Gloucester. Athenæum*.
- Gordon** (see Aberdeen).
- Gormanston**, Jenico William Joseph, 14th V. (cr. 1478). Sits as Ld. Gormanston (1868). Surname Preston. B. 1837, s. 1876. Was in the Army; Gov. of Leeward Islands '85-7; Gov. of British Guiana '87-93; Governor of Tasmania '93-1900. *Heir*, Hon. J. E. J. Preston, s. C. *Gormanston Castle, Balbriggan, Ireland. Army and Navy, Carlton*.
- \*Gort**, John Standish Surtees Prendergast, 6th V. (cr. 1816). Surname Vereker. B. 1886, s. 1902. I.P.; a minor. *Heir*, Hon. Standish Surtees Prendergast Vereker, b. 1, *Portman Square, W.*; *East Cowes Castle, Isle of Wight*.
- Goschen**, George Joachim, 1st V. (cr. 1900). Surname Goschen. B. 1831. Sat in the Lower House as the representative of the City of London '63-80, for Ripon '80-85, Edinburgh, East, '85-6, and St. George's, Hanover Square, '87-1900. In '65 Viscount Goschen was appointed Vice-Pres. of the Board of Trade; '66, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; '66, Pres. of the Poor Law Board; '71, First Lord of the Admiralty; '80-81, Special Ambassador to Constantinople; and in '87, on the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill, he accepted the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, holding this office until '92. In Lord Salisbury's third Administration he was ('95-1900) First Lord of the Admiralty. He took a leading part in opposing Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals in 1903 and 1904 (see FISCAL QUESTION). The author of several financial pamphlets, one of the best known being "The Theory of Foreign Exchange," and has also published a number of addresses on educational and social subjects. Lord Rector of Aberdeen Univ., '87; of Edinburgh Univ., '90; Hon. D.C.L. and Chancellor of the Univ. of Oxford, 1903. *Heir*, G. J. Goschen, M.P., s. C. *Seacox Heath, Hawkhurst. Athenæum and Carlton*.
- Gosford**, Archibald Brabazon Sparrow, 4th E. of (cr. 1806); (cr. a Bart. of Nova Scotia 1628, Viscount 1776). Sits as Baron Worlingham (1835). Surname Acheson. B. 1841, s. 1864. K.P.; Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Alexandra; H.M. Lieut. for co. Armagh; Hon. Col. 3rd Bat. Rov. Irish Fusiliers; Vice-Adm. of Ulster. *Heir*, Visct. Acheson, Lieut. Coldstream Guards, s. 22, *Mansfield Street, W.*; *Gosford Castle, Ireland. Travellers', Turf, and R.Y.S. Cowes*.
- Gough**, Hugh, 3rd V. (cr. 1840). Surname Gough. B. 1849, s. 1895. Is Minister Resident at Dresden and Coburg. *Heir*, Hon. Hugh W. Gough, s. *Loughcutra Castle, co.*

- Galway; British Legation, Dresden. St. James's, Travellers'.*
- Grafton**, Augustus Charles Lennox, 7th D. of (cr. 1675). Surname Fitzroy. B. 1821, s. 1882. K.G.; C.B.; E. Harrow; a General retd.; was Equerry to the late Queen '49-82, when he became Hon. Equerry, which office he held up to the time of her death, and was reappointed to His Majesty 1901; J.P. and County Alderman Northants; J.P. Bucks and Suffolk. *m. Anna, d. of James and Lady E. Balfour, of Whittingham, N.B. Heir, E. of Euston, s. C. 6, Chesterfield Gardens, London; Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire; Euston Hall, Suffolk. Travellers', United Service.*
- Graham** (see Montrose).
- Granard**, Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, 8th E. of (cr. 1684). Sits as Baron Granard (1806). Is also Visct. Granard and Baron Clanehugh (I.P.), and a Nova Scotia Bart. Surname Forbes. B. 1874, s. 1889. A Lieut. Scots Guards; served in South African War 1900, 1901, and 1903; A.D.C. to the Lord-Lieut. of Ireland; J.P., D.L. co. Longford. *Heir, Hon. R. G. B. Forbes, bro. (born 1877), Capt. 2nd Gordon Highlanders. Casile Forbes, co. Longford. Bachelors', Guards.*
- Granby**, Henry John Brinsley, M. of (cr. 1703). Surname Manners. B. 1852. Was principal private secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury '85-6 and '86-8; M.P. Leicestershire, Melton Div., '88-95; has been Capt. 3rd Batt. Leicestershire Regt. (Militia); Hon. Col. 1st Vol. Batt. Leicestershire Regt.; L.L. and J.P. Leicestershire; is *e.s.* and heir to the Duke of Rutland, and was in '96 summoned to the House of Peers in his father's barony of Manners of Haddon (1679). Moved Address in autumn session '99. *Heir, Lord Roos of Belvoir, s. C. 16, Arlington Street, Piccadilly.*
- Grantley**, John Richard Brinsley, 5th L. (cr. 1782). Surname Norton. B. 1855, s. 1877. First peer was Speaker House of Commons. *Heir, Hon. Richard H. Brinsley Norton, s. C. Oakley Hall, Cirencester, Glos.; Elton Manor, Notts; Markenfield Hall, Ripon, Yorks.*
- Granville**, Granville George, 3rd E. (cr. 1833). Surname Leveson-Gower. B. 1872, s. 1891. Attaché in H.M. Diplomatic Service Jan. '94, 3rd Sec. Jan. '96; 2nd Sec. Nov. '98; son of the eminent statesman who so long led the Liberal Party in the House of Lords; a Lord-in-Waiting Feb. to July '05; m. Sept. 27th, 1900, Nina, da. of Walter Baring, Esq. *Heir, Hon. W. S. Leveson-Gower, bro. L. Kensington Palace, W.*
- \*Graves**, Henry Cyril Percy, 5th L. (cr. 1794). Surname Graves. B. 1847, s. 1904. I.P.; *m. '70, Elizabeth Ellen, da. late Henry Craven, Esq., of Wickham Hall, Kent. Heir, Clarence Percy Rivers Graves, Esq., s. C. Thanckes, Devonport; Carlton.*
- \*Gray**, Eveleen, Baroness (cr. 1445) in the peerage of Scotland. B. 1841. Surname Smith-Gray. *m. '63, James Maclaren Stuart Smith, and succeeded the 14th E. of Moray in the barony '05; assumed with her husband by royal licence in '97 the additional name and arms of Gray. Heir, Hon. J. Maclaren Stuart Gray, s. Brownswood, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford; 14, Bolttons, S.W.*
- Grenfell**, Francis Wallace, 1st L. (cr. 1902). B. 1841; s. of Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell; *m. '87, a d. (since deceased) of General Robert Blucher Wood; 2ndly, 1903, Hon. Olive Majendie, d. of Lady Margaret Majendie, a Maid of Honour to Queen Victoria; joined 60th Rifles as Ensign '59, Col. '82, and Major-Gen. '89; served in the Kaffir War '78, Zulu War '79, Transvaal Campaign '81-2, Egyptian Expedition '82, and the Nile Expedition '84; commanded the Forces at Suakin in the Campaign against the Derivishes '89; Sirdar of the Egyptian Army '85 and '98; in command of the Force in Egypt '97-8; Gov. and Com.-in-Chief of Malta, '89-1903; Commander 4th Army Corps, 1903; Commander of the Forces in Ireland, 1904; G.C.B., G.C.M.G., LL.D. Camb.; one of the Coronation peers. *The Royal Hospital, Dublin; Butler's Court, Beaconsfield. Army and Navy, Travellers'.**
- Greville**, Algernon William Fulke, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Greville. B. 1841, s. 1883. M.P. Westmeath '65-74; Groom-in-Waiting to the late Queen '68-73; a Lord of the Treasury '73-4; formerly Capt. 1st Life Guards. *Heir, Capt. R. H. F. Greville, M.P., s. Clanhugh, Mullingar; 39, Draycott Place, S.W. Brooks's, Kildare Street.*
- Grey**, Albert Henry George, 4th E. (cr. 1806). Surname Grey. B. 1851, s. 1894. E. Harrow and Trin. Coll. Camb. First-class Senior Law and Hist. Tripos Camb. '74; *m. '77, Alice, 3rd da. Mr. R. S. Holford, M.P., of Westonbirt, Gloucestershire. M.P. South Northumberland '80-85, Tyneside, '85-6; a Director British South African Company and Administrator, '96-7; appointed Governor-General of Canada and G.C.M.G. 1904. The second Earl (the present Earl's grandfather) was Prime Minister '30-34. Heir, Visct. Howick, s. Howick House, Lesbury, Northumberland.*
- Grey de Ruthyn**, Rawdon George Grey, 24th L. (cr. 1324). Surname Clifton. B. 1858, s. 1887. *e. s. late Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, who died Dec. '87, and in whose favour her late Majesty was pleased in '85 to terminate the abeyance into which the barony had fallen on the death of the 4th Marquis of Hastings and 22nd Baron Grey de Ruthyn. Hereditary Bearer of the Gold Spurs at the Coronations. Heir, Hon. Cecil Talbot Clifton, bro. Warton Hall, Lytham; Mount Bellevue, Co. Galway, Ireland. Carlton.*
- Grimthorpe**, Edmund, 1st. L. (cr. 1886). Surname Beckett. B. 1816. Q.C.; was leader of Parl. bar as Mr. E. B. Denison, subsequently as Sir E. Beckett; Chancellor and Vicar-Gen. of the diocese of York '77-1900. *Heir, E. W. Beckett, M.P., n. C. Balch Wood, St. Albans.*
- Grinstead** (see Enniskillen).
- Guilford**, Frederick George, 8th E. of (cr. 1752). Surname North. B. 1876, s. 1885. Major Royal East Kent Yeo. Cav.; D.L. and J.P. for Kent; *m. Mary Violet, e. d. of the late W. Hargrave Pawson, of Shawdon, Northumberland. Heir, Francis George, Lord North, s. Waldershare Park, Dover; Glemham Hall, Wickham Market, Suffolk.*
- \*Guillamore**, Hardrees Standish, 5th V. (cr. 1831). Surname O'Grady. B. 1841, s. 1877. I.P.; formerly R.A.; J.P. and D.L. Co. Limerick. *Heir, Hon. F. S. O'Grady, bro. Cahir Guillamore, Kilmallock, co. Limerick.*



**Gwydyr**, Peter Robert, 4th L. (cr. 1796). Surname Burrell. B. 1810, s. 1870. Sec. to the Lord Gt. Chamberlain '37-70. *Heir*, Hon. Willoughby Burrell, s. L.U. *Stoke Park, Ipswich*.

**Haddington**, George, 11th E. of (cr. 1619). Surname Arden-Baillie-Hamilton. B. 1827, s. 1870. S.R.P.; K.T.; formerly in the Guards; L.L. of Haddingtonshire; Vice-Lieut. Co. Berwick; J.P. Cheshire; Hon. Col. Lothians Yeo. Cav.; A.D.C. to the King. *Heir*, Lord Binning, s. C. *Tynningham, Prestonkirk, Haddingtonshire, Carlton*.

**Haldon**, Lawrence William, 3rd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Palk. B. 1869, s. 1903. Formerly Capt. in 3rd Batt. Royal Fusiliers; served in S. Africa 1901-2 with 8th Batt. Imp. Yeo. m. '93, Lidian, d. of Col. J. W. Maichle, formerly Russian Army. *Heir*, Hon. L. E. B. Palk, s. C.

**Haliburton**, Arthur Lawrence, 1st L. (cr. 1898). Surname Haliburton. B. 1832, at Windsor, Nova Scotia, being a younger son of Mr. Justice Haliburton. Served on the British Commissariat staff in the Crimean campaign, and afterwards in Canada and London; transferred to the C.S. '70; Assist. Und. Sec. for War '88, permanent Und. Sec. '95-97; G.C.B. '97; Hon. D.C.L. King's Coll. Windsor, Nova Scotia. *Heir*, none. 57, *Lowndes Square, S.W. Athenæum*.

**Halifax**, Charles Lindley, 2nd V. (cr. 1866). Surname Wood. B. 1839, s. 1885. Pres. of English Church Union; Eccles. Com. '86. The first Viscount filled numerous important offices, including those of Chancellor of the Exchequer, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Sec. of State for India. *Heir*, Hon. Edward F. L. Wood, s. *Athenæum, Brooks's*.

**Halsbury**, Hardinge Stanley, 1st E. of (cr. 1898). Surname Giffard. B. 1825. P.C.; M.P. Launceston '77-85; Sol.-Gen. '75-80; Ld. Chancellor '85-6, July '86 to Aug. '92, and since June '95. After graduating at Merton Coll., Oxford, he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple '50, becoming Q.C. '65. He practised first on the South Wales and Chester Circuit. He was engaged in most of the celebrated trials of his time, including the Overend, Gurney, and the Tichborne cases. Created Baron Halsbury on his elevation to the Woolsack in '85, and Viscount Tiverton and Earl of Halsbury '98. In June '91 his lordship received the hon. degree of D.C.L. from Oxford University, and in '99 he was presented with the freedom of Tiverton; elected Pres. of the Roy. Societies Club 1900. *Heir*, Viscount Tiverton, s. C. 4, *Ennismore Gardens, S.W. Carlton*.

\***Hamleden**, Emily, 1st Viscountess (cr. 1891). Surname Smith, *e. d.* of the late F. D. Danvers of the Duchy of Lancaster. Widow of late Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, who at his decease was First Lord of Treas., Leader of House of Commons, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. This peerage was conferred in recognition of the public services of her late husband. *Heir*, Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P., s. 23, *Belgrave Square, London*.

**Hamilton and Brandon**, Alfred Douglas, 13th D. of (cr. 1643). Sits as D. of Brandon (1711). Surname Douglas-Hamilton. B. 1862, s. 1895. Is premier peer of Scotland, and heret. Keeper of Holyrood Palace; has been Lieut. R.N. m. 1901, Nina Mary Benita, d. of Major Poore of Old Lodge, Salisbury;

*Heir*, Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, s., born Feb. 3rd, 1903. *Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire; Kinnirl House, Linlithgowshire; Merly House, Somerset*.

**Hamilton of Dalzell**, Gavin George, 2nd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Hamilton. B. 1872, s. 1900. Formerly Lieut. Scots Guards; served in the Imp. Yeo., S. Africa; D.L. co. Lanark. *Heir*, Hon. Leslie d'Henin Hamilton, bro. *Dalzell, Motherwell, N.B.; 59, Mount Street, W. Turf, Guards', Brooks's, Arthur's, Bachelors'*.

**Hampden**, Henry Robert, 2nd V. (cr. 1884). Surname Brand. Is also Baron Dacre, a title dating from 1307. B. 1841, s. 1892. G.C.M.G.; M.P. Herts '65-73; Stroud '74 and '80-85; Stroud Div. '85-6; Surveyor-Gen. of Ordnance '83-5; J.P. Herts and Sussex; Gov. N.S. Wales '95-9. The first Viscount was Speaker of the House of Commons '72-84. *Heir*, Hon. T. W. Brand, s. *The Hoo, Welwyn, Herts*.

**Hampton**, Herbert Perrott Murray, 3rd L. (cr. 1874). Surname Pakington. B. 1848, s. 1893. Called Bar, Inner Temple, '76. J.P., D.L. Worcestershire. *Heir*, Hon. Herbert Stuart Pakington, s. *Waresley Court, Kidderminster*.

\***Harborton**, James Spencer, 6th V. (cr. 1791). Surname Pomeroy. B. 1836, s. 1862. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. E. A. G. Pomeroy, s. 108, *Cromwell Road, S.W.*

**Hardinge**, Henry Charles, 3rd V. (cr. 1846). Surname Hardinge. B. 1857, s. 1894. Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 7th Batt. Rifle Brigade, and late Capt. Rifle Brig.; served in the Nile Exped. ('85) with Camel Corps, receiving medal with two clasps. *Heir*, Hon. Henry R. Hardinge, s. *South Park, Penshurst, Kent*.

**Hardwicke**, John Manners, 7th E. of (cr. 1754). Surname Yorke. B. 1840, s. 1904. Capt. R.N. (retired); m. '69, Edith, d. of late Mr. Alexander Oswald. *Heir*, Charles Alexander, Visct. Royston, s.

*Hare* (see Listowel).

**Harewood**, Henry Ulick, 5th E. of (cr. 1812). Surname Lascelles. B. 1846, s. 1892. Hon. Col. Yorks Hussars Yeo. Cav.; formerly Capt. Gren. Guards; J.P. Yorks West Riding; Was one of the Ambassadors appointed to announce the accession of King Edward. A.D.C. to the King 1901. *Heir*, Visct. Lascelles, s. *Harewood House, Hanover Square*.

**Harlech**, George Ralph Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Ormsby-Gore. B. 1855, s. 1904. M.P. Shropshire, Oswestry Div. 1901-4; J.P., D.L. Shropshire and Merionethshire, and L.L. co. Leitrim; Major Shropsh. Yeo. since '97; m. '81, Lady Margaret E. Gordon, da. 10th Marquis of Huntley. *Heir*, Hon. William G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., s. C. *Brogyntyn, Oswestry; 37, Chesham Place, S.W. Carlton*.

**Harrington**, Charles Augustus, 8th E. of (cr. 1742). Surname Stanhope. B. 1844, s. 1881. Col. Cheshire Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. W. Stanhope, bro. C. *Carlton*.

**Harris**, George Robert Canning, 4th L. (cr. 1815). Surname Harris. B. 1851, s. 1872. E. at Eton and Christ Ch., Oxford. Col. commanding E. Kent Yeomanry; appointed Chairman of the Committee to consider the future organisation of the Yeomanry 1900; Chairman E. Kent Quarter Sessions. Although well known for his success as a cricketer, and as Captain of the Kent County Club, it was not till '85 that Lord Harris came into public

- notice as a statesman. He held the office of Under-Sec. for India '85-6, and in Lord Salisbury's second Government was Under-Sec. for War '86-9; Gov. of Bombay '90-95; G.C.I.E.; was a Lord-in-Waiting '95-1901; G.C.S.I. '95. D.A.G. Imperial Yeo. 1900-01. *Heir*, Hon. George St. Vincent Harris, s. C. Belmont, *Faversham, Kent*; 6, *Oxford Square, W. Carlton*.
- Harrowby**, John Herbert Dudley, 5th E. of (cr. 1809). Surname Ryder. B. 1804, s. 1900. A partner in the banking firm of Coutts & Co.; late Capt. Staffs Yeo. Cav.; M.P. Gravesend 1898-1900; J.P. London; D.L. Staffs. Moved address in Lords 1902. C. *Heir*, Visct. Sandon, s. Sandon Hall, *Stafford*; Norton House, *Campenden, Glos. Travellers', Carlton*.
- Hartismere** (see Henniker).
- Hastings**, Albert Edward Delaval, 12th L. (cr. 1864). Surname Astley. B. Nov. 24th, 1832, s. 1904. *Heir*, Hon. Jacob J. Astley, bro. C. Carlton.
- Hatherton**, Edward George Percy, 3rd L. (cr. 1835). Surname Littleton. B. 1842, s. 1888. C.M.G.; was Hon. Commsnr. in Lunacy 90-8; J.P., D.L., Chm. C.C. Staffs., and Quarter Sessions; formerly Major and Lieut.-Col. Gren. Guards; and Col. Sec. and Mil. Sec. to Lord Dufferin and Lord Lorne, Govs.-Gen. of Canada. *Heir*, Hon. E. C. R. Littleton, s. U. Teddesley, *Penkridge, Stafford*; *Travellers'.*
- Hawke**, Martin Bladen, 7th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Hawke. B. 1860, s. 1887. Late Capt. and Hon. Maj. 3rd Batt. of Princess of Wales's Own (Yorks Regt.); Captain of Yorks County cricket team. *Heir*, Commander Hon. S. Hawke, R.N., bro. C. Wighill Park, *Tadcaster. Carlton, Bachelors', Yorkshire*.
- Hawkesbury**, Cecil George Savile, 1st L. (cr. 1893; orig. cr. 1786). Surname Foljambe. B. 1846, m., 1st, '69, Louisa Blanche, e. d. of Fredk. John and Lady Fanny Howard (died '71); 2nd, '77, Susan Louisa, e. d. of Wm. Henry Fredk. and Lady Emily A. Cavendish. E. Eton. Is a retired Lieut. R.N.; served in New Zealand war '63-4, medal, and mentioned in despatches; D.L. Notts and E. Riding, Yorks.; J.P. for these counties and elsewhere; M.P. North Notts. '80-85; Mansfield D. '85-92; was a Lord-in-Waiting to H.M. Queen Victoria April '94 to July '95; seconded Address '94; app. 1901 a member of the Royal Commission on Historical MSS. *Heir*, Hon. Arthur Foljambe, M.V.O., Capt. Rifle Brig., s. L. Kirkham Abbey, *York*; 2, *Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Brooks's*.
- Hay** (see Kinnoull).
- Headfort**, Geoffrey Thomas, 4th M. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Kenlis (1831). Surname Taylour. B. 1878, s. 1894. m. April 1901, Rose, d. of the late Chas. Boote, Esq. *Heir*, Earl of Bective, s. C. Headfort House, *Kells, Co. Meath*; *The Lodge, Virginia, Co. Cavan*.
- Headley**, Charles Mark, 4th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Allanson-Winn. B. 1845, s. 1877. I.R.P. (elected '83). *Heir*, R. G. Allanson-Winn, Esq. c. C. Carlton.
- Heneage**, Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1896). Surname Heneage. B. 1840. P.C.; M.P. Lincoln '65-8, Grimsby '80-92, '93-5; entered 1st Life Guards '57; retired '63; m. '64, Lady E. C. Hare, d. of 2nd E. of Listowel; Chan. of Duchy of Lancaster and Vice-Pres. of the Com. of Council on Agriculture '86; J.P. and D.L. Lincolnshire; High Steward of Grimsby. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. George Heneage, s. L.U. *Hainton Hall, Lincoln*.
- Henley**, Frederick, 4th L. (cr. 1799). Sits as Ld. Northington (1885). Surname Henley. B. 1849, s. 1898. Attaché in the diplomatic service '68-73. *Heir*, Hon. Anthony Ernest Henley, bro.
- Henniker**, Charles Henry Chandos, 6th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Henniker-Major. B. 1872, s. 1902. Sits as Lord Hartismere. A capt. in the 3rd Battn. Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own). The 5th L. was for some years Gov. of the Isle of Man. *Heir*, the Hon. Gerald Arthur George Henniker-Major, bro. *Thornham Hall, near Eye, Suffolk*.
- Hereford**, John, 94th Bp. of. Surname Percival. B. 1834. Consecrated '95. The see was founded 676 (income £4200). E. Queen's Coll., Oxon; Jun. Math. Univ. Sch. '55; double 1st cl. Mod., '56; B.A. (double 1st cl.) '58; M.A. '61; Hon. LL.D. of Univ. of St. Andrews '70; D.D. '95; was ordained deacon '60, and priest '61, by Bp. of Oxford; formerly Fellow of Queen's Coll., Oxford; Head Master of Clifton Coll. '62-78; Exam. Chapl. to Bp. of Exeter '69-82; Preb. of Exeter '71-82; Select Preacher at Oxford '82; Exam. Chapl. to Bp. of London '84-6; Pres. of Trinity Coll., Oxford, '78-87; Canon of Bristol '82-7; Select Preacher at Oxford '88; Head Master of Rugby '86-95. *The Palace, Hereford*; *The Lollard's Lower, Lambeth Palace, S.E. Athenæum*.
- Hereford**, Robert, 16th V. (cr. 1549). Surname Devereux. B. 1843, s. 1855. Is premier Viscount of England. *Heir*, Hon. R.C. Devereux, s. C. Carlton.
- Herries**, Marmaduke Francis, 12th L. (cr. 1489). Sits as Lord Herries (1884). Surname Constable-Maxwell. B. 1837, s. 1876. LL.E. Riding, Yorks, and of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. *Heiress*, Hon. Gwendolen M. Constable-Maxwell, d. *Athenæum*.
- Herschell**, Richard Farrer, 2nd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Herschell. B. 1878; s. his father, who was a distinguished lawyer and Lord Chancellor in two of Mr. Gladstone's administrations, in '99. 3, *Whitehall Court, S.W.*
- Hertford**, Hugh de Grey, 6th M. of (cr. 1793). Surname Seymour. B. 1843, s. 1884. P.C.; M.P. Co. Antrim '69-74, S. Warwickshire '74-80; was in the Guards; Compt. of the Household '79-80. *Heir*, E. of Yarmouth, s. C. Carlton.
- Heytesbury**, Leonard, 4th L. (cr. 1828). Surname Holmes-a-Court. B. 1863, s. 1903; m. '96, Sybil, d. of late Capt. F. B. Morris. *Heir* (to the title), Hon. Richard H. Holmes-a-Court, bro. *Heytesbury, Wilts*; *Westover, Isle of Wight. New Club*.
- Hill**, Rowland Richard, 4th V. (cr. 1842). Surname Clegg-Hill. B. 1863, s. 1895. E. Eton. m. '90, Annie, d. of William Irwin, Esq. Formerly Capt. 3rd Batt. Royal Warwickshire Regt.; J.P. for Salop. *Heir*, Hon. F.W. Clegg-Hill, bro. *Hawkstone, Shrewsbury*.
- Hillingdon**, Charles William, 2nd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Mills. B. 1855, s. 1898. Is a partner in the banking firm of Glyn, Mills, & Co. M.P. Kent, Sevenoaks D. '85-92; D.L. and J.P. Kent; Treas. of the Gold Standard Defence Assn. *Heir*, Hon. Charles Thomas Mills, s. *Camelford House, Park Lane, W.*



**Hillsborough**, E. of (*see* Downshire).

**Hindlip**, Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Allsopp. B. 1877, s. 1897. Late Lieut. 8th Hussars, late Capt. 5th Worcestershire Regt.; A.D.C. to Gov. Victoria; B.A. Camb.; D.L., J.P. Worcestershire; served in Boer War. m. 1904, Agatha Lilian, d. of J. C. Thynne, Esq. *Heir*, Hon. W. H. Allsopp, *un.* *Hindlip Hall, Worcester; Alsop-le-Dale, Derbyshire*; 33, *Hill Street, Berkeley Square. Bachelors' and-Turf.*

**Holm Patrick**, Hans Wellesley, 2nd L. (cr. 1897). Surname Hamilton. B. 1886, s. 1898; a minor. Is maternally descended from the great Duke of Wellington. *Abbotstown House, Castleknock, co. Dublin.*

**Home**, Charles Alexander, 12th E. of (cr. 1605). Sits as Ld. Douglas (1875). Surname Douglas-Home. B. 1834, s. 1881. K.T., L.L. of Lanarkshire and Lt.-Col. Lanarkshire Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Ld. Dunglass, s. C. Carlton.

**Hood**, Francis Wheler, 4th V. (cr. 1796.) Surname Hood. B. 1838, s. 1846. Formerly Lieut.-Col. Grenadier Guards. *Heir*, Hon. G. A. A. Hood, s. C. *Travellers'.*

\***Hotham**, John, 5th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Hotham. B. 1838, s. 1872. I.P.; formerly R.N., and served in the Crimea. *Heir*, Fredk. W. Hotham, c. C. *Carlton.*

**Hothfield**, Henry James, 1st L. (cr. 1881). Surname Tufton. B. 1844. L.L. Westmorland; a Lord-in-Waiting Feb. to July '86. Was for fifteen years at the head of the Liberal party in Westmorland, but in '94 severed his connection with it on account of what he regarded as the most iniquitous budget of the ministry, coupled with their mode of conducting the business of the country; Mayor of Appleby, '95-6. *Heir*, Hon. J. S. R. Tufton, s. *Brooks's.*

**Howard de Walden**, Thomas Evelyn, 8th L. (cr. 1597). Surname Ellis. B. 1880, s. 1899. An officer in the 10th Hussars, and went on active service in the Transvaal. *Heir*, Hon. Rev. Wm. Charles Ellis, *un.*

**Howard de Glossop**, Francis Edward, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Fitzalan-Howard. B. 1859, s. 1883. *Heir*, Hon. B. E. Fitzalan-Howard, s. L. *White's.*

**Howe**, Richard George Penn, G.C.V.O., 4th E. (cr. 1821). Surname Curzon-Howe. B. 1861, s. 1900. Lord Chamberlain to H.M. the Queen. Represented the Wycombe D. of Bucks in the Lower House when he was Visct. Curzon from '85-1900. Capt. Leicestershire Yeo. '88; Treasurer of the Household '96-1900; being appointed a Lord-in-Waiting on his succession to the Peerage, 1900-1903. *Heir*, Visct. Curzon, s. C. *Gopsall, Atherstone; Penn House, Amersham, Bucks; Woodlands, Uxbridge; Acton Place, Sudbury, Suffolk; Curzon House, Mayfair, W. Carlton, Turf, Travellers', Constitutional, Bachelors', and Marlboro'.*

**Howth**, William Ulrick Tristram, 4th E. of (cr. 1767). Sits as Ld. Howth (1881). Surname St. Lawrence. B. 1827, s. 1874. K.P.; M.P. Galway '68-74; formerly in the Army; State Steward to Viceroy of Ireland '55-8 and '59-66. *Travellers'.*

**Huntingdon**, Warner Francis John Plantagenet, 14th E. of (cr. 1529). Surname Hastings. B. 1868, s. 1885. D.L. King's Co.; is Major 3rd Batt. Leinster Reg. (Royal Canadians); m. Maud, 2nd d. of Sir Samuel Wilson, M.P., June 11th, '92; Master of the N. Staffs.

Foxhounds. *Heir*, Francis J. C. W. P., Viscount Hastings, s. C. *Sharavogue, King's Co.; Groundsdown, Tittensor, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.; 10, Grosvenor Square, W. Pratt's, Carlton, Kildare Street, Almack's, Ranelagh, Rockampton.*

\***Huntingfield**, Joshua Charles, 4th L. (cr. 1796). Surname Vanneck. B. 1842, s. 1897. Retired Lieut.-Col. Scots Guards; I.P. *Heir*, Hon. W. A. Vanneck, *bro. Bachelors'.*

**Huntly**, Charles, 11th M. of (cr. 1599). Sits as Lord Meldrum (1815). Surname Gordon. B. 1847, s. 1863. P.C.; LL.D.; is premier M. of Scotland; has been a Lord-in-Waiting; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '81; elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen Univ. '90, in '93, and again in '96; C.C. for Hunts and Aberdeenshire; D.L. for county and city of Aberdeen. *Heir*, Lord Granville Argyne Gordon, *bro. L. U. Aboyne Castle, N.B.; Orton Longueville, Peterborough. Devonshire.*

**Hutchinson** (*see* Donoughmore).

**Hylton**, Hylton George Hylton, 3rd L. (cr. 1866). Surname Jolliffe. B. 1862. Represented Somerset, Wells Div., in the Commons from '95 until his succession to the peerage; was for some time a second sec. in the diplomatic service; J.P. and County Alderman Somerset; late Capt. N. Somerset Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Hon. William G. H. Jolliffe, s. *Ammerdown Park, Radstock.*

**Idesleigh**, Walter Stafford, 2nd E. of (cr. 1885). Surname Northcote. B. 1845, s. 1887. e. s. of late earl, to whom he was private sec. '67-8 and '74-7; Comm., Deputy-Chm., and Chm. of Board of Inland Revenue '77-92; and is Chm. of the Roy. Comm. on Sewage Disposal. *Heir*, Visct. St. Cyres, s. *Pyntes, Exeter; 23, Manchester Square, London, W. Athenæum.*

**Ilchester**, Henry Edward, 5th E. of (cr. 1756). Surname Fox-Strangways. B. 1847, s. 1865. P.C.; Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms '74; L.L. Dorsetshire. *Heir*, Lord Stavordale, s. C. *Melbury, Dorchester; Abbotsbury, Dorchester; Holland House, Kensington, W. Turf.*

**Inchiquin**, Lucius William, 15th L. (cr. 1543). Surname O'Brien. B. 1864, s. 1900. I.R.P.; Lieut. Rifle Brigade '86-92; unsuccessfully contested co. Clare '85; formerly State Steward to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland. m. '96, Ethel Jane, e. d. and co-heir Jonas J. Foster, of Moor Park. C. *Heir*, Hon. Donough E. Foster O'Brien, s. *Dromoland Castle, Newmarket-on-Fergus, co. Clare; Moor Park, Ludlow; Carlton and Naval and Military.*

**Innes** (*see* Roxburgh).

**Inverlyde**, George Arbuthnot, 2nd L. (cr. 1897). Surname Burns. B. 1861, s. 1901. Chm. of the Cunard Co. Lord Dean of Guild of City of Glasgow 1903-4; D.L., J.P. for the co. of the City of Glasgow; J.P. Lanarkshire. *Heir-pres.*, Hon. James Cleland Burns, *bro. Castle Wemyss, Wemyss Bay, Renfrewsh.; 1, Park Gardens, Glasgow. Travellers', Bachelors', R.Y.S., New (Edin.), Western (Glasgow).*

**Iveagh**, Edward Cecil, 1st L. (cr. 1891). Surname Guinness. B. 1847. 3rd s. Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, and *bro. of 1st L. Ardilaun; D.L. Dublin city, sheriff '76; cr. a bart. on occasion of visit of Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland. K.P. Heir*, Hon. Rupert E. Cecil Guinness, s. C. 5, *Grosvenor Place, S.W.*

**James of Hereford**, Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname James. B. Hereford 1828. E. Cheltenham Coll.; Lecturer's Prizeman at

the Inner Temple '50-51; called to Bar, Middle Temple, '52; nominated to the ancient office of "postman" of Court of Exchequer '67; appointed Q.C. '69; M.P. Taunton '69-85; Bury, Lanc., '85-95; was Solicitor-General '73, and Attorney-General '73-4 and '80-85. During the latter period he introduced and carried through Parliament the Corrupt Practices (Parliamentary Elections) Act. Sir Henry James, as he then was, refused to join Mr. Gladstone's '86 Administration, though offered the Lord Chancellorship, because of the views which he held upon the Home Rule question. Was subsequently one of the active leaders of the Liberal Unionist party. He was one of the counsel for the *Times* in the action of O'Donnell *v.* Walter, and as one of the leading counsel for that organ in the Parnell Commission delivered an able address, which formed quite a retrospect of the history of Ireland. He took a prominent part in the discussion of the Home Rule Bill during the '93 session, and succeeded in getting several of his amendments adopted. Was one of the Chairmen of Standing Committees. On the formation of Lord Salisbury's coalition Cabinet ('95) he was offered, and accepted, the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a peerage, holding the office until 1902, when the Ministry was reconstituted under Mr. Balfour; P.C., LL.D.; G.C.V.O.; appointed ('96) a member of the Judicial Committee of the P.C. Was Chairman of the Royal Commission on Accidents to Railway Servants and is Chairman of the Royal Commission on Alien Immigration. Opposed Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal proposals. L.U. 41, *Cadogan Square, S.W. Brooks's.*

**Jersey**, Victor Albert George, 7th E. of (cr. 1697). Surname Villiers. B. 1845, s. 1859. P.C.; G.C.B.; G.C.M.G.; E. at Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford; L.L. and Alderman Oxon; Alderman M.C.C.; Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen '75-7; and afterwards Paymaster-General '89-90; Governor-General of New South Wales '90-93. *Heir*, Visct. Villiers, s. C. *Middleton Park, Bicester; Osterley Park, Isleworth.*

**Kelvin**, William, 1st L. (cr. 1892). Surname Thomson. B. at Belfast 1824. E. at Glasgow Univ. and Cambridge, where he graduated ('45) as second wrangler, and 1st Smith's prizeman, and was elected to a fellowship. Prof. of Natural Philosophy in the Univ. of Glasgow '46-99. His jubilee as Professor was celebrated in '96, when he received the hon. degree of LL.D. He is also LL.D. of Dublin, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Montreal, Toronto, Princeton, Yale and Bologna Universities; D.C.L. Oxford; M.D. Heidelberg; Matt.D. Christiania; D.Sc. Victoria University, and of London University, University of Wales and University of Leeds, Chancellor of the University of Glasgow. Editor of the *Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal* '46, in which he contributed valuable additions to the mathematical theory of electricity. It is, however, in connection with submarine telegraphy that Lord Kelvin's labours in electrical science are best known. His electrical measuring instruments are largely used in electrical engineering, and his compass and sounding machine have been found most useful by navigators. He has also made important additions to the sciences

of electricity and magnetism. His mathematical insight is seen to the greatest advantage in his investigation of the nature of heat. Pres. of the British Association '71. Knighted in '66. Created Grand Officer of the Légion d'Honneur in '89; is also a knight of the order "Pour le Mérite" of Germany, a commander of the order of Prince Leopold of Belgium, a foreign associate of the French Academy, and has the Order of the First Class of the Sacred Treasure of Japan. He is joint author with Professor Tait of the well-known treatise on "Natural Philosophy." Was President of the Royal Society '90-5; three times President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; P.C.; O.M.; G.C.V.O.; F.R.S., P.R.S.E., D.L. of Glasgow; Hon. Col. of the Corps of Electrical Engineers; Hon. Member of the Inst. of Civil Engineers, and of the Inst. of Electrical Engineers. m. 1st, in '52, Margaret, d. of Walter Crum, Esq., who died in '70; 2nd, in '74, Frances A., d. of Charles R. Blandy, of Madeira. In June 1902 appointed a member of the new Order of Merit. *Netherhall, Largs, Ayrshire; 15, Eaton Place, S.W. Athenæum, Reform, Whitehall, R.Y. Squadron, Savile.*

**Kenlis** (see Headfort).

**Kenmare**, Valentine Augustus, 4th E. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Kenmare (1856). Surname Browne. B. 1825, s. 1872. P.C.; K.P.; M.P. Co. Kerry '52-71; Compt. of the Household '56-8; Vice-Chamberlain '59-66 and 68-72; Lord-in-Waiting '72-4; Lord Chamberlain '80-85; L.L. Co. Kerry. Senator Roy. Univ. Ireland; Hon. Col. 4th Batt. Roy. Munster Fusiliers; *Heir*, Visct. Castlerosse, s. L. *Killarney House, Killarney; Sackville Street, Dublin. Brooks's, Travellers', and R.Y.C.*

**Kenry** (see Dunraven).

**Kensington**, Hugh, 3rd L. (cr. 1886, peerage of the U.K.), 6th L. (peerage of Ireland). Surname Edwardes. B. 1873, s. 1900. Lieut. 15th Hussars. The 2nd L. died at Bloemfontein in June 1900, during the S. African campaign. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil Edwardes, bro. St. Bride's, Little Haven, S. Wales; 69, Grosvenor Street.

**Kenyon**, Lloyd, 4th L. (cr. 1788). Surname Kenyon. B. 1864, s. 1869. First peer was a distinguished judge. Appointed a Lord-in-Waiting 1901. D. L. Salop. *Heir*, Hon. G. T. Kenyon, M.P., un. C. *Carlton.*

**Ker** (see Lotherian).

**Kesteven**, John Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Is a baronet (cr. 1640). Surname Trollope. B. 1851, s. 1874. A lieut. Imp. Yeo. in the S. African campaign 1900, is Maj. Lincolnshire Imp. Yeo. *Heir*, Hon. R. C. Trollope, bro. C. Casewick, Stamford. *Arthur's, Windham, Junior Carlton.*

**Killanin**, Martin Henry Fitzpatrick, 2nd Baron (cr. 1900) and a Baronet. Surname Morris. s. of Lord Morris and Killanin, P.C., etc. b. 67, s. 1901; E. Trinity College, Dublin; Gold Medallist University Philosophical Society; B.A. '89; acted as Circuit Registrar and private sec. to his father, when Lord Chief Justice of Ireland '85-9. Barrister-at-law; Commissioner of Nat. Educ. in Ireland, and Senator of the Royal University of Ireland 1904; served on the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the "Chantry Trust" 1904. J.P. and D.L. Co. Galway; J.P. Co. Cavan. High Sheriff Galway '97. Elected County



Councillor for Spiddal Division of Co. Galway '99, re-elected 1902. M.P. for the Borough of Galway 1900-1901, when he succeeded to the peerage. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. G. H. Morris, *bro.* C. Spiddal, Co. Galway; *Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. Athenæum, Carlton, Kildare Street, Dublin, and County Club, Galway.*

**Kilmaine**, Francis William, 4th L. (cr. 1789). Surname Browne. B. 1843, s. 1873. J.P. and D.L. co. Westmeath, and J.P. co. Mayo; elected an I.R.P. '90. *Heir*, Hon. J. E. D. Browne, s. C. The Neale, Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo. *Carlton, Kildare Street.*

**Kilmarnock** (see Erroll).

**Kilmorey**, Francis Charles, 3rd E. of (cr. 1822). Surname Needham. B. 1842, s. 1880. K.P.; I.R.P.; M.P. for Newry '72-4; Lt.-Col. Shropshire Yeo. Cav.; appointed supernumerary A.D.C. to the King 1901. *Heir*, Visct. Newry, s. C. 5, Aldford Street, W.; *Mourne Park, Kilkeel, Co. Down. Carlton.*

**Kimberley**, John, 2nd E. of (cr. 1866). Surname Wodehouse. B. 1848, s. 1902; C.C. Norfolk; J.P. for the same county. The first Earl was the famous Liberal statesman who held high office for the most part in connection with foreign or colonial affairs almost without intermission for 43 years—'52-95. *Heir*, Lord Wodehouse, s. *Kimberley House, Wymondham, Norfolk; Wilton Park, North Walsham, Norfolk.*

**Kingsale**, Michael Constantine, 33rd L. (cr. 1181). Surname de Courcy. B. 1855, s. 1895. I.P.; premier baron of Ireland, and is descended from John 1st E. of Ulster, who invaded the province 1187; enjoys the hereditary privilege of remaining covered in the presence of the sovereign. *Heir*, Lieut. Hon. M. W. R. de Courcy, s. *Mount Tamar, St. Budeaux, Devonport.*

**Kingston**, Henry Edwyn, 9th E. of (cr. 1768). Surname King-Tenison. B. 1874, s. 1896. *m.* Ethel Lisette, youngest *d.* of Sir Andrew Barclay Walker. Capt. in the Irish Guards. *Heir*, Visct. Kingsborough, s. *Kilronan Castle, Carrick-on-Shannon. Carlton, Wellington.*

**Kinloss**, Mary, 8th Baroness (cr. 1601). (In the Peerage of Scotland.) Surname Morgan-Grenville. B. 1852, s. 1889. *d.* of the last Duke of Buckingham and Chandos; *m.* '84, Luis Ferdinand Harry Courthorpe Morgan, Esq. *Heir*, Hon. R. G. G. Morgan-Grenville, Master of Kinloss, s.

**Kinnaird**, Arthur FitzGerald, 11th L. (cr. 1682). Surname Kinnaird. B. 1847, s. 1887. D.L. and J.P. Perthshire, Kent, and London. M.A. Trin. Coll., Camb. Hon. Col. Tay Vol. div. R.E. (Submarine miners); Director Barclay's Bank. *Heir*, Hon. D. A. Kinnaird, Master of Kinnaird, Lieut. Scots Guards; *E.* at Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb., B.A. 1901, s. L.U. Rossie Priory, Inchture, Perthshire; 10, St. James's Square, S.W. *Athenæum, Brooks's, New Club, Edin.*

**Kinnear**, Alexander Smith, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname Kinnear. B. 1833. Called to the Bar (Scotch) 1856; Q.C.; appointed Dean of Faculty of Advocates '81, and a Lord of Session '82, with the designation of Lord Kinnear. Was Chm. of the Scottish Universities Commission; Member Royal Commission on Scottish Church Crisis 1904. 2, Moray Place, Edinburgh.

**Kinnoull**, Archibald Fitzroy George, 12th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Hay (1711). Surname

Hay. B. 1855, s. 1897. Formerly Lieut. in the Black Watch and afterwards Col. Egyptian Gendarmerie; served with distinction under Baker Pasha in the campaign on the Red Sea. *Heir*, Ld. Hay of Kinfauns, *g.s.* *Dupplin and Balhousie Castles, Perthshire; 6, West Chapel Street, Mayfair.*

**Kinross**, John Blair, 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Balfour. B. 1837; s. of the Rev. P. Balfour, of Clackmannan. Called to Scottish Bar '61; Q.C. '80; Sol.-Gen. Scot. '80-81; Lord Advocate '81-5, '86, and Aug. '92 to July '95; Dean of Faculty of Advocates '85-6 and '89-92; Hon. L.L.D. Edin. and St. Andrews; D.L. Edin. City and Haddingtonshire; was Nov. '99 appointed, on the recommendation of Lord Salisbury, Lord Justice General of Scotland and Lord President of Court of Session; elevated to the peerage 1902; represented Clackmannan and Kinross in House of Commons '80-99; P.C. *Heir*, Hon. Patrick Balfour, s. L. 6, Rothesay Terrace, Edinburgh; *Glasclune, North Berwick. Brooks's, Athenæum, Reform, National Liberal.*

**Kintore**, Algernon Hawkins Thomond, 10th E. of (cr. 1677). Sits as Ld. Kintore (1838). Surname Keith-Falconer. B. 1852, s. 1880. P.C.; G.C.M.G.; LL.D.; A.D.C.; Grand Cordon Crown of Italy; First Class Red Eagle of Prussia personally conferred by H.I.M. the Emperor of Germany on the occasion of the death of Queen Victoria; Grand Cross of Portuguese Military Order of Christ. Lt.-Col. and Col. commdg. 3rd Gordon Highlanders; a Lord-in-Waiting '85-6, and since '95; Captain Yeo. Guard July '86-9; Gov. of S. Australia '89-95; received H.M. royal licence and authority to accept and wear the Grand Cordon of the Crown of Italy, which was conferred upon him by the King of Italy on the occasion of the funeral of King Humbert, when he was entrusted with a special mission to His Majesty. In 1901 was appointed one of the Ambassadors to announce the death of the late Queen and H.M.'s accession. *Heir*, Lord Falconer, s. C. *Keith Hall, Inverurie, N.B.; Inglismaldie, Laurencekirk, N.B. Marlborough, St. James's, Carlton.*

**Kitchener** of Khartoum and of the Vaal, Horatio Herbert, 1st L. (cr. 1898); 1st Visct. (cr. 1902). Surname Kitchener. He is the eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. H. H. Kitchener, and was b. in 1850. G.C.B.; G.C.M.G.; O.M. Educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, he joined the Royal Engineers, and was employed for some time in and after '74 on the Palestine and Cyprus Surveys. He served, having volunteered, as a major of cavalry in the Egyptian Army in '82, with the Nile Expedition in '84, and became Governor of Suakin '86. For his bravery in the action of Handub in '88, when he led the Egyptian troops against Osman Digna, he was made A.D.C. to the late Queen, and in the subsequent fighting he was mentioned in despatches and made a C.B. From '88 till '92 he held the rank of Adj.-Gen. in the Egyptian Army, and in the latter year was appointed Sirdar. After the taking of Dongola, in '96, he was made K.C.B., and subsequently organised the final irresistible advance against the Khalifa, which resulted in his utter defeat at Omdurman in Sept. '98. For this he was awarded a peerage, as Baron Kitchener of Khartoum and of Aspell, in the county of Suffolk. On his return to England he was

given an enthusiastic reception, and was presented with the freedom of the City of London and a sword of honour. Appointed Grand Master of English Freemasons in Egypt and the Soudan '99. D.C.L. Oxford '99. Received, June '99, the thanks of both Houses of Parliament and a grant of £30,000 as an acknowledgment of his eminent services in planning and conducting the campaign on the Nile in '96-8 which culminated in the battle of Omdurman, the capture of Khartoum, and the overthrow of the power of the Khalifa. Appointed Chief of the Staff in the South African campaign in Dec. '99, and went out at once with Lord Roberts, rendering invaluable aid during the progress of the war, especially in connection with the transport, and being appointed to the supreme command on the return of Lord Roberts in Jan. 1901. At the termination of the war was raised a step in the peerage, being created Visct. Kitchener of Khartoum and of the Vaal; received a grant of £50,000 in recognition of his great services during the campaign. His conduct of the negotiations with the Boer generals leading up to the peace settlement was widely extolled as statesmanlike and tactful. In June 1902 his lordship received the new Order of Merit, and after a visit to this country, in course of which he received through the Lord Mayor a sword of honour from the Corporation of Cape Town and an illuminated address and plate from the Corporation of London, he left England to assume the position of Com.-in-Chief of the Indian Army, and to be present at the Delhi Durbar 1903. *Heir-pres.*, Col. Henry E. C. Kitchener, *bro.* *United Service, Bachelors*'.

**Knollys, Francis**, 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Knollys. B. 1840; s. of the late Gen. the Rt. Hon. Sir W. T. Knollys; m. '87, Hon. Ardyn Mary, d. of Sir H. Tyrwhitt, Bart., and Baroness Berners; was private sec. and groom-in-waiting to the King when H.M. was Prince of Wales, and retained the former position after King Edward's accession to the throne; G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; is one of the Coronation peers. *Heir*, Hon. Edward Knollys, s. *Blount's Court, Henley-on-Thames; St. James' Palace, S.W.*

**Knutsford, Henry Thurstan**, 1st V. (cr. 1895); 1st B. cr. 1888. Surname Holland. B. 1825; *e. s.* late Sir H. Holland, Bart., Phys.-in-Ord. to the Queen; P.C.; *E. Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.*; called Bar, Inner Temp., '49, bencher '81; legal adviser at Col. Off. '67-70; Assist. Under Sec. State Colonies '70-74; M.P. Midhurst 74-85, Hampstead 85-8; Financ. Sec. Treas. '85; Vice-Pres. Council '85-6 and '86-7; Col. Sec. of State Jan. '87 to Aug. '92; J.P. County of London and Surrey; G.C.M.G., Hon. Bailiff and Knight of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; appointed a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery '96. *Heir*, Hon. Sydney George Holland, s. C. Pinewood, Willey, Surrey; 75, Eaton Square, S.W.

**Lamington, Charles Wallace Alexander Napier**, 2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Cochrane-Baillie. B. 1860, s. 1890. m. Mary, d. of Lord Newlands. G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.; M.P. North St. Pancras '86-90; Gov. of Queensland 95-1901; Gov. of Bombay 1903. *Heir*, Hon. Victor Alexander Brisbane W. Cochrane-

Baillie, s. C. 26, Wilton Crescent, S.W.; Lamington, Lanarkshire. Carlton.

**Lanesborough, John Vansittart Danvers**, 6th E. of (cr. 1750). Surname Butler. B. 1839, s. 1866. I.R.P.; ret. Capt. R. N.; L.L. Co. Cavan. *Heir*, Lord Newtown-Butler, s. C. Carlton.

**Langford, Hercules Edward**, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Rowley. B. 1848, s. 1854. I.R.P.; formerly in the Grenadier Guards; K.C.V.O. *Heir*, Hon. J. H. W. Rowley, s. C. Carlton.

**Lansdowne, Henry Charles Keith**, 5th M. of (cr. 1784). Surname FitzMaurice. B. 1845, s. 1866. K.G.; P.C. He is the *e. s.* of the 4th Marquis by the late Hon. Emily Jane, d. of the Comte de Flahault and the Baroness Keith and Nairne; was Under-Secretary for War April '72 to Feb. '74, Under-Secretary India Office May to Aug. '80, and Governor-General of Canada '83-8; Governor-General of India from '88 till Dec. '93; app. a Trustee of the National Gallery '94; Sec. of State for War July '95-Nov. 1900, when he was app. Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs; L.L. Wilts; L.L.D. Dublin '99. *Heir*, E. of Kerry, s. L.U. Bowood, Calne, Wilts. *Travellers*'.

**Lathom, Edward George**, 2nd E. of (cr. 1880). Surname Bootle-Wilbraham. B. 1864; ed. at Eton; late Major Royal Horse Guards; Lieut.-Col. (retired) Lancashire Hussars Yeo. Cav.; Commander R.N.V.R. Mersey Div.; s. (98) his father, who was Lord Chamberlain '85-6, July '86 to Aug. '92, and '95 to '98, and died Nov. 10th, '98. App. Prov. Grand Master of the W. Lancs. Freemasons '98; Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem '99. *Heir*, Hon. Edward William, Lord Skelmersdale, s. Lathom House, Ormskirk; 1, Bryansdon Square, W. Marlborough, Carlton, Turf, Garrick.

**Lauderdale, Frederick Henry**, 13th E. of (cr. 1624). Surname Maitland. B. 1840, s. 1884. Formerly in Army; elected S.R.P. '89; L.L. Berwickshire '90-1901. *Heir*, Visct. Maitland, s. Thirlestane Castle, Lauder, Co. Berwick. Carlton.

**Lawrence, John Hamilton**, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Lawrence. B. 1846, s. 1879. s. of the famous Gov.-Gen. of India; a Lord-in-Waiting to the late Queen '95-1901; re-appointed to King Edward. *Heir*, Hon. A. G. Lawrence, s. L.U. Brooks's.

**Leconfield, Charles Henry**, 3rd L. (cr. 1859). Surname Wyndham. B. 1872, s. 1900. Was formerly a lieut. in the Reserve of Officers, having previously served in the 1st Life Guards. Was employed during the S. African campaign in the No. 4 Remount Dept. Depot when he was wounded. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. W. Reginald Wyndham, *bro.*

**Leeds, George Godolphin**, 10th D. of (cr. 1694). Surname Osborne. B. 1862, s. 1895. M.P. for Brixton D. '87-96; Assist. Sec. to Colonial Sec. '87-8; Treas. of Her late Majesty's Household '95-6; late Lieut. Yorks Hussar Yeo. Cav.; Memb. L.C.C. '98. Descended from Sir E. Osborne, Lord Mayor of London in 1582. *Heir*, John Francis, Marquis of Carmarthen, s. C. 11, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. Carlton, Royal Yacht Squadron.

**Leicester, Thomas William**, 2nd E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Coke. B. 1822, s. 1842. K.G.; Keeper of Privy Seal to the King when he was Prince of Wales; L.L. Norfolk. *Heir*, Visct. Coke, s. U. Holkham, Norfolk.



**Leigh**, William Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Leigh. B. 1824, s. 1850. P.C.; is L.L. of Warwickshire. *Heir*, Hon. F. D. Leigh, s. L. *Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth. Brooks's, National Liberal.*

**Leinster**, Maurice, 6th D. of (cr. 1766). Sits as V. Leinster (1747). Surname FitzGerald. B. 1887, s. 1893. Is premier Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Ireland. A minor. *Heir-pres.*, Ld. Desmond, bro. *Carton, Maynooth, Co. Kilaare.*

**Leitrim**, Charles, 5th E. of (cr. 1795). Surname Clements; sits as Baron Clements (1831). B. 1879, s. 1892. *m.* 1902, Violet Lina, d. of the late Mr. Robt. Henderson, of Sedgwick Park, Sussex. A lieut. Imp. Yeo. in the S. African campaign 1900; late Lieut. 9th Lancers South Africa 1900-1902. *Heir*, Hon. F. P. Clements; bro. *Milford, co. Donegal.*

**Leven and Melville**, Ronald Ruthven, 13th E. of (cr. 1641). Surname Leslie-Melville. B. 1835, s. 1889. S.R.P.; P.C.; Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland since '98; Keeper of the Privy Seal. *Heir*, Lord Balgonie, s. *Carlton, Travellers'.*

**Lichfield**, Augustus, 92nd Bp. of. (See founded 656.) Surname Legge. B. 1839, app. 1891. He is the 5th s. of the 4th Earl of Dartmouth. E. Eton and Christ Ch., Oxon. Graduated B.A. '61, and proceeded to M.A. in '64, when he was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Lichfield, and licensed to the curacy of Hands-worth. Receiving priest's orders in '65, he came to St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, in '66, where he remained as curate till '67, when he was appointed vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham. Hon. Canon of Rochester in '77. Two years later he became vicar of Lewisham; appointed rural dean of Greenwich '80, and subsequently of Lewisham, on its formation into a separate deanery '86; Proctor in Convocation for the district of Rochester '85-91. Succeeded Dr. Maclagan as Bishop of Lichfield in July '91. *The Palace, Lichfield.*

**Lichfield**, Thomas Francis, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). Surname Anson. B. 1836, s. 1892. D.L. and J.P. Staffordshire. *Heir*, Visct. Anson, s. *Shugborough Hall, Stafford; 38, Great Cumberland Place, W.*

\***Lifford**, James Wilfred, 5th V. (cr. 1781). Surname Hewitt. B. 1837, s. 1887. I.P.; J.P. Worcestershire and Co. Donegal. *Heir*, Hon. A. R. Hewitt, bro. C. *Austin House, Broadway, Wores.*

**Lilford**, John, 5th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Powys. B. 1863, s. 1896. Late Capt. 3rd Batt. Northampton Regt. (Militia). *Heir*, Hon. T. A. Powys, s. *Lilford Hall, Northamptonshire.*

**Limerick**, William Henry Edmond de Vere Sheaffe, 4th E. of (cr. 1803). Sits as Ld. Foxford (1815). Surname Pery. B. 1863, s. 1896. Late Lieut. Rifle Brigade. *Heir*, Visct. Glentworth, s.

**Lincoln**, Edward, 88th Bp. of. (See founded about 800.) Surname King. B. 1829, app. 1885. The see was known formerly as Lindisse, then Leicester, then Dorchester, when in 1067 it became the diocese of Lincoln. His lordship is the son of the late Ven. Archdeacon King. E. Oriel Coll., Oxon., where he graduated B.A. '51, M.A. '55, and D.D. '73; ordained deacon '54, and priest '55, and consecrated Lord Bishop of Lincoln April 25th, '85. Dr. King was formerly curate of

Wheatley, Oxfordshire ('54-8); chaplain and assistant lecturer at Cuddesdon College '58, being made Principal '63. Ten years later he became Canon of Christ Church and Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology at Oxford. He is an enthusiastic High Churchman, and is known as an author by his sermons "Ezra and Nehemiah," "Addresses to Men and other Sermons" ('78); "Meditations on the Last Seven Words" ('76). In '88 proceedings were instituted against him by the Church Association for alleged illegal ritualistic practices, and after long delay the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council delivered judgment confirming the decision of the Archbishop (Aug. 2nd, '92). *Old Palace, Lincoln. Athenæum.*

**Lindley**, Nathaniel, 1st L. (cr. 1900). Surname Lindley. B. 1828. Called to the bar '50, Q.C. '72, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas '75, Lord Justice of Appeal '81, Master of the Rolls '97-1900, when he was appointed a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary. Author of several works on law; formerly Chairman of the Council on Legal Education. F.R.S., D.C.L. Oxon, LL.D. Edin. and Camb. P.C. A member of the Royal Commission on Historical MSS. Chm. of Norfolk Quarter Sess. 19, *Craven Hill Gardens, W.; East Carleton, Norwich. Athenæum.*

\***Lindsay**, David Clark Bethune, 11th E. of (cr. 1633). Surname Lindsay. B. 1832, s. 1894. S.P.; *m.* '66 Emily Marian, d. of Robert Crosse, Esq., of Doctors Commons, and widow of Capt. Edmund Charles Barnes, of the St. Helens Regt.; J.P. Fifeshire. *Heir*, Visct. Garnock, s. *Kilconquhar Castle, Fife; Wormistone. Caledonian and Scottish Conservative.*

**Lindsey**, Montagu Peregrine Albemarle, 12th E. (cr. 1626). Surname Bertie. B. 1861, s. 1899. Was A.D.C. to Lord Carrington when Governor of New South Wales; late Capt. 4th Battn. Northamptonshire Regt. (Militia). D.L., J.P. Lincolnshire. *Heir*, Earl of Abingdon. *Uffington; Stamford. Carlton, Wellington.*

**Lingen**, Ralph Robert Wheeler, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Lingen. B. 1819. M.A. Scholar of Trin., and Fellow Ball. Coll., Oxford; called to Bar, Linc. Inn, '47; hon. Fellow Trin. Coll., Oxford; hon. D.C.L., Oxon.; was Sec. to Committee of Council on Educ. '49-69; Perm. Sec. to Treas. '69-85; K.C.B. '78; Ald. L.C.C. '88-93. L.U. 13, *Wetherby Gardens, S.W. Athenæum.*

**Linlithgow**, John Adrian Louis, 1st M. of (cr. 1902). Surname Hope. B. 1860, s. 1873. P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; a Lord-in-Waiting '85-6, and July '86 to Aug. '89; Lord High Commissioner to Gen. Assem. Ch. of Scotland '87-89; Gov. of Victoria '89-95; Paymaster-Gen. '95-98; Lord Chamberlain '98-1900, when he was app. the first Gov.-Gen. of the Commonwealth of Australia, which office he held until 1902, when he resigned, and was raised to the rank of Marquis, taking his present title. The Marchioness was a daughter of Lord Ventry. *Heir*, Earl of Hopetoun, s. C. *Carlton.*

\***Lisburne**, Ernest Edmund Henry Malet, 7th E. of (cr. 1776). Surname Vaughan. B. 1892, s. 1899. I.P. A minor. *Heir*, Capt. George Augustus Vaughan. *Crosswood, Aberystwyth.*

\***Lisle**, George William James, 6th L. (cr. 1758). Surname Lysaght. B. 1840, s. 1898. I.P.

- Served in New Zealand militia during the Maori war of '64-5. *Heir*, Hon. Horace George Lysaght, s. C. Mallow, Co. Cork.
- Lister**, Joseph, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname Lister. B. 1827. P.C. s. of the late Joseph J. Lister, of Upton, Essex.—Was formerly President of the Royal Society; Sergeant Surgeon to the King; Emeritus Prof. of Clinical Surgery in King's College; B.A. and M.B. Lond.; F.R.C.S. and F.R.C.S. Edin.; Hon. LL.D. Edin., Glasgow, Camb., Montreal, and Toronto; D.C.L. Oxon, and M.D. Dublin. Has had conferred upon him many other distinctions both British and foreign, and in June 1902 was appointed a member of the new Order of Merit. 12, *Park Crescent, Portland Place, W.*
- Listowel**, William, 3rd E. of (cr. 1822). Sits as 1st. Hare (1869). Surname Hare. B. 1833, s. 1856. K.P.; formerly in the Guards; severely wounded at Alma; a Lord-in-Waiting May—Sept. '80. *Heir*, Visct. Ennismore, s. *Kingslon House, Prince's Gate, S.W. Brooks's.*
- \***Liverpool**, Francis James, 2nd Bp. of. (See founded 1880.) Surname Chavasse. B. 1846; appointed 1900. Was vicar of St Paul, Upper Holloway, '73-8; rector of St. Peter-le-Bailey, Oxford, '78-89. Has been examining chaplain to the Bishop of Exeter since '85. Principal of Wycliffe Hall '89-1900. *The Palace, Liverpool.*
- Llandaff**, Henry, 1st V. (cr. 1895). Surname Matthews. B. 1826. P.C.; s. Hon. Henry Matthews, late puisne judge of Ceylon; E. partly on the Continent and partly in England. In '45, when he was only eighteen, Mr. Matthews was admitted at Lincoln's Inn, and in '50 he was called to the Bar, and commenced practice in '52. Sixteen years later he took silk; was elected a Benchler of Lincoln's Inn, and was M.P. Dungarvan (L.C.) '68-74. In July '86 he won East Birmingham, and continued to represent the division until his elevation to the peerage. When Lord Salisbury formed his second Administration, after the general election of '86, Mr. Matthews was appointed Home Secretary, and held that office until the Conservative reverse of '92. Lord Llandaff was Chm. of the London Water Supply Commission for '97. 6, *Carlton Gardens, S.W.*
- Llandaff**, Richard, 93rd Bp. of. (See founded in the sixteenth century.) Surname Lewis. B. 1821; app. '83. His lordship is the s. of John Lewis, Esq., of Henllan, Narbeth, Pembroke, and was E. at Bromsgrove School, and Worcester Coll., Oxford; graduated D.D. by diploma '83, in which year he was consecrated Lord Bishop of Llandaff. His lordship was formerly rector of Lampeter Velfry '51-83; Prebendary of Caerfarchell and of Mydrim in St. David's Cathedral '67-75; Archdeacon of St. David's; and chaplain to the Bishop of St. David's '75-83. His lordship presided at the Church Congress ('89) at Cardiff. *The Palace, Llandaff; Henllan, Narbeth, Pembrokeshire. Athenæum.*
- Llangattock**, John Allan, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1837. Surname Rolls. J.P. and D.L. Monmouthshire (High Sheriff '75); 1st Capt. Roy. Glouces. Hussars; Hon. Col. 1st Monmouthshire Vol. Art.; M.P. Monmouthshire '80-85; elected Mayor of Monmouth '96-7, re-elected '97. *Heir*, Hon. J. M. Rolls, s. C. *The Hendre, Monmouth; South Lodge, Rulland Gate, S.W. Carlton, Arthur's.*
- Loch**, Edward Douglas, 2nd L. (cr. 1895). Surname Loch. B. 1873, s. 1900. A capt. Gren. Guards; served in Soudan campaign 1898, where he obtained the D.S.O. At the time of his accession (June 1900) he was serving on the staff in S. Africa; son of the distinguished diplomatist who was Governor of the Cape, and High Commr. for S. Africa 1889-95. 44, *Elm Park Gardens; Stoke College, Stoke-by-Clare, Suffolk. Guards', Travellers'.*
- Loftus** (see Ely).
- Londesborough**, William Francis Henry, 2nd E. of (cr. 1887). Surname Denison. B. 1864, s. 1900. Vice-Admiral of Yorks; Hon. Col. 2nd Vol. Batt. E. Yorks Regt. Late lieutenant. Yorks. Hussars; D.L. Yorkshire, East Riding. C. *Heir*, Visct. Raincliffe, s. *Londesborough Park, Market Weighton; Londesborough Lodge, Scarborough; Blantyre Hall, Lincoln; Carlton, Marlboro' and Pratt's.*
- London**, Arthur Foley, 110th Bp. of. (This see was founded at a very early date, the bishops formerly possessing archiepiscopal powers. The income of the see is £10,000, and in precedence it ranks after Canterbury and York.) Surname Winnington-Ingram. B. 1858, app. 1901. He was ordained in 1884, when he accepted a curacy at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury; this appointment, however, he only held for a short time, as in the following year he became private chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield. In '88 his lordship became head of Oxford House, Bethnal Green, where he stayed until '95, when he was made rector of Bethnal Green, and this living he held until '97, when he was appointed Bishop Suffragan of Stepney. In '91 Dr. Ingram was Chaplain to the Archbishop of York, and among the numerous offices he has filled might be mentioned those of Select Preacher at Oxford and Cambridge and Lecturer on Pastoral Theology, Cambridge. Is dean of the chapels royal. *Fulham Palace, S.W.*
- Londonderry**, Charles Stewart, 6th M. of (cr. 1816). Sits as E. Vane (1823). Surname Vane-Tempest-Stewart. B. 1852, s. 1884. P.C.; K.G.; M.P. Co. Down '78-84; Viceroy of Ireland '86-9; Chm. London School Board '95-8; A.D.C. to the King 1901. Lord Londonderry's attitude towards certain provisions of the Ministerial Workmen's Compensation Bill brought him into prominence during the session of '97. In 1900 he was appointed Postmaster-General in the place of the Duke of Norfolk, who resigned that position to go to the front in S. Africa, and this office he held until 1902, when at the reconstitution of the Ministry under Mr. Balfour he was made President of the Board of Education. Appointed Lord President of the Council Oct. 1903. Appointed H.M. Lieut. of the Co. of the City of Belfast 1900; L.L. co. Down 1902. The 2nd peer was the minister long known as Visct. Castlereagh. *Heir*, Visct. Castlereagh, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Longford**, Thomas, 5th E. of (cr. 1785). Sits as Lord Silchester (1821). Surname Pakenham. B. 1864, s. 1887. K.P. H.M. Lieut. for Co. Longford. Major 2nd Life Guards, and went on active service as Capt. in the Imp. Yeo. 1900, and in 1902 as Lieut.-Col. Imp. Yeo.; m. 1899 Lady Mary Julia Child Villiers, d.



- of the Earl and Countess of Jersey. *Heir*, Lord Silchester, s. C. *Pakenham Hall, Castlepollard, Ireland.*
- Lonsdale**, Hugh Cecil, 5th E. of second creation (cr. 1807). Surname Lowther. B. 1857, s. 1882. Hereditary Adm. of the coasts of Westmorland and Cumberland, and Lord Warden of the West Marshes; Hon. Col. 3rd Batt. Border Regt. and Cumberland Roy. Artillery; Col. Westmorland and Cumberland Hussars; D.L., J.P. Cumberland and Westmorland, J.P. Rutland; Mayor of Whitehaven '95-6. *Heir*, Hon. L. E. Lowther, bro. C. *Lowther Castle, Penrith; Whitehaven Castle, Cumberland; Barleythorpe Hall, Oakham, Rutland; 14 and 15, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Carlton, Turf.*
- Lothian**, Robert Schomberg, 10th M. of (cr. 1701). B. 1874, s. 1900. Surname Kerr. *Heir*, Lord Ralph Drury Kerr, un. *Newbattle Abbey, Dalkeith, Midlothian; Blickling Hall, Aylsham, Norfolk; Monteviot, Jedburgh, N.B.*
- Loudoun**, Charles Edward Hastings, 11th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Botreaux (1368). Surname Abney-Hastings. B. 1855, s. 1874. D.L. Ayrshire. *Heir*, Hon. P. F. Rawdon-Hastings, bro. C. *Carlton.*
- \***Louth**, Randal Pilgrim Ralph, 14th L. (cr. 1541). Surname Plunkett. B. 1868, s. 1883. I.P.; late Lt. 3rd Batt. Wilts. Regt. *Heir*, the Hon. Otway R. P. O. Plunkett, s. *Louth Hall, Ardce, Co. Louth.*
- Lovat**, Simon Joseph, 16th L. (cr. before 1440). Sits as Ld. Lovat (1837). Surname Fraser. B. 1871, s. 1887. Formerly Lieut. 1st Life Guards. Went on active service to S. Africa as Capt. of his own corps of gillies which he had raised, 1900. *Heir*, Hon. H. J. Fraser, bro. *Beaufort Castle, Beaulieu, Inverness; 14, Bruton Street, W.*
- Lovelace**, Ralph Gordon, 2nd E. of (cr. 1838). Surname Milbanke. *e. s.* and heir of first Earl by his first wife, the only d. of the celebrated Lord Byron. B. 1839, s. to the Barony of Wentworth 1862, on the death of his grandmother, and sat under that title, though with the courtesy title of Visct. Ockham, until he succeeded to the earldom '93. *Heir* (to earldom), Hon. Lionel F. Noel, bro. *Heir-pres.* (to Barony of Wentworth), Lady Ada Mary, (d. L. *Wentworth House, Chelsea, Athenæum.*
- Lovell and Holland** (see Egmont).
- Lucan**, George, 4th E. of (cr. 1795). (Baronet of Nova Scotia, 1632). Surname Bingham. B. 1830, s. 1888. K.P. '98. Served in the Rifle Brig. and Coldstream Guards, retiring as Lt.-Col. '60; Vice-Adm. of Prov. of Connaught; H.M. Lieut. and Custos Rotulorum Co. Mayo, 1900; Knight of Legion of Honour and Medjidie; was A.D.C. to his late father in the Crimea, and was present at Alma and Balaclava; M.P. for Mayo '65-74; J.P. and Alderman Co. Middlesex; elected an I.R.P. '89. *Heir*, Lord Bingham, s. C. *Laleham House, Staines; Castlebar House, Castlebar, Ireland. Carlton, Turf.*
- Ludlow**, Henry, 2nd B. (cr. 1897). Surname Lopes. B. 1865, s. 1899; m. 1903, Blanche, widow of the 7th Lord Howard de Walden. Called to the Bar Inner Temple '90; app. Counsel to the P.O., and joined the Western Circuit '97; J.P. and D.L. Wilts; Chm. and President of the Cancer Hospital; Capt. Royal Wilts Yeo. Cav. *Heywood, Westbury, Wilts; Burton Hill, Malmesbury, Wilts;*
- 27, *Portland Place, W. Wellington, Prince's, Carlton.*
- Lurgan**, William, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Brownlow. B. 1858, s. 1882. Formerly in the Grenadier Guards. J.P. Co. Down and Armagh. App. State Steward 1902. *Heir*, Hon. — Brownlow, s. L. *Carlton.*
- Lytelton** (see Cobham).
- Lytton**, Victor Alexander George Robert, 2nd E. of (cr. 1880). Surname Lytton. B. 1876, s. 1891. m. 1902, Pamela, d. of Sir Trevor Chichele Plowden, K.C.S.I. Seconded Address in Lords 1902. His lordship's father, who s. as 2nd Lord '73, was Minister to Portugal, Viceroy of India '76-80, Ambassador to Paris '87-92. The first lord was the celebrated author. *Heir*, Edward Anthony James, s., b. May 13th, 1903. *Knebworth, Herls; 32, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.*
- Lyvenden**, Courtenay Robert Percy, 3rd L. (cr. 1859). Surname Vernon. B. 1857, s. 1902. E. at Eton; Capt. 3rd Batt. H.L.I.; m. '90. *Heir*, Robert Fitzpatrick Courtenay, un. *Guernsey House, Folkestone; Compton, Guildford, Surrey.*
- Macclesfield**, George Loveden William Henry, 7th E. of (cr. 1721). Surname Parker. B. 1888, s. 1896. A minor. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil T. Parker, un. *Shirburn Castle, Oxfordshire; 22, Down Street, W.*
- \***Macdonald**, Ronald Archibald, 6th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Macdonald. B. 1853, s. 1874. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. S. G. J. Macdonald, s. C. *Carlton.*
- \***Macdonald of Earnslcliffe**, Susan Agnes, 1st Baroness (cr. 1891). Surname Macdonald. Widow of late Rt. Hon. Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B., many years Prime Minister of Canada, at whose decease this peerage was conferred in recognition of his public services.
- Macnaghten**, Edward, L. (cr. 1887). Surname Macnaghten. B. 1830. P.C.; B.A. Camb. '52, M.A. '59, and Fell. Trin.; Linc. Inn '57; K.C.; Bencher '83; M.P. Co. Antrim '80-85, N. Antrim '85-7; a Ld. of Appeal in Ordinary since '87; LL.D. Dublin '99. C. *Carlton.*
- Magheramorne**, Dudley Stuart, 3rd L. (cr. 1887). Surname M'Garel-Hogg. B. 1863, s. 1903. *Heir*, Hon. R. T. M'Garel-Hogg, bro. C. *Magheramorne, Co. Antrim; 36, Lowndes Street, S.W.*
- Malmesbury**, James Edward, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). Surname Harris. B. 1872, s. 1899. B.A. (Hist. Honours) Ch. Ch. Oxford; late Capt. 3rd Hants Regt. (Militia); formerly Lieut. Hampshire Yeo. Cav.; D.L., J.P. Hants.; L.C.C. Stepney Div. *Heir-pres.*, Hon. Alex. Charles Harris, twin bro. C. *Heron Court, Christchurch, Hants. Bachelors', Carlton.*
- Manchester**, Edmund Arbuthnot, 4th Bp. of. (See founded 1847.) Surname Knox. B. 1847, app. 1903. Is s. of the Rev. George Knox. E. St. Paul's School and Corpus Christi Coll. Oxford (1st class Moderations and Lit. Hum. and Law and Mod. History), Fellow of Merton Coll. '69, Tutor '75, and Chaplain '79. Accepted the benefice of Kibworth Beauchamp '84; Vicar of Aston '91; hon. Canon of Worcester and Bishop Suffragan of Coventry '94; then Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, and Archdeacon of Birmingham. Here he served as Chairman of the Birmingham School Bd. Appointed to the See of Manchester Oct. 1903. He married '95, as his second wife, a daughter of Canon Newton. *Bishop's Court, Manchester.*

- Manchester**, William Angus Drogo, 9th D. of (cr. 1719). Surname Montagu. B. 1877, s. 1892. *m.* 1900 Helena, *d.* of E. Zimmermann, the well-known millionaire, of Cincinnati. *Heir*, Visct. Mandeville, s. *Kimbolton Castle*.
- Manners**, John Thomas, 3rd L. (cr. 1807). Surname Manners. B. 1852, s. 1864. Formerly in the Guards. *Heir*, Hon. John Neville Manners, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Mansfield**, William David, 5th E. of (cr. 1792). Surname Murray. B. 1860, s. 1898. J.P. Perth, Clackmanan, and Dumfries; Capt. 3rd Batt. Grenadier Guards; retired '94. Is hered. Keeper of the Palace of Scone. Chairman of Roy. Comm. on Physical Training, Scotland. The first Earl was the celebrated judge. *Heir*, The Hon. A. D. Murray, *bro.* C. *Carlton*.
- Manvers**, Charles William Sydney, 4th E. (cr. 1806). Surname Pierrepont. B. 1854, s. 1900. Served in Gren. Guards '72-80, and was for some time Capt. in S. Notts Yeo. Cav.; Brig.-Gen. commanding Sherwood Foresters Volunteer Brigade; J.P. and D.L. Notts; represented the Newark Div. of Notts in the Lower House from '85 to '95, and again from '98 until his succession to the title. C. *Heir*, Viscount Newark, s. *Thoresby Park, Ollerton, Notts; Holme Pierrepont, Nottingham; 6, Tilney Street, Park Lane. Carlton, Travellers', Wellington*.
- Mar**, John Francis Erskine, 34th E. (cr. *ante* 1404). Surname Goodeve-Erskine. B. 1836, s. 1866. S.R.P.; present holder's title confirmed by Act '85. *Heir*, Lord Garioch, s. C. *Sunnington Rise, Bournemouth. Carlton*.
- Mar and Kellie**, Walter John Francis, 12th and 14th E. of (cr. 1565). Surname Erskine. B. 1865, s. 1888. S.R.P.; late Lieut. Scots Guards; L.L. Co. Clackmannan since '98. *Heir*, Lord Erskine, s. *Alloa House, Clackmannanshire*.
- Marlborough**, Charles Richard John, 9th D. of (cr. 1702). Surname Spencer-Churchill. B. 1871, s. 1892. K.G. *m.* '95 Consuelo, *d.* of W. K. Vanderbilt, of New York. Is Chancellor of the Primrose League; app. Paymaster-Gen. in room of E. of Hopetoun, '99, resigned 1902; P.C. '99. In 1900 went on active service in S. Africa as Staff Capt. for Imperial Yeo., mentioned in despatches, medal and clasps. Appointed Under-Sec. of State for the Colonies July 1903. The first Duke was the celebrated military commander. *Heir*, M. of Blandford, s. (*b.* '97). *Blenheim Palace, Oxon*.
- Masham**, Samuel, 1st L. (cr. 1891). Surname Cunliffe-Lister. B. 1815. Is one of the largest landowners in Yorks; contested unsuccessfully N.W. Riding Yorks '80, and Skipton D. Yorks '85. *Heir*, Hon. Samuel Cunliffe-Lister, s. C. *Swinton, Masham, Yorks*.
- Massereene**, Clotworthy John Eyre, 11th V. (cr. 1660). Sits as Ld. Oriel (1821). Surname Skeffington. B. 1842, s. 1863. Is also Visct. Ferrard, I.P., cr. 1797, and Baron "Lough Neagh." The 1st L. Oriel was last Speaker of Irish House of Commons; *m.* '70, Florence Elizabeth, *d.* of the late Major G. T. and Hon. Mrs. Whyte-Melville. *Heir*, Hon. O. J. C. W. M. Skeffington, s. C. *Antrim Castle, Antrim; Oriel Temple, Co. Louth. Carlton, New, Travellers', Kildare Street, Dublin, Royal St. George's Yacht, Kingstown, and Ulster, Belfast*.
- Massy**, John Thomas William, 6th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Massy. B. 1835, s. 1874. I.R.P. *Heir*, Hon. H. S. J. Massy, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Mayo**, Dermot Robert Wyndham, 7th E. of (cr. 1785). Surname Bourke. B. 1851, s. 1872. Formerly in Gren. Guards. His father, when Gov.-Gen. of India, was assassinated in 1872; an I.R.P. since '90. P.C. 1900. K.P. 1904. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. A. H. Bourke, *bro.* C. *Carlton*.
- Meath**, Reginald, 12th E. of (cr. 1627). Sits as Ld. Chaworth (1831). Surname Brabazon. B. 1841, s. 1887. H.M. Lieut. and Custos Rotulorum County and City of Dublin; P.C.; D.L.; Hon. Col. 5th Batt. R.D. Fusiliers. Long known in public life, especially in connection with the open space movement and the work of the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, which he founded in '82, and of which he is Chm. and Hon. Treas.; Ald. London C.C. 1899-'92 and '98-1901; Knight of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem '99. *Heir*, Lord Ardee, s., Capt. and Battalion Grenadier Guards. C. *Kilruddery, Bray, Ireland; Ottermead, Ottershaw, Chertsey; 83, Lancaster Gate, W. Travellers', Bachelors', Kildare Street, Dublin*.
- Meldrum** (see Huntly).
- \*Melfort**. It was assumed that on the death of the late Earl of Perth and Melfort the latter of these two titles passed to his daughter and only surviving child, Lady Edith Drummond, but her ladyship only assumed the French titles of Comtesse de Lussan and Baronne de Valrose. The Earldom of Melfort became dormant, and Viscount Strathallan claimed the Earldom of Perth. (See Perth.)
- Melville**, Charles Saunders, 6th V. (cr. 1802). Surname Dundas. B. 1843, s. 1904. H.B.M. Consul-General at Hamburg '85-97, at Christiania '97-1904. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Charles C. Dundas, s. *Melville Castle, Lasswade, Edinburgh, and Colterstock Hall, Northamptonshire. Carlton*.
- Mendip** (see Clifden).
- Meredyth** (see Athlumney).
- Methuen**, Paul Sanford, 3rd L. (cr. 1838). Surname Methuen. B. 1845, s. 1891. G.C.B.; K.C.V.O.; C.M.G.; Ensign and Lieut. Scots Guards '64; became Maj.-Gen. '90, Lieut.-Gen. '98; went on special service to Gold Coast '73; Brig.-Maj. Home Dist. '74; Mil. Sec. Ireland '77; Mil. Attaché Berlin '77-81; commandant at headquarters in Egyptian expedition '82; A.A.G. Home District '81-4; commanded Bechuanaland Field Force, "Methuen's Horse," '85; Adj.-Gen. S. Africa '88; Tirah campaign '97; General commanding the Home District '92-'97. Was in command of the First Div. in S. Africa '99-1901; severely wounded near Tweebosch in the Western Transvaal March 1902; received the G.C.B. in recognition of his services during the campaign, Nov. 1902; appointed Colonel Scots Guards, and given the Eastern Command, 1904. *Heir*, Hon. P. A. Methuen, s. *Corsham Court, Wilts. Guards', Travellers'*.
- \*Mexborough**, John Horace, 5th E. of (cr. 1766). Surname Savile. B. 1843, s. 1899. I.P.; J.P. and D.L. West Riding of Yorks.; J.P. Middlesex, Berks, London and Westminster.



Unsuccessfully contested Pontefract in '72, and again in '74. Was for some years a lieutenant in the First West Yorks Yeo. Cav., and in '77 filled the position of High Sheriff for the West Riding. *Heir-pres.*, Lieut. J. H. Savile, *h.-bro.* *Methley Park, Leeds; Wellington Court, Albert Gate, S.W.*

**Middleton**, Digby Wentworth Bayard, 9th L. (cr. 1711). Surname Willoughby. B. 1844, s. 1877. Formerly Capt. Scots Guards. *Heir*, Hon. G. E. P. Willoughby, *bro.* C. Carlton.

**Midleton**, William, 8th V. (cr. 1717). Sits as Ld. Brodrick (1706). Surname Brodrick. B. 1830, s. 1870. High Steward of Kingston-on-Thames; M.P. Mid Surrey '68-70; formerly Pres. of the National Protestant Church Union; L.L. Surrey. *Heir*, Rt. Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick, M.P., s. C. Carlton, *Athenæum*.

\***Milltown**, E. of, claimed by John Leeson and Robert W. F. Leeson (cr. 1763).

**Milner**, Alfred, 1st V. (cr. 1902). Surname Milner. B. 1854; P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. s. of Dr. Milner. *E.* in Germany, at King's Coll., London, and Balliol Coll., Oxford. He took a 1st class in Classics, and is an Hon. Fellow of New Coll., Oxford. He was admitted to the Bar, Inner Temp., '81, and for some years was engaged in journalistic work, being for a time on the staff of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. In '85 he fought the Harrow D., and became private sec. to Mr. Goschen, then Chan. of the Exchequer, '87-9. He was Under-Sec. for Finance in Egypt '89-92, and the knowledge and experience thus gained enabled him to write "England in Egypt," the best book that has yet been published on the position of England in Egypt. In '92 he came back to England, having been appointed Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, and that post he filled till '97, when he was chosen by Mr. Chamberlain to succeed Lord Rosmead at the Cape. There a very difficult task confronted him, but he set himself to accomplish it by all the means in his power. He met Mr. Kruger in conference at Bloemfontein, in June '99, to try and arrive at a settlement of the Uitlanders' grievances and other difficulties between the Transvaal and British Government, but the conference failed, and war afterwards broke out. In 1901 he was, on visiting England, elevated to the peerage, and in further recognition of his public services in South Africa, especially in connection with the peace settlement with the Boer leaders, he was, in 1902, raised to the degree of a viscount. He has been High Commissioner for S. Africa since '97, and Governor of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies since 1900. In 1903 he visited England and Europe on vacation, and in September received an invitation to join the Cabinet, but declined. *Government House, Parktown, Johannesburg; 47, Duke Street, St. James, S.W. Athenæum and United University.*

**Minster** (see Conyngham).

**Minto**, Gilbert John, 4th E. of (cr. 1813). Surname Elliot, Murray-Kynynmound-Elliot. B. 1845, s. 1891. P.C. Formerly in Scots Guards; attached to Turkish army on the Danube, Russo-Turkish war '77; served in Afghanistan (Kurram Valley) '79; accompanied Gen. Sir F. Roberts (Earl Roberts) as priv. sec. to S. Africa '81; served in Egyptian Campaign '82; Mil. Sec. to Gov.-Gen. of Canada '83-6;

Chief of Staff in campaign in N.-W. Territories of Canada '85; Gov.-Gen. of Canada '98-1904; Brig.-Gen. Commanding Scottish Border Brig.; D.L. Roxburgh; L.L.D. (hon.) Queen's Univ., Kingston, Canada. *Heir*, Visct. Melgund, s. *Minto House, Hawick, N.B. Guards, Turf, Brooks's.*

\***Molesworth**, the Rev. Samuel, 8th V. (cr. 1716). Surname Molesworth. B. 1829, s. 1875. I.P. *Heir*, G. B. Molesworth, s. *Lansdown Crescent, Bath; 33, Park Lane, W.*

**Monck**, Henry Power Charles Stanley, 5th V. (cr. 1800). Baron (P.I.) 1797. Baron (U.K.) 1866. Surname Monck. B. 1849, s. 1894. J.P. Cos. Dublin and Wicklow; D.L. Co. Wicklow; E. Eton and Christ Ch., Oxford (B.A., S.C.L., '71); late Capt. Coldstream Guards. *Heir*, Hon. C. H. S. Monck, Capt. 3rd Batt. Coldstream Gds., s. C. Charleville Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow; Carlton, Kildare Street.

**Monckton** (see Galway).

**Moncreiff**, Henry James, 2nd B. (cr. 1874). Surname Moncreiff. B. 1840, s. 1895. Sheriff Renfrew and Bute '81-8; Judge Supreme Courts Scotland since '88; H.M.L. Kinross-shire. L.U. *Heir-pres.*, Hon. and Rev. R. C. Moncreiff, *bro.* *Tulliebole Castle, Kinross; 15, Great Stuart Street, Edinburgh.* *Brooks's, Athenæum, New (Edinburgh).*

**Monk Bretton**, John William, 2nd L. (cr. 1884). Surname Dodson. B. 1869, s. 1897. E. Eton and New Coll., Oxford; formerly in the Diplomatic Service; D.L., J.P., and C.C. E. Sussex Is the priv. sec. to Sec. of State for the Colonies. The 1st Lord was an M.P. for 34 years, filling in course of that period the offices, among others, of Pres. of the Local Govt. Board and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. L.U. *Conyboro, Lewes, Sussex; 12, Park Lane, W.*

**Monkswell**, Robert, 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Collier. B. 1845, s. 1886. E. Eton and Camb. (1st class Law Tripos '66); Inner Temple '69; has been Conveyancing Counsel to Treasury and Official Exam. High Court of Justice; Chm. L.C.C. 1903; a Lord-in-Waiting '92-5; Under-Sec. of State for War Jan. to June '95. Has taken a strong and active interest in the question of literary and artistic copyright, having in successive sessions introduced Bills on the subject which have been considered by a committee, of which he was chairman. *Heir*, Hon. R. A. Hardcastle Collier, s. L. 7, *Chelsea Embankment. Brooks's, Athenæum.*

**Monson**, Augustus Debonnaire John, 9th L. (cr. 1728). Surname Monson. B. 1868, s. 1900. appd. '97 attaché to the British Embassy, Paris, and private sec. to Ambassador, 1900. Equerry and assist. comptroller to H.R.H. the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg. m. 1903, Romaine, d. of Gen. Roy Stone, U.S.A. *Heir*, Sir Edmund Monson, un. *Burton Hall, Lincoln; Chart Lodge, Sevenoaks.*

**Montagu** of Beaulieu, Henry John, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Douglas-Scott-Montagu. B. 1832. M.P. Selkirkshire '61-8, S. Hampshire '68-84; and s. of 5th d. of Buccleuch and Queensberry; app. Official Verderer of the New Forest '90. Hon. J. W. E. D. Scott-Montagu, M.P., s. C. Carlton.

**Monteagle** (see Sligo).

**Monteagle** of Brandon, Thomas, 2nd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Spring-Rice. B. 1849, s.

1866. *g.s.* of the first *Ld.*, the well-known minister. *Heir*, Hon. T. A. Spring-Rice, s. *L.U. Mount Trenchard, Foynes, co. Limerick*; 13, *Cheyne Walk, S.W. Athenaeum.*
- Montrose**, Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald, 5th D. of (cr. 1707). Sits as E. Graham (1722). Surname Graham. B. 1852, s. 1874. K.T.; Lt.-Col. Comdt. 3rd Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; L.L. Shropshire; app. Lord Clerk Register for Scotland '90; A.D.C. to the King 1901. *Heir*, M. of Graham, s. C. Carlton.
- Moore** (see Drogheda).
- Moray**, Francis James, 16th E. of (cr. 1561). Sits as *Ld. Stuart of Castle Stuart* (1796). Surname Stuart. B. 1842, s. 1901. Formerly major 1st King's Liverpool Regt., retired Lieut. Col. *Heir*, Hon. Morton Gray-Stuart-Gray, *bro.*
- Morley**, Albert Edmund, 3rd E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Parker. B. 1843, s. 1864. P.C.; a Lord-in-Waiting '68-74; Under-Sec. for War '80-85; First Com. of Works Feb. to April '86; Chm. Devon C.C.; has been Chm. of Committees, and Dep.-Speaker of House of Lords since '89. *Heir*, Visct. Boringdon, s. L.U. *Saltram, Plympton, Devon*; 31, *Prince's Gardens, S.W. Travellers'.*
- Morton**, Sholto George Watson, 21st E. of (cr. 1458). Surname Douglas. B. 1844, s. 1884. S.R.P. *Heir*, Lord Aberdour, s. C. Carlton.
- Mostyn**, Llewelyn Nevill Vaughan, 3rd L. (cr. 1831). Surname Lloyd-Mostyn. B. 1856, s. 1884. J.P. Kent, Carnarvon, and Flint. *Heir*, Hon. E. L. R. Lloyd-Mostyn, s. C. Carlton.
- \*Mount Cashell**, Edward George Augustus Harcourt, 6th E. of (cr. 1781). Surname Moore. B. 1829, s. 1898. E. Eton and St. John's Coll., Camb. (M.A. '54); called Bar Lincoln's Inn '54. Is son of the Rev. Hon. E. G. Moore, Canon of Windsor, third son of the 2nd Earl. *United University, Carlton.*
- Mount Edgecombe**, William Henry, 4th E. of (cr. 1789). Surname Edgecombe. B. 1832, s. 1861. P.C.; M.P. Plymouth '59-61; Lord Chamberlain '79-80; app. Lord Steward of the Household July '86 to Aug. '92; is L.L. Cornwall; Chm. Cornwall C.C.; appointed Vice-Adm. of the Co. of Cornwall '97; was Chm. of Electrical Communication with Lighthouses Commn. One of the ambassadors appointed to announce King Edward's accession to the throne; appointed member of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall 1901. *Heir*, Visct. Valletort, s. C. Carlton.
- \*Mountgarret**, Henry Edmund, 14th Visct. (cr. 1550). Surname Butler. B. 1844, s. 1900. I.P. Late lieut. 1st Life Guards. D.L. West Riding and City and co. York. *Heir*, Hon. Edmund Somerset Butler, s. *Ballyconra, co. Kilkenny*; *Nidd Hall, Ripley, Windham, Wellington, Brooks'.*
- \*Mountmorres**, William Geoffrey Bouchard, 6th V. (cr. 1763). Surname De Montmorency. B. 1872, s. 1880. E. Radley and Balliol Colleges, Oxford (Scholar and Exhibitioner of both). Has been a member of the Lond. County Council. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Francis R. De Montmorency, *un. "Woodlands," Mitcham, Surrey. Junior Carlton, Garrick.*
- Mount-Stephen**, George, 1st L. (cr. 1891). Surname Stephen. B. 1829. Emigrated ('50) to Canada, and became merchant in Montreal. President of the Bank of Montreal '78, first President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in '81, and for his services made a Bart. '86. In '87, as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee, he and Sir Donald Smith gave £200,000 to found the Victoria Hospital at Montreal, and in '97 an additional £200,000 for its endowment. In Jan. 1905 he gave £200,000 to King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, and was publicly thanked in a letter by the King. 17, *Carlton House Terrace; Brocket Hall, Hatfield.*
- Mowbray, Segrave, and Stourton**, Charles Botolph Joseph, 24th L. Mowbray (cr. 1283), 25th L. Segrave (cr. 1283), and 21st L. Stourton of Stourton, Co. Wilts (cr. 1448). Surname Stourton. B. 1867, s. 1893. Formerly Lieut. 3rd Batt. E. Yorks (Militia) Regt.; D.L. and J.P. W. Riding, Yorks; *m.* July 26th, '93, Mary, only child of the late Thomas A. Constable, Esq., Manor House, Otley, Yorks. *Heir*, Hon. William Marmaduke Stourton, s. *Allerton Park, Knaresborough.*
- Muncaster**, Josslyn Francis, 1st L. in the peerage of the U.K. (cr. 1898), 5th L. in the peerage of Ireland (cr. 1873). Surname Pennington. B. 1834, s. 1862. M.P. for W. Cumberland '72-80; Cumberland (Egremont D.) '85, '86-92. L.L. Cumberland. *Heir*, Hon. A. J. Pennington, *bro.* C. Carlton.
- Munster**, Aubrey, 4th E. of (cr. 1831). Surname Fitz-Clarence. B. 1862, s. 1902. A gentleman usher in ordinary to the King. The first E. was son of William IV. by Mrs. Jordan. *Heir*, Hon. Harold E. Fitz-Clarence, *bro.* 23, *Palmyra Square, Brighton. Bachelors', St. James's.*
- Muskerry**, Hamilton Matthew Fitzmaurice, 4th L. (cr. 1781). Surname Fitzmaurice, Deane-Morgan. B. 1854, s. 1868. I.R.P.; formerly in the R.N. *Heir*, Hon. H. R. T. S. Fitzmaurice-Deane-Morgan, s. *Springfield Castle, Co. Limerick. Carlton, St. George's Yacht.*
- Napier and Ettrick**, William John George, 11th L. (cr. 1627). Sits as *Ld. Ettrick* (1872). Surname Napier. B. 1846, s. 1898. Entered diplomatic service '69, Third Sec. '73, Second '76; and was also Sec. at Stockholm and Tokio. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. Francis E. B. Napier, s. *Thirlestane, Selkirk, N.B.*; 4, *Grafton Street, W. New.*
- Napier of Magdala**, Robert William, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname Napier. B. 1845, s. 1890. Lt.-Col. Bengal Army retired; served in Abyssinia. *Heir*, Lt.-Col. the Hon. G. C. Napier, *bro.* C. 9, *Lowndes Square, S.W.*
- Nelson**, Horatio, 3rd E. of (cr. 1805). Surname Nelson. B. 1823, s. 1835. Is a *g.n.* of the celebrated Admiral. *Heir*, Visct. Trafalgar-s. C. *Trafalgar House, Salisbury. Carlton.*
- \*Newborough**, William Charles, 4th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Wynn. B. 1873, s. 1888. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Thomas John Wynn, *bro.* L.
- \*Newburgh**, Sigismund Nicholas Venantius Gaetano Francis Giustiniani, 6th E. of (cr. 1660). Surname Bandini. B. 1818, s. 1877. S.P.; is Prince Giustiniani Bandini in the Roman States. *Heir*, Visct. Kynnauld, s. Rome.
- \*Newcastle**, Arthur Thomas, 3rd Bp. of. (See created 1882.) Surname Lloyd. B. 1844, app. 1903. S. of the late Rev. H. W. Lloyd, Vicar of Cholsey, Berks. E. at Magdalen Coll. School and St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford. Curate of Cholsey '68-73, Watlington '73-76;



- Vicar of Aylesbury '76-82, Newcastle-on-Tyne '82-94; Bishop Suffragan of Thetford '94; and Bishop of Newcastle 1903. *Benwell Tower, Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
- Newcastle**, Henry Pelham Archibald Douglas, 7th D. of (cr. 1756). Surname Pelham-Clinton. B. 1864, s. 1879. *Heir*, Lord H. Francis Pelham Clinton-Hope, bro. C. Carlton.
- Newlands**, William Wallace, 1st L. (cr. 1808). Surname Hozier. B. 1825; s. of the late James Hozier, Esq., of Newlands, Lanarkshire. Vice-Lieut., J.P., and D.L. for Lanarkshire; Convener of the Comms. of Supply for that county; and J.P. and D.L. for county of the city of Glasgow; formerly Lieut. Roy. Scots Greys and Col. 4th Lanarkshire Rifle Vols. *Heir*, Hon. James Hozier, M.P., s. *Maudslie Castle, Carlisle, Lanark*; 16, *Grosvenor Place, S.W.*
- Newton**, Thomas Wodehouse, 2nd L. (cr. 1892). B. 1857, s. 1898. Surname Legh. M.P. for Lancashire, Newton D., '86-98. Entered diplomatic service '80, but retired '86; J.P. Cheshire; Capt. and Hon. Major Lancashire Hussars Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Hon. R. W. D. Legh, s. C. 7, *Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. Carlton, Turf, St. James's.*
- \*Norbury**, William Brabazon Lindesay, 4th E. of (cr. 1827). Surname Toler. B. 1862, s. 1873. I.P. *Heir*, Otway Scarlett Toler, c. *Carlton Park, Market Harborough.*
- Norfolk**, Henry, 15th D. of (cr. 1483). Surname Fitz-Alan-Howard. B. 1847, s. 1860. K.G.; P.C.; G.C.V.O.; is premier Duke and Earl and heret. Earl Marshal of England; has been a member of the L.C.C.; Mayor of Sheffield '95-7; presented with the hon. freedom of the city 1900; app. Postmaster-Gen. July '95, which office he held until 1900, when he resigned in order to go to the front in the S. African campaign as Capt. in the Imp. Yeo. Was first Mayor of Westminster, 1900-1. J.P. City of London. Marriage with Hon. Gwendolen Mary Constable-Maxwell *e.d.* Lord and Lady Herries, took place Feb. 15th, 1904. *Heir*, Lord Edmund Talbot, M.P., bro. C. Carlton.
- Normanby**, the Rev. Constantine Charles Henry, 3rd M. of (cr. 1838). Surname Phipps. B. 1846, s. 1890. J.P. and D.L. for N. Yorks; was vicar of St. Mark's, Worsley, near Manchester, '72-90; Canon of Windsor '91; m. 1903, Gertrude, *y.d.* late J. J. Foster, Esq., of Farnham. *Heir*, George Phipps, n. *Mulgrave Castle, Lythe, Whitby, Yorks*; *The Cloisters, Windsor Castle.*
- Normanton**, Sidney James, 4th E. of (cr. 1806). Sits as Ld. Somerton (1873). Surname Agar. B. 1865, s. 1896. D.L. for Co. Southampton. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. A. Agar, bro. *Somerley, Ringwood, Hants. Bachelors', St. James's.*
- Northampton**, William George Spencer Scott, 5th M. of (cr. 1812). Surname Douglas-Maclean-Compton. B. 1851, s. 1897. Was for several years in the Dip. Service, and was attached to the mission of the late Marquis, his father, to Spain in '81 to invest the King with the Order of the Garter; priv. sec. to Earl Cowper when Viceroy of Ireland '80-2; M.P. Stratford-on-Avon Div. '85-6, and for the Barnsley Div. from '89 until he succ. to the peerage; J.P. and D.L. Warwickshire; for several years member of the L.C.C., and in '98 returned for the Northampton C.C. *Heir*, E. Compton, s. L. *Castle Abbey, Northampton; Compton Wynyates, Kington, Warwickshire*; 51, *Lennox Gardens, S.W. St. James's, Travellers'.*
- Northbourne**, Walter Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1884). Surname James. B. 1846, s. 1893. M.P. Gateshead '74-93; J.P. and D.L. Kent. *Heir*, Hon. W. J. James, s. L. 6, *Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*
- Northbrook**, Francis George, 2nd E. of (cr. 1876). Surname Baring. B. 1850, s. 1904. M.P. Winchester '80-85; Beds (Biggleswade Div.) '86-92. m. '99, as his 2nd wife, Florence Anita Eyre, widow of Sir R. J. Abercromby, Bt. *Heir* (to Barony), Hon. Francis H. Baring, un. L.U. *Stratton, Micheldever Station, Hants. Travellers', Brooks's, Garrick.*
- Northcote**, Henry Stafford, 1st L. (cr. 1900). Surname Northcote. B. 1846. The second son of the 1st E. of Idlesleigh; Priv. Sec. to Lord Salisbury '76-7; Financial Sec. War Office '85-6; Surveyor-Gen. of the Ordnance '86-7; sat for Exeter in the Commons from '80-99, and in 1900 was appointed Governor of Bombay; cr. a Bart. '87. G.C.I.E., G.C.M.G., C.B. Elected District Grand Master of the Freemasons of Bombay 1901. Governor-General Australian Commonwealth 1903. *Heir*, none. C. *Government House, Melbourne and Sydney*; 25, *St. James's Place, S.W. Carlton, St. James's, Athenæum, St. Stephens.*
- Northesk**, David John, 10th E. of (cr. 1647). Surname Carnegie. B. 1865, s. 1891. S.R.P.; Capt. 3rd Batt. Gloucestershire Regt. A.D.C. to Earl of Hopetoun when Governor of Victoria '89. *Heir*, Lord Rosehill, s. 6, *Hans Crescent, S.W.*; *Ethie Castle, Arbroath, N.B.*
- Northington** (see Henley).
- North of Kirtling**, William Henry John, 11th L. (cr. 1554). Surname North. B. 1836, s. 1884. K.M.; late Lt. 1st Life Guards; late Maj. Oxford Hussars Yeo. Cav. Hon. Col. 2nd Vol. Batt. Oxfordshire. Light Infantry. *Heir*, Hon. W. F. J. North, s. C. *Wroxton Abbey, Banbury; Kirtling Tower, Newmarket; Carlton.*
- Northumberland**, Henry George, 7th D. of (cr. 1766). Surname Percy. B. 1846, s. 1899. E. Oxford; m. '68, Lady Edith, d. 8th D. of Argyll; late Col. 3rd Batt. Northumberland Fusiliers and of 2nd Northumberland (Percy) Artillery Vol.; M.P. N. Northumberland '68-85; Treasurer of Household '74-5; called to the House of Peers in his father's Barony of Lovaine '87; L.L. Northumberland 1904; K.G., P.C. *Heir*, E. Percy, M.P., s. C. *Alnwick Castle, Northumberland*; 2, *Grosvenor Place, S.W.*
- Norton**, Charles Bowyer, 1st L. (cr. 1878). Surname Adderley. B. 1814. P.C.; M.P. North Staffordshire '41-78; Pres. Board of Health and Vice-Pres. Council '58-9; Under-Sec. Colonies '66-8; Pres. Board of Trade '74-8. *Heir*, Hon. C. L. Adderley, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Norwich**, John, 89th Bp. of. Surname Sheepshanks. B. 1834, app. 1893. E. at Christ's Coll., Camb., of which he was a scholar. He was ordained to the Leeds parish church '57, and from '59 to '67 was rector of New Westminster, in British Columbia; vicar of Bilton, Yorks, '68-73; and perpetual curate of St. Margaret's, Anfield, near Liverpool, till March '93, when he was appointed Bishop. *Palace, Norwich.*

**O'Brien**, Peter, 1st L. (cr. 1900). Surname O'Brien. B. 1842. Called to the bar '65, Q.C. '80; appointed Crown Prosecutor '81; Third Serjeant '84; Sol.-Gen. and Att.-Gen. '87, and Lord Chief Justice of Ireland since '89. Cr. a Bart. '91. P.C. *Heir*, none. 41, *Merrion Square East, Dublin. Athenæum, Garrick, Kildare Street.*

**O'Hagan**, Maurice Herbert Towneley, 3rd Baron (cr. 1870). Surname O'Hagan. B. 1822, s. 1900. The first Lord was Lord Chancellor of Ireland. *Pyrgo Park, Havering atte Bower.*

**O'Neill**, Edward, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname O'Neill. B. 1839, s. 1883. M.P. Co. Antrim '63-80. m. Lady Louisa K. E. Cochrane, d. of the 11th Earl of Dundonald. *Heir*, Hon. A. E. B. O'Neill, s. C. *Shanes Castle, Co. Antrim, Ireland, and 12, Queen's Gate, S.W. Carlton.*

**Onslow**, William Hillier, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Onslow. B. 1853, s. 1870. Elected High Steward of Guildford '75; Lord-in-Waiting '80 and '86-7; Under-Sec. Colonies '87; Parliamentary Sec. Board Trade '88; Gov. New Zealand '88-92; Under-Sec. India '95-1900, when he was appointed Under-Sec. for the Colonies in the place of Lord Selborne; Ald. L.C.C. '95, where he for some time filled the position of Leader of the Moderate Party; retired '99; Vice-Pres. of the Roy. Colonial Inst. '98; appointed a member of the Inter-departmental Committee on the system of cable telegraphs of the Empire, 1901; Pres. Bd. of Agriculture 1903. *Heir*, Visct. Cranley, s. C. 7, *Richmond Terrace, Whitehall; Clandon Park, Guildford. Carlton.*

**Oranmore and Browne**, Geoffrey Henry, 3rd L. (cr. 1836). Surname Browne-Guthrie. B. 1861, s. 1900. I.R.P. Late Lieut. 4th Batt. Roy. Scots Fusiliers; m. 1901 Hon. Olwen Verena Ponsonby, e. d. of Visct. Duncannon, C.B.; C.V.O., D.L., J.P. Mayo and Ayrshire; High Sheriff Mayo 1890. C. *Heir*, Hon. Geoffrey Dominick Edward, s. *Castle McGarrett, Claremorris, Irel.; Bourtree Hill, Irvine, Scotland; The Mount, Kilmarnock, Scotland. Carlton and Bachelors.*

**Orford**, Robert Horace, 5th E. of (cr. 1806). Surname Walpole. B. 1854, s. 1894. Has been in R.N.; Capt. W. Norfolk Mil. C. *Heir*, Clare Horatio Walpole, bro. *Wolterton Park and Mannington Hall, Aylsham, Norfolk; 36, Bruton Street, W. Carlton, Travellers.*

\***Oriel** (see Massereene).

\***Orkney**, Edmund Walter, 7th E. of (cr. 1696). Surname Fitzmaurice. B. 1867, s. 1889. S.P.; Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 3rd Batt. Oxfordshire Light Infantry '98-1903; J.P. Bucks; m. '92, Constance Macdonald, y. d. of the late David Gilchrist. *Heir*, Lady Mary Constance Hamilton, d. C. *Glanmore, Templemore; The Tythe House, Stewkley, Bucks. Carlton, White's, Pratt's, Kildare St., Dublin.*

**Ormathwaite**, Arthur, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname Walsh. B. 1827, s. 1881. M.P. Leominster '65-8, Radnorshire '68-80; formerly in Life Guards; L.L. Radnorshire; Chm. Radnorshire C.C. *Heir*, Hon. A. H. J. Walsh, s. C. *Carlton.*

**Ormonde**, James Edward William Theobald, 3rd M. of (cr. 1825). Sits as Lt. Ormonde (1821). Surname Butler. B. 1844, s. 1854. K.P.; P.C. (Irel.); is Vice-Adm. of Leinster,

and hered. Chief Butler of Ireland; formerly Capt. Life Guards; L.L. Co. Kilkenny. *Heir*, Lord J. Butler, bro. C. *Carlton.*

**Overtoun**, John Campbell, 1st L. (cr. 1893). Surname White. B. 1843. E. at Glasgow Univ., M.A. '64. Convener and D.L. of Co. Dumbarton. L. *Overtoun, Dumbartonshire. Ozenford (see Stair).*

\***Oxford**, Francis, 33rd Bp. of. Surname Paget. B. 1851; E. at Ch. Ch., Oxford; B.A. '73; M.A. '76; D.D. (by decree of Convocation) '85. Ordained deacon '75, priest '77. He was Senior Student of Ch. Ch., Oxford, '73-83, tutor of Ch. Ch. '76-83; Professor of Pastoral Theology, and Canon '85-92, when he was appointed Dean; Vicar of Bromsgrove '82-5; Examining Chaplain to the Bp. (Woodford) of Ely '78-85, to Bp. (Compton) of Ely '86-91, and Chaplain to the Bp. of Oxford from '89 until consecrated to the same see. Author of "Concerning Spiritual Gifts," "Faculties and Difficulties of Belief and Disbelief," "The Spirit of Discipline," "The Hallowing of Work," "The Redemption of War," Introduction to Hooker, Book V., "Studies in the Christian Character," and "Christ the Way." *Cuddesdon, Oxford.*

**Peel**, Arthur Wellesley, 1st V. (cr. 1895). Surname Peel. B. 1829. y. s. late Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel, the Prime Minister; E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxon., of which college he is the Visitor; graduated M.A.; Hon D.C.L. '87; P.C. Entered Parliament as M.P. for Warwick '65; continued to represent it until '85, from which date until '95 he represented Warwick and Leamington; was a Liberal until the Home Rule split, when he became Unionist. Has held the following official appointments: Parl. Sec. to Poor Law Board '68-71; Parl. Sec. to Board of Trade '71-3; Patronage Sec. to Treasury '73-4; Under-Sec. for Home Department '80. He is D.L. and J.P. for Warwickshire and Bedfordshire, and in '98 was elected an Alderman and appointed Vice-Chm. of the Beds C.C. He was appointed Speaker during Mr. Gladstone's second Administration on the retirement of Sir Henry Brand, late Viscount Hampden, in '84, and was thrice re-elected to the Chair, his occupancy of which gained him universal respect and admiration. His retirement in April '95 was a most impressive scene. The thanks of the House for his distinguished services in the Chair were voted to him with enthusiastic unanimity. In compliance with an address from the House Her late Majesty conferred upon him the dignity of a Viscounty, and he was afterwards granted by statute a pension of £4,000 for life in consideration of his eminent services. Was presented with the freedom of the City of London in a gold casket July '95. Was Chm. of the Royal Commission on the Liquor Licensing Laws, and was Chm. under the Presidency of the Prince of Wales of the Roy. Commn. for the St. Louis Exhibition. *Heir*, Hon. William Robert Wellesley Peel, M.P., s. L.U. *The Lodge, Sandy, Beds. United University.*

**Pembroke and Montgomery**, Sidney, 14th E. of (cr. 1551). Surname Herbert. B. 1853, s. 1895. P.C., G.C.V.O.; is hered. visitor of Jesus Coll., Oxford, and High Steward of Wilton; a Lord Steward of the Household July '95-Jan. 1901, when he was re-appointed;



- M.P. Wilton '77-85; Croydon '86-95; a Lord of the Treas. '85-92; was one of the Jun. Conservative Whips, and for several years Chm. of the Kitchen Com. House of Commons. *Heir*, Ld. Herbert, s. C. *Wilton House, Salisbury. Carlton.*
- Penrhyn**, George Sholto Gordon, 2nd L. (cr. 1866). Surname Douglas-Pennant. B. 1836, s. 1886. Is owner of the extensive slate quarries near Bangor; M.P. Carnarvonshire '66-8 and '74-80. *Heir*, Hon. Edward Sholto Douglas-Pennant, s. C. *Carlton.*
- \***Perth**, Wm. Huntly, 15th E. of (cr. 1605). Is also Viscount Strathallan, to which title he s. 1893. Is chief of Clan Drummond. Surname Drummond. B. 1871, s. 1902. S.P. Late capt. 3rd Batt. Black Watch. *Heir-pres.*, Hon. James Eric Drummond, *h.-bro. Machany House, Machany, Perthshire (see Melfort).*
- Peterborough**, Edward Carr, 28th Bp. of. (See founded 1541.) Surname Glyn. B. 1843, app. 1896. y. s. of the 1st Lord Wolverton, and uncle to the present peer. E. at Harrow and Univ. Coll. Oxon.; B.A. '67; ordained deacon and priest by the Archbp. of York, to whom he was chaplain '77-93; curate of Doncaster '68-71; vicar '75-8; vicar of St. Mary, Beverley, '72-5; hon. chaplain to the late Queen '81-4; chaplain in ordinary to Her Majesty '84-86; vicar of Kensington '78-96. m. '82, Lady Mary Campbell, d. of the Duke of Argyll. Consecrated to the see of Peterborough '97. *The Palace, Peterborough.*
- Petre**, Bernard Henry Philip, 14th L. (cr. 1603) Surname Petre. B. 1858, s. 1893. Late Lieut. 1st Lincolnshire Regt. *Heir*, Hon. Philip B. J. Petre, bro. 94, *Piccadilly.*
- Playfair**, George James, 2nd L. (cr. 1892). Surname Playfair. B. 1849, s. 1898. Col. R.A. The 1st L. was a distinguished chemist and politician, and filled several offices in Liberal administrations. *Heir*, Lyon G. H. Lyon Playfair, s. C. *Newbattle Abbey, Dalkeith, N.B. Naval and Military.*
- Plunket**, William Lee, 5th L. (cr. 1827). Surname Plunket. B. 1864, s. 1897. K.C.V.O. 1903. Formerly in H.M. Diplomatic Service; m. Lady Victoria, d. of 1st M. of Dufferin and Ava. Priv. sec. to Lord Lieut. of Ireland 1901-1904. Governor of New Zealand 1904. The late Lord was Archbishop of Dublin. *Heir*, Hon. Terence C. Plunket, s. C. *Old Connaught House, Bray, Co. Wicklow. Carlton.*
- Poltimore**, Augustus Frederick George Warwick, 2nd L. (cr. 1831). Surname Bampfylde. B. 1837, s. 1858. P.C.; Treas. of the Household '72-4. *Heir*, Hon. C. R. G. W. Bampfylde, s. C. *Poltimore Park, Exeter; Court Hall, North Molton, N. Devon. Carlton, Marlborough.*
- \***Polwarth**, Walter Hugh, 8th L. (cr. 1690). Surname Hepburne-Scott. B. 1838, s. 1867. Formerly a S.R.P., res. 1900; L.L. Selkirkshire. *Heir*, Master of Polwarth, s. C. *Harden, Roxburghshire; Merton House, St. Boswell's, N.B.*
- Ponsonby** (see Bessborough).
- \***Portarlington**, Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour, 6th E. of (cr. 1785). Surname Dawson-Damer. B. 1883, s. 1900. A minor. *Heir*, Hon. George Seymour Dawson-Damer, bro. *Came House, Dorchester; Emo Park, Portarlington.*
- Portland**, William John Arthur Charles James, 6th D. of (cr. 1716). Surname Cavendish-Bentinck. B. 1857, s. 1879. P.C., K.G., G.C.V.O.; formerly in Coldstream Guards; late Col. Hon. Artillery Com.; Master of the Horse '86-92, and since '95; L.L. Caithnessshire '89, L.L. Notts. '98; Pres. of the Home of Rest for Horses; m. June 11th, '89, Miss Dallas-Yorke. *Heir*, M. of Titchfield, s. C.
- Portman**, William Henry Berkeley, 2nd V. (cr. 1873). Surname Portman. B. 1829, s. 1888. M.P. Shaftesbury 52-7, and Dorsetshire '57-85; D.L. and J.P. Somerset and Dorset; Hon. Col. W. Somerset Yeo. Cav. '54-72; Chm. Dorset C.C. *Heir*, Hon. E. W. B. Portman, s. L.U. *Bryanston, Blandford, Dorset; Wentworth Lodge, Bournemouth; 22, Portman Square, W.*
- Portsmouth**, Newton, 6th E. of (cr. 1743). Surname Wallop. B. 1856, s. 1891. Hereditary Bailiff of Burley, New Forest; M.P. Barnstaple '80-85, S. Molton D. '85-91; E. Balliol Coll., Oxon; M.A. '79; J.P. Hants and Devon; Ald. Hants C.C.; D.L. Hants and Co. Wexford. *Heir*, Hon. J. F. Wallop, bro. L. *Brooks's.*
- Poulett**, William John Lydston, 7th E., claim confirmed July 1903 (cr. 1706). B. 1883; Lieut. 4th Batt. Roy. Welsh Fusiliers. *Hinton House, Crewkerne.*
- Powerscourt**, Mervyn Richard, 8th V. (cr. 1743). Surname Wingfield. B. 1880, s. 1904. I.P.; Baron Powerscourt in peerage of the United Kingdom; Lieut. late 4th Batt. Oxford L.I., also late Irish Guards; M.V.O.; m. 1903; Sybil, d. late Mr. Walter Pleydell-Bouverie, *Heir*, Hon. M. A. Wingfield, bro. L.U. *Powerscourt, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow, Ireland; 51, Portland Place, W.*
- Powis**, George Charles, 4th E. of (cr. 1894). Surname Herbert. B. 1862, s. 1891. m. '90, Hon. Violet Lane Fox, d. of late Lord Conyers (see *Darcy de Knayth*); is directly descended from the famous Lord Clive; L.L. Shropshire. *Heir*, Visct. Clive, s. C. *Carlton.*
- \***Queensberry**, Percy Sholto, 9th M. of (cr. 1682). Surname Douglas. B. 1868, s. 1900. S.P. A Lieut. 3rd Battn. King's Own Scottish Borderers; was formerly a midshipman in R.N. The 8th M. was the author of the "Queensberry" rules, and a great authority on Boxing. *Heir*, Lord Douglas Howick, s. *Army and Navy.*
- Radnor**, Jacob, 6th Earl of (c. 1765). Surname Pleydell Bouverie. B. 1868, s. 1900. As Viscount Folkestone represented the Wilton D. of Wilts from '92 to 1900. Moved address '97; Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 1st Wilts Rifle Vol. Corps 1903; was priv. sec. to the Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin when Pres. of the Board of Agriculture; elected Mayor of Folkestone 1901-2. C. *Heir*, Visct. Folkestone, s. C. *Longford Castle, Salisbury. Carlton, St. Stephen's, Turf.*
- \***Radstock**, Granville Augustus William, 3rd L. (cr. 1800). Surname Waldegrave. B. 1833, s. 1857. I.P.; M.A. Balliol Coll., Oxon; (honours 2nd Class in Law and History, and Class Natural Sciences), formerly Lieut.-Col. West Middlesex R.V. *Heir*, Hon. Granville Geo. Waldegrave, s. *Mayfield, Southampton.*
- Raglan**, George FitzRoy Henry, 3rd L. (cr. 1852). Surname Somerset. B. 1857, s. 1884. Formerly Capt. Gren. Guards, now Lieut.-Col.

- (Hon. Col.) Roy. Eng. Milit.; Under-Sec. for War 1900-1902; app. Gov. of the Isle of Man 1902. The first peer was the Field Marshal who died in the Crimea. *Heir*, Hon. F. R. Somerset, s. C. Carlton.
- Ramsay** (see Dalhousie).
- Ranfurly**, Uchter John Mark, 5th E. of (cr. 1831). Sits as Ld. Ranfurly (1826). Surname Knox. B. 1856, s. 1875. G.C.M.G.; a Lord-in-Waiting '95-7; Gov. of New Zealand '97-1904. *Heir*, Visct. Northland, s. C. Northland House, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone. Carlton, Bachelors', Travellers', R.Y.S. (Cowes), Ulster (Belfast).
- Rathdonnell**, Thomas Kane, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname McClintock-Bunbury. B. 1848, s. 1879. Formerly in the Army; elected an I.R.P. '89; app. L.L. Co. Carlow '90. *Heir*, Hon. W. McClintock-Bunbury, s. C. Carlton.
- Rathmore**, David Robert, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Plunket. B. 1838. Called Irish Bar '62; Q.C. '68; Law Adviser Irish Govt. '68; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '75-7; Paymaster-Gen. '80; First Commr. of Works '85-6 and '86-92; M.P. Dublin Univ. '70-95; P.C.; LL.D.; is a Direc. L. & N. W. Ry. C. *The Oaks, Wimbleton*. Carlton.
- Ravensworth**, Arthur Thomas, 4th L. (cr. 1874). Surname Liddell. B. 1837, s. 1904; formerly clerk in War Office. m. 66, Sophia Harriet, d. of Sir T. Waller, 2nd Bart. *Heir*, Hon. Gerald Wellesley Liddell, s. C. Carlton.
- Rayleigh**, John William, 3rd L. (cr. 1821). Surname Strutt. O.M. B. 1842, s. 1873. E. at Trin. Coll., Camb., of which College he is an Hon. Fellow; B.A.; Senior Wrangler and 1st Smith's Prizeman '65; Sc.D. Camb. and Dublin; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford; formerly Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge. Succeeded Professor Tyndall in the professorship of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution. Was formerly one of the secretaries of the Royal Society. Scientific adviser to the Trinity House. Author of "Theory of Sound" and of numerous memoirs relating to Mathematics and Physics, republished by the Camb. Univ. Press. President of Explosives Committee; a member of the new Order of Merit June 1902; Knight of the Prussian Order "Pour le Mérite." Was awarded the Nobel prize for Physics 1904, and announced that he would present it to Cambridge University. *Heir*, Hon. R. J. Strutt, s. C. Terling Place, Witham, Essex. Athenæum.
- Reay**, Donald James, 11th L. (cr. 1628). Sits as Ld. Reay (1881). Surname Mackay. B. 1839, s. 1876. G.C.S.I.; G.C.I.E.; Chief of Clan Mackay; Rector of St. Andrews Univ. '84-6; Gov. of Bombay '85-90; L.L. Roxburghshire '92; Under-Sec. for India '94-5. President Univ. Coll., London, and Roy. Asiatic Society; has been Chm. London Sch. Bd. '97-1904. App. first pres. of British Academy, 1902. Hon. D.Litt. Oxford 1904. *Heir*, Baron A. Mackay, c. (to Sc. barony). L. Carolside, Earlston, Berwickshire N.B.; Ophernert, Netherlands; 6, Great Stanhope Street, W. Travellers', Athenæum, St. James's, New (Edinburgh).
- Redesdale**, Algernon Bertram, 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Freeman-Mitford. B. 1837; 3rd s. of Henry Reveley Mitford, of Exbury, Hants. E. Ch. Ch., Oxford; entered Foreign Office '58; Sec. to H.M. Office of Works '74-86; M.P. S.W. Warwickshire '92-5; member of
- Civil Service Commn. '87; author of "Tales of Old Japan" and other works. *Heir*, Hon. C. B. Ogilvy Freeman Mitford, s. C. Batsford Park, Moreton-in-Marsh. Marlborough, Travellers', Carlton.
- Rendel**, Stuart, 1st L. (cr. 1894). Surname Rendel. B. 1834, s. of the late J. M. Rendel, F.R.S. E. at Eton and Oriol Coll., Oxon; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '61, but never practised; director of the firm of Armstrong, Mitchell, & Co.; J.P. Montgomeryshire, for which county he was M.P. '80-94; was Pres. of the Welsh Nat. Council. L. Hatchlands, Guildford; 1, Carlton Gardens. Athenæum, Brooks's.
- \*Rendlesham**, Frederick William Brook, 5th L. (cr. 1806). Surname Thellusson. B. 1840, s. 1852. I.P.; M.P. for E. Suffolk '74-85. *Heir*, Hon. F. A. C. Thellusson, s. C. Carlton.
- Revelstoke**, John, 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Baring. B. 1863, s. 1897. P.C. Is a director of the Bank of England, a partner in the well-known City house of Baring Bros. and Co. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil Baring, bro. L. U. 3, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Travellers', Turf.
- Ribblesdale**, Thomas, 4th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Lister. B. 1854, s. 1876. P.C.; Capt. Rifle Brigade; a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85; Master of Buckhounds Aug. '92 to July '95; chief L. Whip House of Lords '98. Pres. of the Nat. Reform Union. Ald. of L.C.C. and of Skipton Lib. Assn. *Heir*, Hon. T. Lister, s. L. Gisburne Park, Yorks; 32, Green Street, W. Turf, Brooks's.
- Richmond and Gordon**, Charles Henry, C.B. 7th D. of (cr. 1675). Surname Gordon-Lennox. B. 1845, s. 1903. M.P. W. Sussex '69-85, and Chichester '85-88; Col. 3rd Batt. Roy. Sussex Regt.; D.L. and J.P. Sussex and Banff; Member Roy. Commn. on Military and Volunteer Forces 1903; A.D.C. to the King; G.C.V.O. 1904. *Heir*, E. of March, s. C. Carlton.
- Ridley**, Matthew White, 2nd V. (cr. 1900). Surname Ridley. B. 1874, s. 1904. m. 1899, Hon. Rosamond Cornelia Gwladys Guest, d. of Lord Wimborne; M.P. Stalybridge 1900-4; a Tariff Reformer; Capt. Northumberland Hussars Yeo.; D.L., J.P. Northumberland. *Heir*, Hon. Matthew White Ridley, s. Blagdon, Cramlington, Northumberland; 10, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Carlton, Athenæum, Travellers'.
- Ripon**, George Frederick Samuel, 1st M. of (cr. 1871). Surname Robinson. B. 1827. P.C.; K.G.; G.C.S.I.; C.I.E.; V.D.; M.P. Hull '52-3, Huddersfield '53-7, W. Riding '57-9; succ. as E. de Grey and Ripon '59; Under-Sec. for War (and a short time for India) '59-63; Sec. for War '63-66; Sec. of State for India '66; Pres. of Coun. '68-73; Gov. Gen. of India '80-84; First Lord of the Admiralty Feb. to July '86; Col. Sec. '92-5; Mayor of Ripon '95; L.L. North Riding; Chancellor of Univ. of Leeds. *Heir*, E. de Grey, s. L. Studley Royal, Ripon; 9, Chelsea Embankment, S.W. Athenæum.
- Ripon**, William Boyd, 3rd Bp. of. (See founded 678, restored 1836.) Surname Carpenter. B. 1841, app. 1884. E. at Cambridge, where he graduated Senior Optime '64; vicar of St. James's, Holloway, '70, Christ Church, Paddington, and Chaplain to the Queen '79; Canon of Windsor '82; Bishop of Ripon '84. Hulsean Lecturer in '78; Bampton Lecturer in '87, when he selected the subject of "The



Permanent Elements of Religion," and this was published in '89. Lecturer in Pastoral Theology, Cambridge, '94. His lordship has also written "A Commentary on the Book of Revelation," "The Burning Bush," and "The Son of Man among the Sons of Men" (sermons), "Twilight Dreams," "Truth in Tales," "Narcissus," "Book of Household Prayers," "Heart Healing," "Lectures on Preaching," "Thoughts on Reunion," "Popular History of the Church of England," Religion in the Poets, etc. Is a D.D. and Hon. D.C.L. (Oxon. '89). Hon. D.D. Durham and Glasgow; Knight of Royal Crown, Prussia. Dr. Carpenter has earned quite a reputation for the literary grace of his utterances. He spoke in the House of Lords against the Home Rule Bill, Sept. '93, and also on the Factory Act, Parish Councils Bill, the Benefices Bill, the King's Declaration Bill, on the question of Seats for Shop Girls, and Physical Deterioration of the People. *The Palace, Ripon; 71, Carlisle Place, S.W. Athenæum.*

**Robertes** (see Clifden).

**Roberts of Kandahar and Pretoria, Frederick Sleigh, 1st E. (cr. 1901).** Surname Roberts. He is the son of Sir Abraham Roberts, G.C.B. B. 1832. E. at Eton and Addiscombe. Appointed Lieut. in the Bengal Artillery '51; Capt. and Brevet-Major '60; served with distinction in the Indian Mutiny, and received the Victoria Cross Took part in the Abyssinian war ('68) as Assistant Quartermaster-General, and obtained the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel. In '72 he was made C.B. for his services in the Looshai Expeditionary Force. He became Quartermaster-General in India in '75, with the local rank of Major-General; and in the Afghan war of '78 commanded the column sent to operate through the Kuram Valley, and, surmounting the difficulties of the Peiwar Pass, gained a brilliant victory at Charasiab and entered Cabul. On the investiture of Candahar by Ayoub Khan, after the disaster at Maiwand, he rapidly performed the march from Cabul to Candahar, one of the most brilliant military feats of modern times, which has earned him undying fame, and utterly defeated the Pretender. He was created a baronet in '81, and given the distinctions of G.C.B. and C.I.E. In '81 he was despatched to take command of the forces against the Boers in South Africa, but was recalled in consequence of peace being made. He succeeded Sir Donald Stewart in the command of the Indian Army '85, and was created a Peer in Jan. '92. In April '93 he left India for England, having resigned his command. He was given a brilliant farewell and an equally brilliant reception here. Hon. LL.D. Dublin '80; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon '81. Cambridge University made him an hon. LL.D. in June, and he was made a G.C.S.I. in May '93; D.L. Edin. '93; D. Lit. Dublin (hon.) 1901; LL.D. Durham 1902; app. Field-Marshal and Com.-in-Chief of Forces in Ireland in '95. P.C. '95; K.P. '97. At the end of '99 Lord Roberts left England to take command of the forces in the South African campaign, where he changed the aspect of affairs by a series of brilliant successes, amongst them being the relief of Kimberley, the capture of Cronje, and the annexation of the two Republics. Even before his return to England

he was amid general acclamation appointed to the supreme command of the British Army, being made Commr.-in-Chief in succession to Lord Wolseley. The campaign was saddened by the death of his only son, who won his V.C., and met his death at the battle of Colenso. In recognition of his services in South Africa his lordship was in 1901 created an Earl, and a grant of £100,000 was voted by Parliament; and in the same year he received that much coveted honour the Garter, and had conferred upon him the Order of the Black Eagle, the highest decoration in the German Army. Elected an hon. member of the Savage Club 1901. In 1902 Earl Roberts was appointed one of the members of the new Order of Merit. Retired from active service, and relinquished office of Commr.-in-Chief, which was abolished Feb. 1904. Visited S. Africa 1904. *Heiress-pres., Lady Aileen Mary, d. Athenæum, Marlborough, United Service.*

**Robertson, James Patrick Bannerman, L. (cr. 1899).** Surname Robertson. B. 1845. P.C. Called to the Scottish Bar '67; Q.C. '85; Sol.-Gen. Scotland '85-86; Lord Advocate '88-91. Lord Justice General and Lord Pres. of the Court of Session in Scotland '91-99, when he was created a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary. Lord Rector of Edin. Univ. '93; D.L. Edin. and Kincardineshire; Hon. LL.D. Edin. Chairman of the Royal Commission on University Education in Ireland, 1901. Represented Buteshire in the House of Commons from '85 until his elevation to the Bench. 108, *Eaton Square, S.W.; Muchalls Castle, Kincardineshire.*

**Rochester, Edward Stuart, 100th Bp. of. (See founded 604.)** Surname Talbot. B. 1844, consecrated 1895. Is the second s. of the late Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot, Q.C. E. at Charterhouse and Christ Ch., Oxford, where he took 1st cl. in Fin. Class. Sch. '65, and 1st cl. in the Sch. of Law and Mod. Hist. '66, and was elected senior student in the same year; obtained the Ellerton prize essay on the "Influence of Christianity on Slavery," '69; became first Warden Keble Coll. '70, in which year he m. the Hon. Lavinia Lyttelton, third d. of the late Lord Lyttelton; was Exam. Final Class. Honours School; app. vicar of Leeds '88. Has been Select Preacher at Oxford, Chaplain to the late Archbp. of Canterbury '83-9, and hon. Chaplain to the Queen '90. Was hon. Canon of Ripon '91, and Chaplain-in-Ordinary '94. Acting Dean of the Collegiate Church of St. Saviours, Southwark; Hon. Student Christ Church, Oxon, '98. Dr. Talbot was one of the twelve contributors to "Lux Mundi." *Bishop's House, Kennington, S.E. Athenæum.*

**\*Roden, William Henry, 6th E. of (cr. 1771).** I.P. Surname Jocelyn. B. 1842, s. 1897. Retired Capt. Royal Navy. *Heir, Lt.-Col. R. J. O. Jocelyn, bro. Tullymore Park, co. Down; Dundalk House, co. Louth.*

**Rodney, George Brydges Harley Dennett, 7th L. (cr. 1782).** Surname Rodney. B. 1857, s. 1864. Formerly Capt. Life Guards. The first peer was the celebrated Admiral. *Heir, Hon. G. B. H. G. Rodney, s. C. Carlton.*

**Rollo, John Rogerson, 10th L. (cr. 1651).** Sits as Lord Dunning (1869). Surname Rollo. B. 1835, s. 1852. Formerly a S.R.P. *Heir, William, Master of Rollo, s. L. Duncrub Castle, Dunning, N.B. Athenæum.*

**Romilly, John Gaspard Le Marchant**, 3rd L. (cr. 1865). Surname Romilly. B. 1866, s. 1891. Formerly Capt. Coldstream Guards. Major Reserve of Officers. Went on special service in S. Africa Feb. 1900. J.P. Glamorganshire. First peer was Master of Rolls. *Porthkerry, Barry, S. Wales*; 77, *Harley Street, W.*

**Romney, Charles**, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Marsham. B. 1841, s. 1874. Pres. Marine Society; a Lord-in-Waiting '86-92. *Heir*, Visct. Marsham, s. C. *Carlton*.

**Rosebery, Archibald Philip**, 5th E. of (cr. 1703). P.C., K.G., K.T. Sits as Ld. Rosebery (1828). Surname Primrose. B. 1847, s. 1868. E. at Eton and Christ Ch., Oxford; m. '78, Hannah, d. of the late Baron Mayer de Rothschild, M.P. She died in Nov. '90. Lord Rosebery succeeded his grandfather in '68; appointed a commissioner to inquire into endowments in Scotland '72; Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, '81-3; elected Rector of the University of Edinburgh '80; Lord Rector of Glasgow Univ. '99; was Lord Privy Seal, and First Commissioner of Works '85. On the accession to power of Mr. Gladstone in the beginning of '86, Lord Rosebery was appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs and cast in his fortunes fully with Mr. Gladstone, entirely agreeing with his Home Rule policy. Elected for the City division to the London County Council Jan. 17th, '89, and on Feb. 12th appointed Chairman, but resigned in June '90. His monograph on William Pitt the Younger was issued in Nov. '91. In Jan. '92 he again became Chairman of the London County Council, and held the position for some months, till the approach of the general election compelled him to resign it. When Mr. Gladstone succeeded to power Lord Rosebery became Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and in October he was made a Knight of the Garter. On the resignation of Mr. Gladstone in March '94 the Queen offered the post of Prime Minister to Lord Rosebery, and he carried on the government with no little success till July '95. During '96 his attitude upon the Armenian Question differed from that of Mr. Gladstone, and finally he decided upon resigning the leadership of the party in order to leave himself an absolutely free hand upon this question. His view was that Great Britain should not be hurried into an intervention in the Armenian Question, which would lead to the risk of a European war. In '98 Lord Rosebery, from his place in the House of Peers, paid a noble and eloquent tribute to the life and public services of Mr. Gladstone, and later on spoke in the country in support of the attitude taken up by Lord Salisbury on the Fashoda situation. He urged the country to support the Government in its prosecution of the Transvaal war during '99, and made many notable speeches on public and political affairs during the year. Nevertheless, in a letter to Capt. Lambton, Liberal candidate for Newcastle, he in Sept. 1900 condemned the general conduct of affairs by the Govt., and in speeches in the House of Lords during the Session he urged the necessity of army reform. Lord Rosebery delivered a number of important speeches during 1901, not the least interesting of them being in connection with the unveiling of the colossal bronze statue erected at Winchester to commemorate the millenary of Alfred the

Great. In consenting to address a meeting of Derbyshire Liberals, Lord Rosebery, writing in November, 1901, remarked that he felt that, at a crisis in the fortunes of the country which he was persuaded was grave and daily increasing in gravity, he should put his views into the common stock. In the same month his lordship said he should like to see constituted for a year a Government composed entirely of business men. Lord Rosebery's return to public and political life may be said to date from this time. In December 1901 he delivered to a large assemblage of Liberals the historic Chesterfield speech, in which he declared that the Liberal party were free from the Irish alliance. In October 1902 his lordship unveiled a statue of Mr. Gladstone at Glasgow, and in 1903 and 1904 he was the most conspicuous opponent of Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal proposals and of the Government, while he drew appreciably nearer the official Liberal party. Lord Rosebery is a Captain of the Royal Co. of Archers (the King's Bodyguard for Scotland. Pres. of the Throat Hospital, Golden Square. Lord Rosebery won the Derby both in '94 and '95. App. High Steward of Kingston-on-Thames 1901; and Chancellor of Lond. Univ. 1902. *Heir*, Lord Dalmeny, s.: came of age Jan. 1903. L. *Mentmore, Leighton Buzzard*; *Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh. Brooks's*.

**Rosmead, Hercules Arthur Temple**, 2nd L. (cr. 1896). Surname Robinson. B. 1866, s. 1897. Formerly Lieut. 2nd Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers. Went on active service in S. Africa 1900 as Major 6th Battn. Lancs. Fusiliers. m. Hon. Edith L. Hancock, d. 4th Ld. Castlemaine. *Heir*, Hon. Hercules Edward J. Robinson, s. C. *Carlton, Army and Navy, Hyde Park*.

**Rosse, Lawrence**, 4th E. of (cr. 1806). Surname Parsons. B. 1840, s. 1867. K.P.; F.R.S. and D.C.L. Oxon; LL.D. Dub.; I.R.P. (elected '68); Chan. Dub. Univ.; Pres. Roy. Dub. Soc. March '87-92; Pres. Roy. Dublin Academy '96-1901; L.L. King's Co. The 3rd Earl was F.R.S. and Chanc. Univ. of Dub. *Heir*, Lord Oxmantown, s. C. *Birr Castle, Parsons-town. Athenæum, Carlton*.

**Rosslyn, James Francis Harry**, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname St. Clair-Erskine. B. 1869, s. 1890. E. at Eton and Oxford Univ.; J.P. and D.L. Co. Fife; late 2nd Lieut. Royal Horse Guards; late Capt. Fife Light Horse; late Lieut. Thorneycroft's M. I., and was at the relief of Ladysmith, 1900; private sec. (unpaid) to the Sec. of State for Scotland. A member of the dramatic profession under the name of James Erskine. *Heir*, Lord Loughborough, s. *Dysart, Fife, N.B.*

**Rossmore, Derrick Warner William**, 5th L. (cr. 1796). Sits as Ld. Rossmore (1838). Surname Westenra. B. 1853, s. 1874; L.L. Co. Monaghan. Formerly in the Army. *Heir*, Hon. William Westenra, s. C. *Carlton*.

**\*Rothes, Norman Evelyn**, 18th E. of (cr. 1457), in the Peerage of Scotland. Surname Leslie. B. 1877, s. 1893. *Heir*, Lord Leslie, s.

**Rothschild, Nathaniel Mayer**, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Rothschild. B. 1840. P.C.; G.C.V.O.; M.P. Aylesbury '65-85; e. s. late Baron Lionel N. de Rothschild, and member of the world-famous financial house; L.L. Buckinghamshire since '89; was Chm.



Old Age Pensions Committee. *Heir*, Hon. Lionel W. Rothschild, M.P., s. L.U. 148, *Piccadilly; Tring Park, Tring, Turf, Marlborough, St. James's, Brooks's.*

**Roxburghe**, Henry John, 8th D. of (cr. 1707). Sits as E. Innes (1837). Surname Innes-Ker. B. 1876, s. 1892. K.T. Lieut. Roy. Horse Guards, and went on active service in the S. African campaign 1900. Was A.D.C. to the Prince of Wales during his recent colonial tour. D.L. Roxburgh. m. 1903, May, d. of late Ogden Goelet, of Newport, U.S.A. *Heir*, Lord Alastair Robert Innes-Ker, bro. *Floors Castle, Kelso, N.B.*

**Russell**, John Francis Stanley, 2nd E. (cr. 1861). Surname Russell. B. 1865, s. 1878. g.s. of Earl Russell, the well-known statesman, whom he succeeded. L.C.C., M.I.E.E.; m. (1) Mabel, d. of Sir Claude Scott, Bart. (who obtained a divorce from him in 1901); and (2) Mollie, d. of George Cooke of Cumbernauld. He was tried before the House of Lords for bigamy (July 18th), and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in Holloway prison as a first-class misdemeanant. The prosecution was in respect of a divorce and re-marriage in Nevada, U.S.A., which was held invalid in England. *Heir*, Hon. B. A. W. Russell, bro. *Telegraph House, Chichester; Gray's Inn, W.C. Automobile, Reform.*

**\*Ruthven**, Walter James, 8th L. (cr. 1651). Surname Hore-Ruthven. B. 1833, s. 1864. m. '69, the Lady Caroline Gore, e. d. of Philip Earl of Arran, K.P. S.P.; formerly Capt. Rifle Brigade; served in Crimea and Indian Mutiny. *Heir*, Hon. W. P. Hore-Ruthven, Master of Ruthven, D.S.O. Capt. Scots Guards, s. C. Harperstown, Taghmon, Co. Wexford; *Barncluth, Hamilton, Scotland, Carlton.*

**Rutland**, John James Robert, 7th D. of (cr. 1703). Surname Manners. B. 1818, s. 1888. K.G.; G.C.B.; P.C.; M.P. Newark '41-7, Colchester '50-57, N. Leicestershire '57-85, Melton Div. '85-8; First Com. Works, with seat in Cabinet, '52, '58-9, and '66-8; Postmaster-General '74-80 and '85-6; Chanc. of Duchy '86-92; D.C.L. Oxon. '76; LL.D. Camb. '62; Hon. Col. Leicestershire Militia; High Steward of Cambridge. *Heir*, M. of Granby (who sits in the House of Lords as Lord Manners of Haddon), s. C. *Belvoir Castle, Grantham; Longshaw Lodge, Sheffield; Stanton, Woodhouse, Rowsley; 3, Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.*

**Sackville**, Lionel, 2nd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Sackville-West. B. 1827, s. 1888. Was assist. précis writer to the 4th E. of Aberdeen; ent. dip. service '47; Sec. of Embassy '67; in the absence of the Ambassador was Min. Plen. at Paris '71-2; Min. to Argentine Repub. '72-8, Madrid '78-81, Washington '81-8; G.C.M.G. '88. *Heir*, Hon. W. E. Sackville-West, bro. C. *Knole Park, Sevenoaks, Kent.*

**St. Albans**, Edgar, 3rd Bp. of. (See created 1877.) Surname Jacob. B. 1844, app. 1903. E. New Coll., Oxford; 1st class Mods. '65, 3rd class Lit. Hum. '67, B.A. '68, M.A. '70, D.D. '95, Hon. D.D. (Durham) '96. He was ordained deacon '68, priest '69, and was curate of Taynton, Oxon., '68-9, of Witney '69-71, and of St. James's, Bermondsey, '71-2. In '72 he was appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Calcutta, and was his successor's Commissary '76-88; made Hon. Canon of

Winchester '84. The work for which he is best known was done at Portsea, of which he was made vicar '78, and which he held till Jan. '96, when he was consecrated Bishop of Newcastle. In '76 he was made Examining Chaplain to the Bp. of Winchester; in '90 Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen, having being Hon. Chaplain '87-90; in '93 Rural Dean of Landport and Chaplain to H.M. Prison, Kingston, Portsmouth; in '95 Proctor in Convocation for Hants and the Isle of Wight; and in '96 Bishop of Newcastle. He is the author of "The Divine Society," being the '90 Cambridge Lectures on Pastoral Theology. *Highams, Woodford Green, Essex. Athenæum.*

**St. Albans**, Charles Victor Albert Aubrey de Vere, 11th D. of (cr. 1684). Surname Beauclerk. B. 1870, s. 1898. Late Capt. Notts. Yeo. Cav.; formerly Lieut. 3rd Batt. Roy. Scots; is hered. Grand Falconer and hered. Registrar to the Court of Chancery. The 1st Duke was son of Charles II. by Nell Gwynne. *Heir*, Lieut. Lord Osborne de Vere Beauclerk, bro. *Bestwood Large, Arnold, Nottingham; 13, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.*

**St. Asaph**, Alfred George, 91st Bp. of. (See founded 560.) Surname Edwards. B. 1848, app. 1889. E. Jesus Coll., Oxon., graduating '74, and was ordained deacon in the same year. Curate of Llandinat and second master of Llandovery College, '74-5; head master of the same college '75-85; vicar of St. Peter's, Carmarthen, '85. *The Palace, St. Asaph, Flintshire. Athenæum.*

**St. Davids**, John, 120th Bp. of. Surname Owen. B. 1854. (This see, founded at an early date, is said to have been originally archiepiscopal.) E. Bottwnog Grammar Sch. and Jesus Coll., Oxford. Upon leaving college Dr. Owen became senior mathematical master at Appleby Grammar School, but in '79 obtained the appointment of Professor of Welsh and Classical lecturer at St. David's College, Lampeter. He was ordained during the first year of his appointment. Elected '85 Warden and Head-master of Llandovery College, which position he resigned in '89 to become Dean of St. Asaph. After three years, however, he returned to Lampeter as Principal, holding this position together with a Residential Canonry at St. Asaph, until he was elevated to the Episcopal bench in '97. *Middleton Hall, Llanarthney, R.S.O., Carmarthenshire. Athenæum.*

**St. Germans**, Henry Cornwallis, 5th E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Eliot. B. 1835, s. 1881. Formerly R.N., and a clerk in Foreign Office. *Heir*, Lord Eliot, s. L.U. *Port Eliot, St. Germans, Cornwall; 13, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W. Travellers.*

**St. John of Bletsoe**, Beauchamp Moubray, 16th L. (cr. 1558). Surname St. John. B. 1844, s. 1887. Formerly in the Army; is the older branch of the same family as the celebrated Visct. Bolingbroke; D.L. and J.P. Bedford and Hereford; Chm. Quar. Sess. Bedfordshire. *Heir*, Hon. Henry B. O. St. John, D.L., J.P., Beds., s. C. *Melchbourne Park, Bedford. Junior Carlton.*

**St. Leonards**, Edward Burtenshaw, 2nd L. (cr. 1852). Surname Sugden. B. 1847, s. 1875. The 1st Lord was the celebrated lawyer and judge. *Heir*, Hon. F. E. Sugden, n.

**St. Levan**, John, 1st L. (cr. 1887). Surname St. Aubyn. B. 1829. e.s. late Sir E. Aubyn,

- Bart.; *E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. '52); m. Lady Elizabeth, 2nd d. 4th M. Townshend; is D.L. and J.P. Cornwall; Deputy Special Warden of the Stanneries; Hon. Col. 3rd Batt. D. Cornwall's Light Infantry; M.P. W. Cornwall '58-85, and for W. or St. Ives D. '85-7. Heir, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. John Townshend St. Aubyn, s. L.U. St. Michael's Mount, Marazion, Cornwall.*
- St. Oswald**, Rowland, 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Winn. B. 1857, s. 1893. M.P. Pontefract '85-93; Capt. Coldstream Guards; served in Soudan Campaign '85 (medal and clasp); J.P. W. Riding of Yorks. *Heir, Hon. Rowland George Winn, s. C. Nostell Priory, Wakefield, Yorks; 11, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.*
- St. Vincent**, Carnegie Parker, 5th V. (cr. 1801). Surname Jervis. B. 1855, s. 1885. Formerly in the Army. The 1st peer was the celebrated Admiral Jervis. *Heir, Capt. the Hon. R. C. Jervis, bro. C. Norton Disney, Newark.*
- Salisbury**, John, 93rd Bp. of. (See founded 1042.) Surname Wordsworth. B. 1843. s. of the late Bishop of Lincoln, and *g.n.* of the poet Wordsworth. *E. at Ipswich, Winchester, and New Coll., Oxon, graduating in '65. Ordained deacon in '67 and priest in '69. His clerical life until he was ordained Bishop was passed in academical and cathedral appointments. He was Fellow and College Tutor of Brasenose, Proctor, Grinfield Lecturer, Select Preacher, Bampton Lecturer, Examiner for Classical Moderations and in the Theological Schools, and Examining Chaplain to his father. In '83 he was appointed Canon of Rochester and Oriel Professor of Interpretation of Scripture, and Bishop of Salisbury '85. Dr. Wordsworth is a moderate High Churchman, and has written several theological and classical works, the best known of which are "Fragments and Specimens of Early Latin," the Bampton Lectures for '81, "The One Religion," a comparison of Christianity with other religions as satisfying the desire of mankind for a revelation of truth, holiness, and peace; and his critical edition of the Vulgate New Testament (in partnership with the Rev. H. J. White), of which the first volume, containing the Gospels, was published in '98. His Visitation Addresses on the Holy Communion reached a second edition in '92. His "Considerations on Public Worship and on the Ministry of Penitence," addressed to the clergy, with a "Pastoral Letter to the Laity of the Diocese" ('98), and "Further Considerations on Public Worship" (1901), etc., have been much read and commented on. In '99 he published a "Memoir of the Episcopate of Charles Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrews 1853-1892," with particular reference to his share in the Eucharistic Controversy and the movement for Reunion with Presbyterians. His volume entitled "The Ministry of Grace" published in 1901 is now in a 2nd ed. In Jan. and Feb. '98 he executed a commission from Archbishop Temple to visit the Patriarchs and Chief Prelates of the East, at Alexandria, Nicosia (Cyprus), Damascus, Jerusalem, and Constantinople, and to present the resolutions of the Lambeth Conference of '97 on Union among Christians. He consecrated the Anglican Church of St. George at Jerusalem, Oct. 18th, '93. His "Teaching of the Church of England on some points of Religion" (S.P.C.K. 1900-1901), has been widely*
- circulated in Greece and the Levant in a Greek translation made by Dr. John Genadius. It has also been translated into Russian and Arabic. The Bishop was chairman of a joint committee of the two Convocations which published an important report (April 1902) on "The Position of the Laity" (Nat. Soc. and S.P.C.K.), which has been much discussed. The Bishop is President of the Anglican and Foreign Church Society, of the Church Historical Society, and of the Central Society for Sacred Study, and Chairman of the Jerusalem and the East Mission Fund, and a Chaplain of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Palace, Salisbury; West Lutworth, Wareham; Lollards' Tower, S.E. Salisbury, James E. H., P.C., C.B., 4th M. of (cr. 1879). Surname Gascoyne-Cecil. B. 1861, s. 1903. *E. Eton and Univ. Coll., Oxford; M.P. Darwen, Lancs, '85-92, and Rochester '93-1903; he served in South Africa 1900, and was Under-Sec. for Foreign Affairs 1900-03, being appointed Lord Privy Seal 1903; m. '87, Cicely Alice Gore, 2nd d. Earl of Arran, Col. Comdg. 4th Batt. Beds Regt., A.D.C. to the King; Chairman Hertford Quarter Sessions, High Steward of Westminster 1903. Heir, Robert Arthur J., Viscount Cranborne. C. Hatfield House, Hatfield, Herts; Manor House, Cranborne; 20, Arlington St., S.W. Carlton, Travellers', Athenaeum.**
- Salterford** (see Courtown).
- Saltoun**, Alexander William Frederick, 18th L. (cr. 1445). Surname Fraser. B. 1851, s. 1886. Formerly Maj. and Lieut.-Col. Grenadier Guards; elected a S.R.P. '90. *Heir, Hon. A. A. Fraser, Master of Saltoun, s. Carlton.*
- Sandhurst**, William, 2nd L. (cr. 1871). Surname Mansfield. B. 1855, s. 1876. G.C.S.I.; retired 1900 G.C.I.E. Formerly in Coldstream Guards; a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85; Under-Sec. for War Feb. to July '86, and Aug. '92 to Jan. '95, Gov. of Bombay '95-1900. *m. d. of the 3rd Earl Spencer. Heir, Hon. J. W. Mansfield, bro. L. 10, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. Turf and Garrick.*
- Sandwich**, Edward George Henry, 8th E. of (cr. 1660). Surname Montagu. B. 1839, s. 1884. M.P. Huntingdon '76-84; late Col. Gren. Guards; is Hon. Col. 5th King's Royal Rifles; Chm. Hunts C.C.; app. L.L. Hunts '91; Mayor of Huntingdon '96-7; re-elected for '97-8 and 98-9. *Heir, Admiral the Hon. V. A. Montagu, R.N., bro. Hinchingsbrooke, Hunts; Hooke Court, Dorset. Travellers', Turf.*
- Sandys**, Michael Edwin Marcus, 5th L. (cr. 1802). Surname Sandys. B. 1855, s. 1904. *Heir, Hon. Edmund A. Marcus Sandys, bro. L. Turf.*
- Savile**, John, 2nd L. (cr. 1888). Surname Lumley-Savile. B. 1854, s. his uncle, the first lord and a distinguished diplomatist, under special remainder 1896. Has himself served in the Diplomatic Service and in the Foreign Office; Maj. Notts Yeo. Cav. 12, Charles Street, Berkeley Square.
- Saye and Sele**, John Fiennes, 14th L. (cr. 1447, 1603). Surname Twisleton Wykeham-Fiennes. B. 1830, s. 1887. Late Capt. Oxfordshire Hussars; J.P., C.C., and D.L. Oxon. *Heir, Colonel the Hon. Geoffrey Cecil T. W. Fiennes, s. Sunbury House, Reading.*
- Scarborough**, Alfred Frederick George Beresford, 10th E. of (cr. 1690). Surname Lumley. B. 1857, s. 1884. Formerly in the Army, and



- went on active service in S. Africa 1900 with the Imp. Yeo.; L.L. W. Riding of Yorks.  
*Heir*, Hon. O. V. Lumley, *bro.* C. Carlton.
- Scarsdale**, Rev. Alfred Nathaniel Holden, 4th L. (cr. 1761). Surname Curzon. B. 1831, s. 1856. Rector of Kedleston, Derbyshire. *Heir*, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, (I.P.) s. C. Carlton.
- Seafeld**, James, 11th E. of (cr. 1701), and a Baronet. Sits as Ld. Strathspey (1884). Surname Ogilvie-Grant. B. 1876, s. 1888. *Heir*, Hon. T. Ogilvie-Grant, *bro.* C. Caledonian, *Junior Constitutional*.
- Seaton**, John Reginald Upton, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Colborne. B. 1854, s. 1888. J.P. and D.L. Devon, and J.P. Kildare. *Heir*, Hon. F. L. L. Colborne, *bro.* Beechwood, Plympton, Devon. Carlton and Travellers'.
- Sefton**, Osbert Cecil Molyneux, 6th E. of (cr. 1771). Sits as Ld. Sefton (1831). Surname Molyneux. B. 1871, s. 1901. *Heir*, Visct. Molyneux, s. Croxeth, Liverpool.
- Selborne**, William Waldegrave, 2nd E. of (cr. 1882, B. Selborne 1872). Surname Palmer. B. 1859, s. 1895. *m.* Lady Maud Cecil, d. of 3rd M. of Salisbury; J.P. Hampshire; M.P. Petersfield D. '85-92, W. Edinburgh '92-5; Under-Sec. for the Colonies July '05 to Nov. 1900, when he was app. First Lord of the Admiralty; Hon. Col. 3rd Militia Batt. of the Hampshire Regt.; P.C. 1900; Elder Brother of the Trinity House. L.U. *Heir*, Visct. Wolmer, s. Blackmoor, Liss, Hants. Brooks's.
- \***Sempill**, William, 15th L. (cr. 1489). Surname Forbes-Sempill. B. 1836, s. 1884. S.P.; formerly Lieut. Coldstream Guards. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. J. Forbes-Sempill, Master of Sempill, s. C. Carlton.
- Shaftesbury**, Anthony, 9th E. of (cr. 1672). Surname Ashley-Cooper. B. 1869, s. 1886. Formerly Capt. 10th Hussars, and A.D.C. to Gov. of Victoria; D.L. Co. Antium; Lieut.-Col. commanding North of Ireland Imp. Yeo.; g.s. of the eminent philanthropist. *Heir*, Anthony Lord Ashley, s. C. St. Giles's House, Cranborne, Dorset; Belfast Castle, Belfast; 38, Bryanston Square, W. Marlborough, Carlton, Turf.
- Shannon**, Richard Henry, 6th E. of (cr. 1756). Sits as L. Carleton (1786). Surname Boyle. B. 1860, s. 1890. Late of the Rifle Brigade. *Heir*, Viscount Boyle, s. C. Carlton.
- Sheffield**, Henry North, 3rd E. of (cr. 1816). Sits as Ld. Sheffield (1802). Surname Holroyd. B. 1832, s. 1876. M.P. E. Sussex '57-65; formerly in dip. service. *Heir*, Lord Stanley, of Alderley (to *Ir.* barony), s. C. Carlton.
- \***Sherard**, Philip Halton, 11th L. (cr. 1627). Surname Sherard. B. 1851, s. 1902. I.P.; *Heir*, Ralph Woodchurch Sherard, *bro.* C. Glatton, Peterborough.
- Sherborne**, Edward Lenox, 4th L. (cr. 1784). Surname Dutton. B. 1831, s. 1883. *m.* '94, Emily Theresa, d. of the late Baron de Stern. *Heir*, Hon. and Rev. Canon F. G. Dutton, *bro.* Sherborne House, Northleach, R.S.O.; 9, St James's Square. Travellers', Boodle's, Turf.
- Shrewsbury** and Talbot, Charles Henry John, 20th E. of (cr. 1442, 1784). Surname Chetwynd-Talbot. B. 1860, s. 1877. Hered. Lord High Steward of Ireland. *Heir*, Visct. Ingestre, s. C. Ingestre Hall, Stafford; Alton Towers, Stoke-upon-Trent. Carlton.
- Shute** (see Barrington).
- Shuttleworth**, Ughtred J., 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Kay-Shuttleworth. B. 1844. Sat in the Lower House for Hastings '69-80, and Clitheroe '85, until his elevation to the peerage; Under-Sec. India '86; Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster '86; Sec. to Admiralty '92-5; J.P. Lancs., J.P. and D.L. Westmorland; member London School Bd. '80-82, and Reformatories and Industrial Schools Royal Comm. '82; is one of the Coronation peers. P.C. *Heir*, Hon. Lawrence Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, s. L. Gawthorpe Hall, Burnley; Barbon Manor, Kirkby Lonsdale; 28, Prince's Gardens, S.W. Athenæum, Reform, Nat. Liberal.
- Sidmouth**, William Wells, 3rd V. (cr. 1805). Surname Addington. B. 1824, s. 1864. M.P. Devizes '63-4; formerly in R.N. *Heir*, Hon. G. A. Addington, s. C. Uppottery Manor, Devon; 78, Eaton Place, S.W. Carlton.
- Silchester** (see Longford).
- Sinclair**, Charles William, 14th L. (cr. 1489). Surname St. Clair. B. 1831, s. 1880. S.R.P.; formerly in Army. *Heir*, Capt. Sinclair, Master of Sinclair, s. C. Carlton, United Service.
- Sligo**, Henry Ulick, 5th M. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Monteaigle (1806). Surname Browne. B. 1831, s. 1903. E. Rugby and Haileybury, and served in Bengal Civil Service '81-86; *m.* Catherine Henrietta, d. of the late Mr. W. S. Dicken. *Heir*, Earl of Altamont, s. Westport House, Westport, Co. Mayo, Ireland.
- \***Sodor and Man**, Norman Dumenil John, 69th Bp. of. Surname Straton. B. 1840. E. Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. '62, M.A. '69, D.D. '92). Ordained deacon by the Bishop of Chester and priest by the Bishop of Lichfield in '65. Was appointed to the vicarage of Kirkby Wharfe '66; Vicar and Rural Dean of Wakefield '75; Proctor in Convocation for Archdeaconry of Craven '80; Hon. Canon of Ripon '83; Archdeacon of Huddersfield and Hon. Canon of Wakefield '88; and was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man '92. His influence in Wakefield was on the Evangelical and Protestant side. *Bishop's Court, Isle of Man. National Club, 1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*
- Somerhill** (see Clanricarde).
- Somers**, Arthur Herbert Tennyson 6th L. (cr. 1784). Surname Cocks. B. 1837, s. 1899. A minor. *Heir*, Rev. Henry L. Somers Cocks, *un.* The Briary, Freshwater, I.W.
- Somerset**, Algernon, 15th D. of (cr. 1546). Surname St. Maur. B. 1846, s. 1894. Formerly Lieut. 60th Rifles. The first Duke was the celebrated Lord Protector *temp.* Ed. VI. *Heir*, Ld. Percy St. Maur, *bro.* Maiden Bradley, Bath; Burton Hall, Loughborough; Berry Pomeroy, Tones. Army and Navy, Carlton, Wellington.
- Somerton** (see Normanton).
- Sondes**, George Edward, 2nd E. (cr. 1880). Surname Milles. B. 1861, s. 1894. Major Royal East Kent Yeo. Cav. '84; Lieut. Imp. Yeo. in the S. African campaign 1900-1901. D.L., J.P. Kent. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. Lewis Milles, *bro.* Lees Court, Faversham; Nackington, Canterbury; Elmham Hall, Dereham Norfolk. Carlton, Bachelors'.
- Southampton**, Charles Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1780). Surname Fitz-Roy. B. 1867, s. 1872. Late Capt. 10th Hussars. *Heir*, Hon. E. A. Fitz-Roy, *bro.* Idlicote, Shipston-on-Stour.

**Southesk, James**, 9th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Balinhard (1869). Surname Carnegie. B. 1827, s. (as Bart.) 1849, and confirmed in Earldom '55. K.T. '69; LL.D. St. Andrews '92; LL.D. Aberdeen '95; formerly L.L. Kincardineshire; and in Grenadier Guards and 92nd Highlanders. *Heir*, Lord Carnegie, s. C. *Kinnaird Castle, Brechin, N.B. Carlton, Travellers*.

\***Southwell, Arthur Robert Pyers**, 5th V. (cr. 1776). Surname Southwell. B. 1872, s. 1878. m. '07, Dorothy Katharine, d. of Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Walrond, M.P. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. R. A. W. J. Southwell, *Knolton Hall Ellesmere, Salop; Bachelors, New*.

**Southwell, Edwyn**, 2nd Bp. of. (See founded 1884.) Surname Hoskyns. B. 1851. E. Haileybury and Jesus Coll., Camb.; Hon. D.D. 1901. Ordained '74; Curate at Welwyn, Herts, '74-80; Quebec Chapel '80-81; St. Clements, N. Kensington '81-86; Rector of St. Dunstan, Stepney '86-95; Vicar Bolton '95-1901; Hon. Canon of Manchester '99; Suffragan Bp. of Burnley 1901-4; app. Bp. of Southwell Sept. 1904. *Thurgarton Priory, Nottingham*.

**Spencer, John Poyntz**, 5th E. (cr. 1765). Surname Spencer. B. 1835, s. 1857; P.C.; K.G.; M.P. S. Northants '57; Viceroy of Ireland '68-74 and '82-5; Lord Pres. of Council '80-83 and Feb. to July '86; First Lord of the Adm. Aug. '92 to June '95; L.L. of Northants; formerly Chm. Northants Quarter Sessions; Chm. Northants C.C.; and Master of the Pytchley. Chan. Victoria Univ., Manchester, '92; Member of Council of Duke of Cornwall (Prince of Wales), and Keeper of the Privy Seal 1901. A freedom of the city of Exeter 1902. App. 1902 Leader of the Liberal Peers in the House of Lords in succession to the late Earl of Kimberley. *Heir*, Rt. Hon. C. R. Spencer, M.P., *h.-bro. L. Althorp, Northampton. Athenæum, Brooks's*.

**Stafford, Fitz Osbert Edward**, 11th L. (cr. 1640). Surname Stafford-Jerningham. B. 1833, s. 1892. *Heirship* in dispute between Francis E. FitzHerbert n. and William Stafford Jerningham, heir presumptive to the Baronetcy of "Jerningham of Costessey," who claims like his late father to be heir presumptive to the "Barony of Stafford" in the male line, c. L.U. *Costessey Park, Norwich; Stafford Castle; Shifnal Manor, Salop*.

**Stair, John Hew North G. H. H.**, 11th E. of (cr. 1703). Sits as Ld. Oxenford (1841). Surname Dalrymple. B. 1848, s. 1903. *Heir*, John James, Visct. Dalrymple, s. L. *Lochninch, Castle Kennedy, Wigtownshire; Oxenford Castle, Dalreith. Brooks's*.

**Stalbridge, Richard de Aquila**, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Grosvenor. B. 1837. P.C.; M.P. Flintshire '61-86; Vice-Chamb. of Household '62-4; Patronage Sec. to Treasury '80-85; and 1st L. Whip in House of Commons '80-86; Chm. L. & N.W.R. since '91. *Heir*, Hon. Hugh Grosvenor, s. L.U. *Molcombe House, Shaftesbury; 32, Queensborough Terrace, W. Brooks's*.

**Stamford, William**, 9th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Grey. B. 1850, s. 1890. m. '95, Elizabeth Louisa Penelope, d. of Rev. C. Theobald, R.D., Rector of Lasham, Hants, and Hon. Canon of Winchester; M.A. Oxon.; admitted into Order of Diocesan Readers by Bishop of London '91. Formerly

Prof. of Classics and Philosophy at Codrington Coll., Barbados. *Heir*, Lord Grey of Groby, s. 15. *St. James's Place, S.W.; Llandaff House, Weybridge; Grosvenor, London-Fencing*.

**Stanhope, Arthur Philip**, 6th E. (cr. 1718). Surname Stanhope. B. 1838, s. 1875. M.P. Leominster '68; E. Suffolk '70-75; a Lord of the Treasury '74-6; formerly Musketry Instructor Grenadier Guards; 1st Church Estates Commr.; app. L.L. and Custos Rotulorum, Kent, '90; F.S.A. *Heir*, Visct. Mahon, s. C. *Carlton, Travellers*.

**Stanley of Alderley, Lyulph Edward**, 4th L. (cr. 1839). B. 1839, s. 1903. Ed. Eton and Balliol Coll. (Fellow '62-69). M.P. Oldham '80-85; Vice-Chairman London School Board '97; m. '73, Mary, d. Sir Lowthian Bell, Bart. *Heir*, Hon. Arthur Lyulph Stanley, s. L. 15, *Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.*

**Stannmore, Arthur**, 1st L. (cr. 1893). Surname Hamilton Gordon. B. 1829. M.A. Camb. '51; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon. '79; G.C.M.G.; was priv. sec. to the E. of Aberdeen when 1st Lord of the Treasury '52-5; sec. to Mr. Gladstone's Mission to Corfu '58; Lieut.-Col. Comdt. 1st Aberdeenshire Rifle Vol.; D.L. Aberdeenshire '61; M.P. Beverley '54-7; Gov. of New Brunswick '61-6, Trinidad '66-70, Mauritius '71-4, Fiji '75-80, New Zealand '80-82, Ceylon '83-90; appd. a mem. of the Roy. Commission on Historical Manuscripts 1900. *Heir*, Hon. George A. Maurice Gordon, Capt. 3rd Battn. Gordon Highlanders, s. *Red House, Ascot*.

**Stewart of Garlies** (see Galloway).

**Stradbroke, George Edward John Mowbray**, 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). Baron Rous (1796). Surname Rous. B. 1862, s. 1886. C.B. m. '98, Helena V. A., only d. late General Keith Fraser, and has issue, three daughters and one son. M.A. Camb.; Alderman East Suffolk; D.L. and J.P. Suffolk; Col. Comdg. 1st Norfolk R. G. Art. Vols.; A.D.C. to the King; app. Vice-Admiral of Suffolk '90. *Heir*, John Anthony Alexander, Viscount Dunwich, s. C. *Henham, Wangford. Bachelors, Carlton*.

**Strafford, Rev. Francis Edmund Cecil**, 5th E. of (cr. 1847). Surname Byng. B. 1835, s. 1899. Vicar of St. Peter's, Onslow Gardens, '67-89. Has filled the offices of Chaplain to Hampton Court Palace '65-7, the late Queen, the Speaker of the House of Commons '74-89, and in the latter year was Grand Chaplain of England in Freemasonry. *Heir*, Visct. Enfield, s. *Wrotham Park, Barnet; 5, St. James's Square*.

**Strange** (see Athole).

**Stratheona and Mount Royal, Donald Alexander**, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname Smith. B. 1820. s. of Alexander Smith of Archisston, Scotland, and Barbara, d. of Donald Stewart. m. Isabella Sophia, d. of Richard Hardisty of Canada. Pres. of the Bank of Montreal and Director of the Canadian Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railways; is Gov. of the Hudson's Bay Co., Chancellor McGill Univ., Montreal, and Aberdeen Univ., Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, and Hon. LL.D. Camb., Yale, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Toronto, Laval and Victoria (Manchester) Univs.; has been High Commr. for Canada in London since '96. G.C.M.G., F.R.S. Sir Donald Smith, as he became by knighthood in '86, and Lord Mount-Stephen gave as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee of '87, £200,000 to found the Victoria



- Hospital at Montreal. D.L. Argyleshire. *Dorchester Street, Montreal; Silver Heights, Manitoba; Norway House, Picton, Nova Scotia; Glencoe, N.B.; Colonsay, N.B.; Knebworth, Herts; Debdon Hall, Newport, Essex; 28, Grosvenor Square, W. Athenæum.*
- Stratheden and Campbell**, Hallyburton George, 3rd L. (cr. 1836, 1841). Surname Campbell. B. 1829, s. 1893. Late Lt.-Col. 40th Middlesex Rifle Vol. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. John Beresford Campbell, s. 17, *Bruton Street, W.; Hartrigg, Jedburgh.*
- Strathmore and Kinghorne**, Claude George, 14th E. of (cr. 1606). Sits as Ld. Bowes. Surname Bowes-Lyon. B. March 14th, 1855, s. 1904. Is L.L. of Forfarshire; J.P. and C.C. Herts.; m. '81, Cecilia Nina, da. late Rev. C. W. Cavendish-Bentinck. *Heir*, Lord Glamis, s. Scots Guards. C. *Glamis Castle, Forfarshire; Streamland Castle, Darlington; St. Paul's, Wilden Bury, Welwyn. Carlton. Strathpey (see Seafeld).*
- Stuart of Castle Stuart (see Moray).**
- Sudeley**, Charles Douglas Richard, 4th L. (cr. 1838). Surname Hanbury-Tracy. B. 1840, s. 1877. F.R.S.; P.C.; M.P. Montgomery Dist. '63-77; formerly in the R.N.; Lord-in-Waiting '80-85; Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms Feb. to July '86. *Heir*, Hon. W. C. F. Hanbury-Tracy, s. L.U. Ormeley Lodge, Ham Common, Surrey.
- Sudley (see Arran).**
- Sufield**, Charles, 5th L. (cr. 1786). Surname Harbord. B. 1830, s. 1853. P.C., G.C.V.O.; appointed a Lord-in-Waiting to the King 1901, which office he had held under the late Queen '68-72; Master of Buckhounds Feb. '86 to July '87; Lord of Bedchamber to Prince of Wales since '72; K.C.B. '76; Lieut.-Col. and Col. Norfolk Mil. Art. from '66 to '92 Lord-in-Waiting to the late Queen. *Heir*, Col. the Hon. C. Harbord, s. L.U. *Guntton Park, Norwich; 4, Manchester Square, W. Turf, White's, Marlborough.*
- Suffolk and Berkshire**, Henry Molyneux Paget, 19th E. of (cr. 1603, 1626). Surname Howard. B. 1877, s. 1898. Capt. 4th Batt. Gloucestershire Regt. A.D.C. to the Viceroy of India. *Heir*, the Hon. J. K. Estcourt, bro. *Charlton Park, Malmesbury.*
- Sutherland**, Cromartie, 4th D. of (cr. 1833). Surname Sutherland-Leveson-Gower. B. 1851, s. 1892. K.G. Cornet 2nd Life Guards '70; Lieut. '71, retired '75; late Col. commanding Sutherland Vol.; Col. Staffordshire Yeo. Cav.; M.P. Sutherland '74-86; L.L. Sutherlandshire since '92; Mayor of Longton '95-6. *Heir*, M. of Stafford, s. *Trentham Hall, Staffordshire; Lilleshall, Newport, Salop; Dunrobin Castle, Sutherland; House of Tongue, Sutherland; Stafford House, St. James's, S.W.*
- Swansea**, Ernest Ambrose, 2nd L. (cr. 1893). Surname Vivian. B. 1848, s. 1894. J.P. and D.L. Glamorganshire. *Heir*, Hon. Odo Richard Vivian, h.-bro. C. 27, *Belgrave Square, S.W. Brooks's, Athenæum.*
- \*Taaffe**, Henry, 12th V. (cr. 1628). Surname Taaffe. B. 1872, s. 1895. m. '97, Maria M. Fuchs. He is a Count in the Austrian peerage, as well as Viscount Taaffe, and Baron Ballymote, of Corren, co. Cavan, in Ireland. He is descended from the powerful nobleman of the same name who proceeded from Ireland, and made a great name in the Germanic Empire. His father was appointed Governor of Salzburg in '63, and in '67 became Austrian Minister of the Interior and Vice-President of the Cisleithan Ministry. At the latter end of '69 he served as **Minister President**. In '71 he accepted the office of Governor of the Tyrol and Vorarlberg. In '80 he was summoned to form a new Cabinet, and held office until '93. The late peer died in '95, and was succeeded by the present holder of the title, who holds a commission in the Kaiser Franz-Josef Regiment of Dragoons of the Reserve. *Heir*, Hon. Edward C. R. Taaffe, s. *Ellischau Castle, Silberberg, Bohemia.*
- Talbot de Malahide**, Richard Wogan, 5th L. (cr. 1831). Sits as Ld. Talbot de Malahide (1856). Surname Talbot. B. 1846, s. 1883. m. 1st. '73, Emily Harriet, d. of Sir James Bruce, and 2ndly, Isabel Charlotte, widow of John Gurney of Sprowston Hall. Formerly in the Army. *Heir*, Hon. J. B. Talbot, s. C. *Castle Malahide, Dublin. Army and Navy.*
- Tankerville**, George Montagu, 7th E. of (cr. 1714). Surname Bennet. B. 1852, s. 1890. Was in the R.N. from '67 to '69; lieut. Rifle Brigade '72-80, and for a time was A.D.C. to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland. *Heir*, Lord Ossulston, s. *Chillingham Castle, Belford, Northumberland; Thornington House, Mindrum, R.S.O., Northumberland.*
- \*Teignmouth**, Charles John, 3rd L. (cr. 1797). Surname Shore. B. 1840, s. 1885. I.P. Formerly in the Scots Guards. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. J. Shore, bro. C. 6, *Crick Road, Oxford.*
- Templemore**, Henry Spencer, 2nd L. (cr. 1831. Surname Chichester. B. 1821, s. 1837. Formerly in the Life Guards. *Heir*, Hon. A. H. Chichester, s. C. 11, *Upper Grosvenor Street. St. James's, Travellers.*
- Temple**, Algernon William Stephen, 5th E. (cr. 1749). Surname Temple-Gore-Langton. B. 1871, s. 1902. A Lieut. Coldstream Guards, late Lieut. 3rd Batt. Somerset L. I., was A.D.C. to Sir W. F. Haynes-Smith when the latter was Gov. of Cyprus. J.P. Somerset. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. Chandos Graham Temple-Gore-Langton, bro. *Newton Park, Bristol; Wotton, Aylesbury; Chandos House, Cavendish Square, W.*
- Templetown**, Henry Edward Montague Dorington Clotworthy, 4th V. (cr. 1806). Surname Upton. B. 1853, s. 1890; m. '83, Lady Evelyn Finch Hatton, d. of 10th Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham. Elected I.R.P. '94; formerly Lieut. 60th Rifles. *Heir*, Hon. Eric E. M. J. Upton, s. *Castile Upton, Templepatrick, Co. Antrim.*
- Tennyson**, Hallam, 2nd L. (cr. 1884). Surname Tennyson. B. 1852, s. 1892. Is s. of the first Lord Tennyson, who was Poet Laureate from '52 until his decease in '92; and his biography of his eminent sire (published '97) was emphatically one of the "books of the year." J.P. Hants. App., '99, Governor of S. Australia, and Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia 1902-4. Hon. D.C.L. Oxford 1904, G.C.M.G. *Heir*, Hon. Lionel Tennyson, s. *Aldworth, near Haslemere; Farringford, Freshwater, Isle of Wight. Athenæum.*
- Tenterden**, Charles Stuart Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1827). Surname Abbott. B. 1865, s. 1882. Formerly Lieut. 3rd Batt. York and Lancaster Regt.
- Teynham**, Henry John Philip Sidney, 18th L. (cr. 1616). Surname Roper-Curzon. B. 1867,

- s. 1892. *m.* '95, Mabel, 2nd *d.* of the late Col. H. Green Wilkinson, Scots Guards. *Heir*, Hon. C. J. H. Roper-Curzon, *s.* *Lynsted Lodge, Sittingbourne, Kent. Wellington.*
- Thring**, Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Thring. B. 1818. Parliamentary Counsel '69-86; K.C.B. '73. L. *Alderhurst, Englefield Green, Surrey*; 5, *Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. Athenæum.*
- Thurlow**, Thomas John, 5th L. (cr. 1792). Surname Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce. B. 1838, s. 1874. P.C.; formerly in dip. service; a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85 and Feb. to July '86; Paymaster-Gen. April to July '86. *Heir*, the Rev. the Hon. Charles Edward H.-T.-C.-Bruce, *s.* L. *Travellers'.*
- Tollemache**, Wilbraham Frederick, 2nd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Tollemache. B. 1832, s. 1890. M.P. W. Cheshire '72-85. *Heir*, B. L. J. Tollemache, *g.s.* C. 61, *Cadogan Gardens, S.W.*; *Helmingham Hall, Stowmarket; Peckforton, Tarporley, Cheshire. Carlton.*
- Torphichen**, James Walter, 12th L. (cr. 1564). Surname Sandilands. B. 1846, s. 1869. S.R.P. since '94. Formerly Capt. Rifle Brigade. *Heir*, Hon. J. A. D. Sandilands, Master of Torphichen, *s.* L. *Calder House, Mid-Calder, near Edinburgh. Naval and Military.*
- Torrington**, George Master, 9th V. (cr. 1721). Surname Byng. B. 1886, s. 1889. *Heir*, Hon. S. Byng, *un.* C. A minor. *Yotes Court, Maidstone.*
- Townshend**, John James Dudley Stuart, 5th M. (cr. 1786). Surname Townshend. B. 1866, s. 1899. D.L. Norfolk. *Heir*, Lt.-Col. Charles V. F. Townshend, C.B., D.S.O., *c.* *Tamworth Castle, Warwickshire; Balls Park, Herts.*
- Tredegar**, Godfrey Charles, 2nd L. (cr. 1850). Surname Morgan. B. 1830, s. 1875. M.P. Brecknockshire '58-75; served in the Crimea. App. L.L. Monmouthshire, '99. *Heir*, Hon. F. C. Morgan, M.P., *bro.* C. *Carlton.*
- Trevor**, Arthur William, 2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Hill-Trevor. B. 1852, s. 1894. Has been Maj. 1st Life Guards; retired '95. *Heir*, Hon. G. E. Hill-Trevor, *h.-bro.* C. *Carlton, White's.*
- \*Trimlestown**, Charles Aloysius Barnewall, 18th L. (cr. 1461). Surname Barnewall. B. 1861, s. his brother Christopher 1891. 3rd s. of the late Charles Barnewall, Esq., of Meadstown, Co. Meath, by his 2nd marriage with Letitia (*d.* '86), *d.* of Gerald Aylmer, Esq., of Lyons; established (93) his claim to the barony, which had been dormant since the death of the 16th Baron ('79); *m.* '89, Margaret Theresa, *d.* of Richard John Stephens, Esq., of Brisbane, Queensland. *Heir*, Hon. R. N. F. Barnewall, *s.*
- Truro**, John, 3rd Bp. of. (See re-founded 1877). Surname Gott. B. 1830, app. 1891. *E.* Winchester and Brasenose Coll., Oxon, where he graduated B.A., and Wells Theol. Coll., '53, and received D.D. in '73. Ordained '57, and became curate of St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth, afterwards holding the chaplaincy of St. Andrew, Great Yarmouth. Appointed perpetual curate of Bramley, Leeds, in '66, and vicar of Leeds in '73. Became Dean of Worcester in '86, and Bishop of Truro June 91. Is the author of "The Parish Priest of the Town" and "Ideals of a Parish." *Trentham, Par Station, Cornwall. Athenæum.*
- Tweeddale**, William Montagu, 10th M. of (cr. 1694). Sits as Ld. Tweeddale (1881). K.T. Surname Hay. B. 1826, s. 1878. M.P. Taunton '65-8, Haddington Dist. '78; formerly Bengal C.S.; Ld. High Comm. to Gen. Assem. Ch. of Scotland '90-92, '96, and '97. *Heir*, E. of Gifford, *s.* L.U. *Yester, Haddingtonshire, N.B.*; 6, *Hill Street, W. Brooks's, Travellers'.*
- Tweedmouth**, Edward, 2nd L. (cr. 1881). Surname Marjoribanks. B. 1849, s. 1894. P.C.; *E.* Harrow and Christ Ch., Oxon.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '74; Contr. H.M. Household '86; 2nd Liberal Whip '86-92; Parliamentary Sec. to the Treasury and Chief Liberal Whip Aug. '92 to March '94, when he succeeded to the peerage; Lord Privy Seal March '94, and Chancellor of the Duchy also from May '94 to June '95; Ald. L.C.C. since '95; J.P. and D.L. Berwickshire and Inverness-shire; M.P. Berwickshire '80-94. M.V.O. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. Dudley Churchill Marjoribanks, D.S.O., *s.* L. *Guisachan, Beaulieu, N.B.*; *Hutton Castle, Berwick-on-Tweed; Brook House, Park Lane. Brooks's.*
- Tyrone** (see Waterford).
- \*Valentia**, Arthur, 11th V. (cr. 1622). Surname Annesley. B. 1843, s. 1863. I.P.; formerly in the Army; Vice-Chm. C.C. Oxon.; M.P. Oxford City since April '95; Comptroller of the Household since '98. *Heir*, Hon. A. Annesley, *s.* C. *Bletchington Park, Oxford*; 49, *Cadogan Square, S.W. Carlton, White's, Turf.*
- Vane** (see Londonderry).
- Vaux of Harrowden**, Hubert George Charles, 7th L. (cr. 1523). Surname Mostyn. B. 1860, s. 1883. In diplomatic service; retired '99. This barony was called out of abeyance in '38. Three daughters, co-heiresses. L. *Harrowden Hall, Wellingborough. Brooks's and Travellers'.*
- Ventry**, Dayrolles Blakeney, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Eveleigh-de-Moleyns. B. 1828, s. 1868. I.R.P. (elected '71). *Heir*, Hon. F. Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, *s.* C. *Carlton.*
- Vernon**, George Francis Augustus, 8th L. (cr. 1762). Surname Venables-Vernon. B. 1888, s. 1898. A minor. *Heir*, the Hon. F. W. L. Venables-Vernon, *bro.* *Sudbury Hall, Derby; Poynton Towers, Stockport.*
- Verulam**, James Walter, 3rd E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Grimston. B. 1852, s. 1895. Served in 1st Life Gds. 1870-78; Hon. Maj. Herts. Yeo, Cav. M.P. St. Albans Div. Herts. '85-92. Is a Baron of Scotland, a Viscount and a Baron of Ireland, and a Baron of Great Britain, besides being a Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom. Is also a Baronet. *Heir*, Visct. Grimston, *s.* C. *Gorhambury, St. Albans. Carlton, Bachelors'.*
- Vivian**, George Crespiigny Brabazon, 4th L. (cr. 1841). Surname Vivian. B. 1878, s. 1893. Late Lieut. 17th Lancers. *m.* Aug. 1st, 1903, Barbara, *d.* of the late W. Atmar Fanning and Mrs. McCalmont. His lordship's father was British Minister at Brussels '84-92; Ambassador at Rome '92 till his death in Nov. '93. *Heir*, A. H. Vivian, *c.* *Glynn, Bodmin, Cornwall*; 11, *North Audley St., W.*
- \*Wakefield**, George Rodney, 2nd Bp. of. (See founded 1888.) Surname Eden. B. 1853. *E.* Richmond (Yorks) and Pembroke Coll., Camb., B.A. (2nd-class classical tripos) '76; M.A. '79, D.D. 91, Hon. Fellow of Pembroke Coll., 1903. *m.* '89, Constance M., *d.* of Canon Ellison. Dr. Eden was ordained '78;



- assistant master at Aysgarth School, Wensleydale, '78-9; was for some time domestic chaplain to the late Bishop Lightfoot, who gave him his first and, in fact, only living-'83-90. In '90 he was appointed Bishop Suffragan for the diocese of Canterbury, with the title of Bishop of Dover, and held this position until he was called to succeed Dr. Walsham How at Wakefield in '97. *Bishopgarth, Wakefield. Athenæum.*
- Waldegrave**, William Frederick, 9th E. (cr. 1729). Surname Waldegrave. B. 1851; s. 1859. A Lord-in-Waiting '86-92, '95-6; has been Capt. of the Yeo. of the Guard since '96, and was app. Hon. Commissioner in Lunacy '99; P.C. *Heir*, Visct. Chewton, s. C. *Chewton Priory, Bath; 20, Bryanston Square. Carlton, Constitutional.*
- Wales**, H.R.H. George Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of. (See special biography.)
- \*Wallscourt**, Erroll Augustus Joseph Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Blake. B. 1841, s. 1849. I.P.; formerly Capt. Coldstream Guards. *Heir*, Hon. C. W. J. H. Blake, s. *Travellers'.*
- Walsingham**, Thomas, 6th L. (cr. 1780). Surname de Grey. B. 1843, s. 1870; m. '77, Augusta S. Elizabeth, d. of the late Wm. Locke, Esq. M.A.; LL.D.; F.R.S.; F.L.S.; F.Z.S.; F.E.S. (Pres. 1889-90); Mem. Soc. Ent. de France; Ent. Ver. zu Berlin; Nederl. Ent. Ver.; Soc. Ent. de Russie; Am. Ent. Soc. Phil.; Lin. Soc. N.S.W., etc., etc.; High Steward Camb. Univ. and King's Lynn; a Trustee Brit. Museum, the Hunterian Museum, and the Lawes Agricultural Trust; M.P. W. Norfolk '65-71; D.L.; J.P. Norfolk; Chm. Norfolk Quarter Sessions; Lord-in-Waiting. '74-5. *Heir*, Hon. J. A. de Grey, half-bro. C. Merton Hall, Thetford, Norfolk; Eaton House, 66a, Eaton Square, S.W. Carlton, Isthmian.
- Wandsworth**, Sydney James, 1st B. (cr. 1895). A Viscount also of the Kingdom of Portugal. Surname Stern; e. s. late Visct. de Stern, London, and Sophia, d. late A. A. Goldsmid, Esq., Cavendish Square, and niece late Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Bart. The late Viscount de Stern established in London the firm of Stern, Bros., of which he remained the head until his death; he was created a Viscount, and his brother Herman a Baron, of the Kingdom of Portugal, both for two lives. Lord Wandsworth was born in London; E. at Magdalene Coll., Camb.; J.P. for Surrey and London; Hon. Col. 4th Vol. Batt. E. Surrey Regt.; M.P. Stowmarket Div. of Suffolk '91-5. L. 10, *Great Stanhope Street, W. Marlborough, Bachelors', St. James's, Reform.*
- Warwick**, Francis Richard Charles Guy, 5th E. of (cr. 1759), is also E. Brooke (cr. 1746). Surname Greville. B. 1863, s. 1893. M.P. Somerset 78-85; Colchester '88-92; Mayor of Warwick since '94; L.L., and Custos Rotulorum Essex; app. Dep. Grand Master of Freemasons '98; Major Warwicks. Imp. Yeo. *Heir*, Lord Brooke, s. C. *Warwick Castle; Eastern Lodge, Dunmow.*
- Waterford**, Henry De La Poer, 6th M. of (cr. 1789). Sits as Ld. Tyrone (1786). Surname Beresford. B. 1875, s. 1895. K.P. Lieut. Royal Horse Guards; late 3rd and 4th Batt. Worcestershire Regt.; D.L. Northumb.-lond. m. '97, Lady Beatrix Frances Fitzmaurice, y.d. of the M. of Lansdowne. *Heir*, Earl of Tyrone, s. C. *Carlton, White's, Turf, Kildare St.*
- \*Waterpark**, Henry Anson, 4th L. (cr. 1792). Surname Cavendish. B. 1839, s. 1863. I.P. In Foreign Office '60-63. *Heir*, Hon. Charles F. Cavendish, R.N., s. L.U. *Doveridge, Derby.*
- Welby**, Reginald Earle, 1st L. (cr. 1894). Surname Welby. B. 1832. s. of the late Rev. John Earle Welby; app. Assist. Fin. Sec. to the Treasury '80; auditor of the Civil List '81; Per. Sec. of the Treas. '85-94; G.C.B. '92; Comr. Patriotic Fund; Comr. of the Exhibition of '51; Chm. of the Roy. Commn. on Military and Civil Exp. of India, and late Chm. L.C.C. 11, *Stratton Stree, London, W.*
- Wellington**, Arthur Charles, 4th D. of (cr. 1814). Surname Wellesley. B. 1849, s. 1900. K.G., G.C.V.O. A Col. formerly commanding 1st Battn. Gren. Guards. The first Duke was the famous General and Field Marshal of Peninsular and Waterloo renown. *Heir*, The Marquis Douro, s. *Stratfield Saye; Apsley House, Piccadilly, W.*
- Wemyss and March**, Francis Richard, 9th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Wemyss (1821). Surname Charteris. B. 1818, s. 1883. M.P. E. Gloucestershire '41-6, Haddingtonshire '47-83; a Lord of Treas. '53-5; late Hon. Col. London Scottish R.V.; app. A.D.C. to the King 1901; is capt. of the Royal Company of Archers (the King's Body Guard for Scotland). *Heir*, Lord Elcho, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Wenlock**, Beilby, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Lawley. B. 1849, s. 1880. P.C., K.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I.; M.P. Chester April to July '80; Chm. E. R. Yorks C.C.; Gov. of Madras '91-'96; received ('96) the Hon. Freedom of York. In 1900 was appointed Chief of the Duke of Cornwall and York's Staff for the visit to Australia, and app. Lord of the Bedchamber upon H.R.H. being created Prince of Wales. Lieut.-Col. com. E. Riding Yorks. Imp. Yeo.; Hon. Col. 2nd E. Yorks. Art. Vol.; J.P. N. and E. Ridings of Yorkshire. *Heir*, Hon. R. T. Lawley, bro. L.U. *Escrib Park, York; 26, Portland Place, W. Brooks's.*
- Westbury**, Richard Luttrell Pilkington, 3rd L. (cr. 1861). Surname Bethell. B. 1852, s. 1875. Formerly in the Army. First peer was Lord Chancellor. *Heir*, Hon. R. Bethell, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Westmeath**, Anthony Francis, 11th E. of (cr. 1621). Surname Nugent. B. 1870, s. 1883. I.R.P.; P.C. (Ireland); Member of Senate of Royal Univ. of Ireland; D.L., J.P. Co. Galway; B.A. Oxon '95; Hon. Attaché Washington Embassy '95-7; assist. priv. sec. to Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain; Col. Sec. '98-1901; Sec. to Royal Commission app. to investigate French Treaty Rights in Newfoundland '98. *Heir*, Hon. W. A. Nugent, Capt. 15th Hussars, bro. *Pallas, Loughrea, Co. Galway. Carlton, Wellington, Kildare Street.*
- Westminster**, Hugh Richard Arthur, 2nd D. of (cr. 1874). Surname Grosvenor. B. 1879, s. 1899. His Grace succeeded to the title shortly after he had started for S. Africa to take part in the war, and was, after his arrival there, appointed A.D.C. to Lord Roberts; late 2nd Lieut. Roy. Horse Guards; m. 1901, Miss Sheelagh Cornwallis West. *Heir*, Edward George Hugh, Earl Grosvenor, s. *Eaton Hall, Chester; 33, Upper Grosvenor Street, W.*

- Westmorland**, Anthony Mildmay Julian, 13th E. of (cr. 1624). Surname Fane. B. 1859, s. 1891. Major 3rd Northamptonshire Regt. *Heir*, Lord Burghersh, s. C.
- Wharnccliffe**, Francis John, 2nd E. of (cr. Baron 1826, Earl and Visct. 1876). Surname Montagu-Stuart-Wortley. B. 1856, s. 1899. A retired Commander in the Roy. Navy, which service he entered in '69; D.L., J.P. Yorks, W.R. *Heir*, Visct. Carlton, s. *Wortley Hall, Sheffield*. Carlton, *Naval and Military*.
- \***Wicklow**, Ralph Francis, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Howard. B. 1877, s. 1891. m. 1902, Gladys, 2nd d. Duke and Duchess of Abercorn; Capt. 2nd Life Guards. I.P. *Heir*, Lord Clannmore, s. *Shelton Abbey, Arklow, Ireland*.
- Wigan** (see Crawford).
- Willoughby de Broke**, Richard Greville, 10th L. (cr. 1492). Surname Verney. B. 1869, s. 1902. J.P., D.L. Warwickshire; M.P. Warwickshire (Rugby Div. '95-1900.) *Heir*, Hon. J. H. P. Verney, s. C. *Kinleton House, Warwick, Carlton*.
- Wilton**, Arthur George, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Egerton. B. 1863, s. 1898. Unsuccessfully contested the Gorton Div. of S.E. Lancs. '86. *Heir*, Visct. Grey de Wilton, s. *Heaton Park, near Manchester*. Carlton, *White's*.
- Wimborne**, Ivor Bertie, 1st L. (cr. 1880). Surname Guest. B. 1835. Mayor of Poole '96-7. *Heir*, Hon. Ivor C. Guest, M.P., s. C. 22, *Arlington Street, S.W. Carlton*.
- Winchester**, Herbert Edward, 87th Bp. of. (See founded 636.) Surname Ryle. S. of Rt. Rev. J. C. Ryle, Bp. of Liverpool (d. 1900). B. 1856, m. '83 daughter of Major-General Adams, 86th Royal Irish Rifles; E. Eton, Newcastle Scholar; Cambridge, Scholar of King's; B.A. '79, M.A. '82, D.D. '96; formerly Principal of St. David's Coll., Lampeter, '86-8; Hulsean Prof. Divin. Camb. '87-1901; Pres. Queen's Coll. Camb. '96-1901; Chaplain in ordinary to Queen Victoria '98-1901; Hon. Canon of Ripon '95-1901; Bp. of Exeter 1901-3; Bp. of Winchester and Prelate of the Most Noble Order of the Garter from 1903. *Farrham Castle, Surrey; Lollards' Tower, Lambeth, S.E.*
- Winchester**, Henry William Montagu, 16th M. of (cr. 1551). Surname Paulet. B. 1862, s. 1899. m. 1892, Charlotte Josephine, widow of Samuel Garnett, of Arch Hall, co. Meath. Capt. Hants Carbiniers I.Y. Is premier Marquis of England. His brother, the late Marquis, a major in the Coldstream Guards, was killed in action at Magersfontein, South Africa. L.L. Hants; J.P. and D.L. co. of Southampton. *Heir-pres.*, Capt. Charles Standish Paulet, c. *Amport St. Mary's, Andover, Hampshire*.
- Winchelsea and Nottingham**, Henry Stormont, 13th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Finch-Hatton. B. 1852, s. 1898. *Heir*, Visct. Maidstone, s. C. *White's, Carlton*.
- Windsor**, Robert George, 14th L. (cr. 1529). Surname Windsor-Clive. B. 1857, s. 1869. P.C.; L.L. Glamorganshire; D.L. Salop; Paymaster-General '91-2. Mayor of Cardiff '95; app. First Commr. of Works in Mr. Balfour's administration 1902. *Heir*, Hon. O. Windsor-Clive, s. C. *Hewell Grange, Redditch; St. Fagan's Castle, Cardiff; 54, Mount Street, W. Carlton*.
- \***Winton**, Edward, 5th E. of (cr. 1766). Surname Turnour. B. 1837, s. 1879. I.P.; D.L. Sussex. *Heir*, Visct. Turnour, M.P., s. Carlton.
- Winton** (see Eglintoun).
- Wolseley**, Garnet Joseph, 1st V. (cr. 1885) Surname Wolseley. B. 1833 at Golden Bridge House, Co. Dublin, and is s. of late Major G. J. Wolseley. K.P. Entered the Army in '50. As ensign he served with the 80th Regt. in the latter part of the second Burmese war. He was dangerously wounded at the head of a storming party in the last and most critical action of the war. As lieutenant he served in the Crimea from Dec. '54 with the 90th Light Infantry, and as assistant engineer, and was twice wounded. Attaining a captain's rank, he served in India with the 90th, and on the staff in the campaigns of '57-9, and received a brevet majority. As lieutenant-col. he served in the China war of '60; and as colonel in Canada from '62-70, in which last year he commanded the Red River Expedition. As major-general he commanded the troops in the Ashantee War in '73-4; and as lieutenant-general he held the command of the troops in the South African War in '79. Commanded the army in the Egyptian War of '82, and was raised to the peerage after the victory of Tel-el-Kebir. He also commanded in the Soudan campaigns of '84-5, and was made a Viscount and K.P. Lord Wolseley received £25,000 for his services in Ashantee, and £20,000 for his Egyptian campaign. He has held many staff appointments, and has been High Commissioner to Natal and to Cyprus. Appointed Adjutant-General '82. Published his "Story of a Soldier's Life," 1903; of his "Soldier's Pocket-book" several editions have appeared. Appointed ('88) Ranger of Greenwich Park. In Oct. '90 he took up new duties as Commander-in-Chief of the army in Ireland, and in Nov. '95 was made Commander-in-Chief in place of the Duke of Cambridge, which position he resigned in Nov. 1900 in favour of Lord Roberts. App. Field Marshal '94, in which year he also published a fine biography of the Duke of Marlborough. Was one of the Ambassadors appointed to announce the death of her late Majesty and King Edward's accession to the throne. In June 1902 was appointed one of the members of the new Order of Merit. *Heiress* (to the Viscounty by special remainder), Hon. Frances G. Wolseley, d. *Farm House, Glynde, Sussex. United Service, Athenæum*.
- Wolverton**, Frederic, 4th L. (cr. 1869). Surname Glyn. B. 1864, s. 1888. Partner in banking house of Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; J.P. Dorset; app. a Lord-in-Waiting '92, resigned '93; Memb. L.C.C. since '93; Hon. Sec. of the League of Mercy. Acted as Press Censor in the S. African campaign; app. Vice-Chamberlain of the Household 1902, and represents the Board of Trade in the House of Peers. *Heir*, Hon. George E. D. Carr-Glyn, s. *Brooks's*.
- Worcester**, Huyshe Wolcott, 105th Bp. of. (See founded 679). Surname Yeatman-Biggs. Appointed 1904. B. 1845, s. of Mr. H. F. Yeatman, J.P., of Stockton House, Wilts. E. at Winchester, and Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; Curate of St. Edmund's, Salisbury; Vicar of Netherbury, Wilts, '77; and of St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, '79; Suffragan Bishop of Southwark '91; appointed to the see



of Worcester 1904. *m.* Lady Barbara, *d.* 4th E. of Dartmouth.

Worlingham (see Gosford).

**Wrottesley**, Arthur, 3rd L. (cr. 1838). Surname Wrottesley. B. 1824, s. 1867. B.A. Oxford, 1846. A Lord-in-Waiting '69-74, '80-85; L.L. Staffordshire, resigned '87. *Heir*, Hon. Victor Alexander Wrottesley, s. L. 8, *Herbert Crescent, Sloane Square, Brooks's, Travellers'*.

**Wynford**, Philip George, 6th L. (cr. 1829). Surname Best. B. 1871, s. 1904. Capt. R.H.A. C. *Heir*, Hon. Samuel J. Best, *bro.* Charlton House, Ludwell, Salisbury.

**Yarborough**, Charles Alfred Worsley, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Anderson-Pelham. B. 1859, s. 1875. *m.* '86, Hon. Marcia Amelia Mary Lane-Fox (Baroness Fauconberg and Conyers in her own right—see Conyers and Fauconberg). P.C.; Vice-Adm. Co. Lincoln; Capt. Corps of Gent.-at-Arms '90-92. *Heir*, Lord Worsley, s. C. Carlton, Brocklesby Park Lines.

**York, Duke of.** See WALES.

**York, William Dalrymple**, 88th Archbp. of. Surname MacLagan. B. 1826. Primate of England, and Metropolitan, and member of the Privy Council. Prelate of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. (The see dates from 625, and has an income of £10,000.) His Grace is the s. of Dr. David MacLagan, who served with distinction in the Peninsular War. *E.* Peterhouse, Camb.; graduated B.A., Junior Opt. '56; M.A. '60; D.D., *jure dig.*, '78; Hon. Fellow of Peterhouse '89. Ordained deacon '56, and priest '57. Consecrated Lord Bishop of Lichfield '78. Held curacies at St. Saviour, Paddington, '56-8, and St. Stephen, Marylebone, '58-60; curate in charge of Enfield '65-9; rector of Newington '69-75; vicar of Kensington '75-8; Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral '78; Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen. In '70 his lordship edited "The Church and the Age," and is the author of "Pastoral Letters and Synodal Charges"; "Parochial Papers"; "The Church and the People; an Inquiry into the Neglect of Public Worship" ('82), etc. He was appointed to succeed the late Dr. Magee as Archbishop of York in May, and was enthroned on Sept. 15th, '91. He gave up £500 of his endowments for six years (March '93) to assist the poorer clergy in his diocese. His lordship's hospitable invitation to 150 Nonconformist ministers to visit him at Lichfield Palace on Michaelmas Day '90 occasioned much interest. In Aug. '95 similar hospitality was shown by the Archbishop to the Nonconformist ministers resident in the diocese of York. Visited Russia in '97. *Bishopthorpe, York. Athenæum.*

**Zetland**, Lawrence, 1st M. of (cr. 1892). Surname Dundas. B. 1844, s. as E. 1873. K.T.; P.C.; M.P. Richmond '72-3; a Lord-in-Waiting '80; formerly in Royal Horse Guards; Viceroy of Ireland Aug. '89 to Aug. '92; Mayor of Richmond (Yorks) '95-6. *Heir*, E. of Ronaldshay, s. C. Turf.

**Zouche of Haryngworth**, Robert Nathaniel Cecil George, 15th L. (cr. 1308). Surname Curzon. B. 1851, s. 1873. Capt. 2nd Vol. Batt. Roy. Sussex Regt. A lieutenant in Imp. Yeo. during the campaign in S. Africa 1900-1. This barony was for many years in abeyance prior to 1829. *Heiress-presumptive*, Hon. Darea Curzon, sis. C. Parham, Pulborough, Sussex. Carlton.

### III. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

I. ALPHABETICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL LIST OF MEMBERS.

II. ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CONSTITUENCIES, with Registered Electors and Pollings, 1900-1904.

III. POLITICAL PARTIES 1868 TO 1904.

With certain exceptions any male of full age may be elected to represent a constituency in the House of Commons. English and Scotch peers are entirely disqualified, but Irish peers (with the exception of the 23 Representative Peers) may be returned for any constituency in Great Britain. All English, Scotch, and Irish judges; clergymen of the Established Church of either of the two kingdoms; Roman Catholic priests; the holders of various offices specially excluded by statute (including revenue officers); persons who have been convicted of certain offences; aliens (unless a certificate of naturalisation has been granted to them by the Secretary of State, and they have taken the oath of allegiance); imbeciles; Government contractors (except contractors for Government loans); and sheriffs and returning officers within the constituencies for which they act,—all these are disqualified. No candidate requires any property qualification, and no member receives any payment or allowance whatsoever from the country for his service in the House or on any committee thereof.

The Speaker is the first to take the oath and subscribe the roll in a new House of Commons, and is followed by the other members, who come to the table without any ceremony, and are presented to him by the clerk. Members returned after a general election are introduced by two other members. The form of oath taken is as follows: "I, ———, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King Edward, his heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God." Quakers, Moravians, Separatists, and others are permitted to make an affirmation to the same effect as the oath; and by 51 & 52 Vict., ch. 46, every person upon objecting to being sworn, and stating, as the ground of such objection, either that he has no religious belief, or that the taking of an oath is contrary to his religious belief, shall be permitted to make an affirmation instead of taking an oath in all places and for all purposes where an oath is and shall be required by law.

Succession to a peerage of England, or of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, disables the person so succeeding from being elected to, or from sitting or voting in, the Commons. A seat in the House is vacated by death, or on acceptance of any office of profit under the Crown; and there are also certain disabilities attached to bankruptcy. All the principal members of the Government, on accepting office, vacate their seats, and are eligible for re-election; but the vacating rule does not apply to such officers as Secretary to the Treasury or other similar appointments which are not held direct from the Crown. A change from one office held direct from the Crown to another does not involve going again to the constituency.

No member of the House of Commons can, as a matter of fact, resign his seat, but this end is attained by his acceptance of the "Childern Hundreds." No office having emolument

attached can be conferred on a member of the House of Commons without his vacating his seat; and therefore by obtaining "the stewardship of His Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds, the stewardship of the Manor of Poynings, of East Hendred and Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster," a member may rid himself of his duties.

When a seat becomes vacant during a session, a new writ is moved for at the commencement of an ordinary sitting, generally by one of the whips of the party to which the late member belonged. Provision is also made for the issue of writs during the recess without the intervention of the House, it being enacted that the Speaker may, on the production of a certificate signed by two members that a member has died, or accepted an office held direct from the Crown, or has been called to the House of Lords, or that the seat has become vacant by the bankruptcy of a member, order a writ to be issued for a fresh election to fill the vacancy thus caused. But a writ may not be issued during the recess on the acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds or of the like offices. The Lunacy (Vacating of Seats) Act, 1886, provides a procedure by which the seat of any member who may have been received into a lunatic asylum shall be declared vacant.

The Act of Union with Ireland increased the number of members of the House of Commons to 658, and though it stood nominally at this figure until the end of the Parliament of '80-85, the disfranchisement of 4 constituencies returning 6 members, and the suspension of 12 writs in 7 cities and boroughs, had reduced the total of members to 640. The **Redistribution Act** did not alter the apportionment of members to Ireland or Wales, but increased the number returnable by Scotland from 60 to 72, and these 12 new seats being added to the nominal number of the House brought it up to 670.

### **Parliamentary Registration.**

The right to vote in the election of a member of Parliament is confined to those adult males whose names appear on the register of voters in force for some county or borough. No man can be registered who has within the twelve months preceding July 15th received parochial assistance other than medical relief, or who is an alien, unless naturalised.

In counties the qualifications are as follow: Freehold of inheritance or by purchase of the clear annual value of 40s. and upwards. Freehold for life must be of the clear annual value of £5, unless the same comes by descent, marriage, devise, or promotion to any benefits or office, in all which cases 40s. clear annual value is sufficient. **Freeholders** by purchase are required to be six months in possession previous to July 15th; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. **Copyhold** of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards. **Copyholders** are subject to the same terms of possession as freeholders. **Leasehold**, if created originally for a term of not less than sixty years, of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards; if for a term of more than twenty, but less than sixty years, the clear annual value must be £30. **Leaseholders** by purchase are required to be twelve months in possession previous to July 15th; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. Persons qualified in respect of any of the foregoing

qualifications must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of July.

**Counties and Boroughs:** **Occupation** as owner or tenant of any land or tenement of a clear yearly value of not less than £10. **Occupation as owner or tenant** of any dwelling-house. The term "dwelling-house" includes part of a house in which the landlord or superior tenant does not reside. When he does reside, his under-tenants are held to be lodgers. **Occupation** by virtue of any office, service or employment, of any dwelling-house which is not inhabited by a person under whom such office, service or employment is held. In the above three classes of occupiers the occupation need not be of the same premises, but may be of different premises, occupied in immediate and unbroken succession in the same constituency. **Occupation as lodger** of any lodgings of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of £10. Successive occupation is also allowed in the case of lodgings, but it must be from one part to another part of the same house. In all cases of occupation, whether as owner or tenant, servant or lodger, twelve months' occupation is required up to the 15th day of July in any year. Occupiers need not send in claims unless they find that their names are omitted from the list published by the overseers on the 1st of August, or that in the entry on such list there be a misdescription of some essential particular or particulars, and in case of such omission or misdescription they must send in their names to the overseers on or before the 20th of August. **Lodgers** must claim every year, and when claiming for the first time must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of August. The revised register comes into operation on the 1st of January in each year.

Any person whose name appears on a list of electors may object to the name of any other person appearing therein. Written notice of such objection must be given both to the overseers and to the person objected to. On a given date the overseers publish a list of the names of all persons who have sent in claims or have been objected to. Copies of all the lists that have been published are then forwarded by the overseers to the clerk of the peace of the county, or (in the case of municipal boroughs) to the town clerk. He prepares an abstract of such lists of claims and objections, and transmits it to the revising barrister for his district. **Revising barristers** are appointed every year, for London and Middlesex by the Lord Chief Justice, and for other places by the senior judge of assize. The barrister so appointed makes a circuit and holds open court for the revision of the list in each borough and at or near every polling place in the county. The clerk of the peace, or town clerk, and the overseers, must attend. The revising barrister has power to examine witnesses on oath, to hear claims and objections, and to insert or omit names as he finds just. An appeal lies from his decision to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, but no further appeal is possible without its express sanction. The list of voters as settled and signed by the revising barrister is sent, in the case of a county to the clerk of the peace, who must have it printed in a book and delivered to the sheriff; in the case of a borough to the town clerk, who must have it printed in a book and delivered to the returning officer.



The clerk of the peace or town clerk must keep printed copies of the register for sale at a fixed price. The register is conclusive evidence that the persons therein named have the qualifications annexed to their respective names. (For further information on the subject see "Rogers on Registration.") In the case of any person not having his name on any list of voters, or in case of his receiving a notice of objection, he should apply to the **registration agent** for his district of the political party to which he belongs. Such agents are appointed and paid by the various party organisations in most constituencies, and make it their business to know the intricacies of the law on the subject.

### ***Election of a Member of Parliament.***

Under the provisions of the Ballot Act, the returning officer is required, in the case of a county election within two days after the day on which he receives the writ, and in the case of a borough election on the day on which he receives the writ or the following day, to give notice of election. The day of nomination is to be fixed as follows: in the case of an election for a county or district borough, not later than the ninth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than three clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination; and in the case of an election for any borough other than a district borough, not later than the fourth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than two clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination.

The candidate is nominated in writing, subscribed by two registered electors as proposer and seconder, and by eight other electors, who must also be registered in the same constituency. If at the expiration of one hour after the time appointed for the election not more candidates stand nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up, the returning officer is to forthwith declare the candidate nominated to be elected; but if at the end of one hour more candidates stand nominated than there are seats to be filled up, the returning officer is to adjourn the election and take a poll.

The poll is to take place on such day as the returning officer may appoint, not being, in the case of an election for a county or district borough, less than two or more than six clear days, and not being, in the case of an election for a borough other than a district borough, more than three clear days after the day fixed for the nomination. Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and any day set apart for a public fast or thanksgiving, are not counted. There is a special allowance of time in the case of the constituency of Orkney and Shetland.

Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates at an election for a county or borough, and the addition of a vote would entitle any of such candidates to be declared elected, the returning officer, if a registered elector of such county or borough, may give such additional vote, but shall not in any other case be entitled to vote at an election for which he is returning officer. But the returning officer may, if qualified, decline to give the casting vote; and if he be not qualified, or if he decline to act, the names of the two candidates are

endorsed on the writ and a double return made. Neither candidate returned may vote until the right to the seat has been determined.

A petition may be presented by a person qualified to vote, a person claiming to have the right to be returned, and by a person alleging himself to have been the candidate; the petition may be presented on various grounds, and it may allege bribery and corruption. Thus, where there has been an equality of votes, and the casting vote has been given by the returning officer, or where a double return has been made, the seat may be claimed on petition. The voting papers would then be scrutinised by the Court, and some deductions would probably be made on the ground of spoiled papers, disqualification of the voter, etc., which would reduce one party's number more than it would the figure of the other. All election petitions are tried by two judges, who determine and report to the Speaker whether the member petitioned against, or what other person, if any, was duly elected, or whether the election was void; and when corrupt practices have been alleged, the judges report also whether any such practices have been committed, and, if so, whether it was with the knowledge or consent of any candidate, and the nature thereof; the names of the persons proved to have been guilty of such corrupt practices; and whether during the election there was an extensive prevalence of corrupt practices. When such a report as the latter is made to the House, it is usual to appoint a **Royal Commission**, on whose report, if it disclose a serious state of things, the writs for a fresh election may be suspended, so that the constituency remains temporarily unrepresented.

Any member returned for two or more places in any part of the United Kingdom is to make his selection for which of the places he will serve within one week after it shall appear that there is no question upon the return for that place.

### ***Parliamentary Procedure.***

The most striking feature in the procedure of the **House of Commons** is the great power vested in the **Speaker**. The Speaker must abstain from debating, unless in committee of the whole House; and even there he rarely takes advantage of his right. The member of the House who is elected to the office of Speaker usually acts quite independently of party considerations. He never votes, save when the numbers happen to be equal, in which case he gives the casting vote. The chief duty of the Speaker undoubtedly is the preservation of order, with respect to which the rules of the House of Commons are very stringent. The Speaker may hold office until a dissolution. Should the office become vacant during a session, the new Speaker then elected is presented for the royal approbation, but does not claim the privileges of the House. He has a residence in the Palace of Westminster, and receives a salary of £5,000 per annum; he ranks as first Commoner, and is usually awarded upon retirement a pension of £4,000 and a peerage. There was no contested election for Speaker from 1839 to '95. The following have been Speakers since the meeting of the first reformed Parliament: Sir C. Manners-Sutton (first elected '17), '33-5; Mr. J. Abercromby, '35-9; Mr. C. Shaw-Lefevre

(the late Viscount Eversley), '39-57; Mr. J. E. Denison (afterwards Viscount Ossington, and since deceased), '57-72; Sir H. Brand (the late Viscount Hampden), '72-84; Mr. A. W. Peel, now Viscount Peel, '84-95; Mr. W. C. Gully since April '95.

#### Chairman of Committee.

The **Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means** is a member of the House of Commons who is elected when the House goes into Committee of Ways and Means, or Supply, for the first time in a new parliament, and holds office until the dissolution of that parliament. He is nominated by the Government, but is regarded as an officer of the House. The salary of the office is £2500 a year. The Chairman of Ways and Means usually presides when the House is in committee, whether on financial business or on a bill, but he may request one of several temporary or deputy chairmen nominated by the Speaker at the commencement of each session to act for him. His place is not in the chair of the Speaker, but at the table where the Clerk, who retires with the Speaker, has sat. When the House is informed of the unavoidable absence of the Speaker, the Chairman of Ways and Means performs his duties, and exercises his authority in relation to all proceedings of the House as Deputy Speaker until the next meeting of the House, and so on from day to day on the like information being given to the House. He may also take the chair as **Deputy Speaker**, when requested to do so by the Speaker, without any formal communication to the House. The recent holders of the office include the late Mr. Raikes, '74-80; Sir Lyon (afterwards Lord) Playfair, '80-83; Sir A. Otway, '83-5; Mr. Leonard Courtney, '85-92; Mr. Mellor, '93-5; and Mr. James William Lowther, the present chairman, who was elected in '95.

#### The Serjeant-at-Arms.

The **Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons** carries the mace when the Speaker enters and leaves the House, places it on the table when the Speaker takes the chair, and under the table when the House goes into committee. He, by the messengers, notifies committees when the House is going to prayers. He or his deputy sits within the House, near to the door, and executes any directions of the Speaker for the maintenance of order, even should they extend to the removal of a member who has been ordered to withdraw and has refused to obey the ruling of the chair. Certain of the galleries, corridors, etc., are under his charge. Mr. H. D. Erskine, C.V.O., is the present Serjeant-at-Arms.

#### The House in Committee.

The business of both Houses of Parliament, but more especially of the House of Commons, is transacted very largely "in committee." When the whole House is in committee the Speaker vacates the chair, the Mace is placed under the table, and the Chairman of Ways and Means or another member of the House presides. Proceedings relating to the expenditure of public money take place in Committee of Supply, while in Committee of Ways and Means resolutions having reference to the funds by which such expenditure is to be sustained, are passed. There are also grand

committees, **Select Committees** chosen for specific purposes, and committees for the consideration of private bills.

#### Committee of Supply.

The sums necessary to defray the charge for the Army, Navy, Civil Services, Customs, Post Office, etc., are voted annually by the House of Commons in Committee of Supply. The sums required are granted for the financial year ending on March 31st; and although a vote or votes on account are sometimes granted during the session for a part of the year, the whole sum voted during the session or in a case like that of '95 in the two consecutive sessions, for any service is for the full period of twelve months. The Estimates, framed by the respective departments and approved by the Treasury, are laid upon the table soon after the commencement of each session, and any items which may be subsequently found insufficient, or any unforeseen charges, are provided by the **Supplementary Estimates**. Votes of credit for military and naval expenditure of an urgent character are also voted in Committee of Supply. On the resolution embodying the vote for the number of men for the army is founded the **Army (Annual) Bill**, which provides, during twelve months and no more, for the discipline and regulation of that force. The system of granting supplies for only twelve months involves a meeting of Parliament every year, and provides at once a safeguard against the permanence of the military establishment and a means of continuing it periodically in such strength as the House itself may deem to be necessary. A new rule for discussions in Committee of Supply was adopted in the Session of '96, and was again adopted in '97 and '98. Supply is made the first order of the day on Friday, unless the House order otherwise, directly the Committee of Supply is appointed. Twenty-three days are allotted for the business of Supply, and if these have all been given and occupied by Aug. 5th, all outstanding Votes are put forthwith by the Chairman on the morning of the twenty-second day, and on the twenty-third day the Speaker puts all the outstanding reports of Supply. The great merit of the scheme is that it gives private members an opportunity during the effective parliamentary months of bringing important questions forward and having them discussed. See FINANCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

#### Committee of Ways and Means.

The Committee of Ways and Means (1) considers any proposals relative to old or new taxes and duties submitted to it by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and (2) votes sums of money from the Consolidated Fund sufficient in amount to make good the supplies granted for the maintenance of the services of the year. Resolutions relative to taxation may be acted upon by the proper officers as soon as passed. At the end of the session a measure which on the one hand applies out of the Consolidated Fund the whole sum granted to His Majesty for the service of the financial year, and on the other hand appropriates the supplies in accordance with the votes already passed in Committee of Supply, is passed, and is known as the **Appropriation Bill**.



**New Procedure Rules.**

New Procedure Rules were proposed, and to some extent adopted, in the 1902 Session. The subjoined paragraphs show the principal changes made.

**Sittings of the House.**

Under the then existing practice the House met on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays at 3, and on Wednesdays at 12. When the House met at 3 it sat, subject to an undefined interval during which the Speaker took refreshment, until midnight, though subject to certain exceptions, or to the suspension of the rule, opposed business could be taken after that hour. On Wednesdays opposed business was suspended at 5.30. Mr. Balfour proposed that the House should sit on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays from 2 until 8, and from 9 until midnight; and on Fridays as on Wednesdays, thus making Fridays instead of Wednesdays the day for the consideration of bills submitted by unofficial members, and giving a "week-end" of from 5.30 or 6 on Friday until 2 o'clock on Monday. The proposed transference of Wednesday's business until Friday was opposed from both sides, though it was eventually carried, and the dinner interval on the first four days was finally fixed at from 7.30 until 9. This amended standing order with other changes was brought into operation on May 2nd, 1902.

The course of business is now pretty much as follows:—On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays the House meets at 2 o'clock for an afternoon sitting, and, after prayers, first proceeds with petitions, motions for unopposed returns, and leave of absence to members, giving notice of motions, and unopposed private business. All opposed private bills (measures relating to the construction of railways, town improvements, etc., etc.) are, and all other private business not disposed of at 2.15 is, taken at an evening sitting. Questions are commenced at 2.15, and no question is to be taken after 2.55, except questions which have not been answered in consequence of the absence of the minister to whom they are addressed; and questions which have not appeared on the paper, but which are of an urgent character, and relate either to matters of public importance or to the arrangement of business. Any member desiring an oral answer to his question may distinguish it by an asterisk, and if he do not so distinguish it the answer is printed and circulated with the votes. This arrangement as to questions generally worked, upon the whole, excellently well. No motion for the adjournment of the House may be made until all the questions asked at the commencement of business at the afternoon sitting (and questions may not be asked at any other time) have been disposed of, and if leave to make such motion be given, or forty members rise in their places to support it, the debate upon it stands over until the evening sitting. After questions bills may be brought in and committees nominated, and a member may now, after notice, present a bill without an order for its introduction, and when a bill is so presented its title is read by the Clerk, and the bill is then deemed to have been read a first time and is sent to be printed. Government business has precedence at every sitting except the evening sittings on Tuesday and Wednesday,

and the sitting on Friday; but after Easter Government business instead of that of unofficial members has precedence also at the evening sittings of Tuesday, and after Whitsuntide until Michaelmas Government business has precedence at all evening sittings, and at all Friday sittings, except the sittings on the third and fourth Fridays after Whit Sunday. The other Fridays are reserved to the consideration of bills in charge of unofficial members, and on that day of the week the House meets at noon as it formerly did on Wednesdays. The afternoon or 2 o'clock sittings end at 7.30, or as soon thereafter as any division then in progress may be concluded, and the House resumes for an evening sitting at 9, but the House is not to be counted until 10 o'clock, though if on a division taken on any business after 9 and before that hour, it appears that forty members are not present, the business stands over until the next sitting, and the next business is to be taken.

**Supply.**

Thursday instead of Friday is now the weekly Supply day. As before twenty days are allotted for the actual consideration of the votes, with a power of adding three more, apart from estimates supplementary to those of a previous session, or any vote of credit or supplementary or additional votes for war expenditure. Of the days so allotted not more than one shall be allotted to any vote on account, and not more than one sitting to the report of that vote. At 10 o'clock on the last day but one of the allotted days the outstanding votes are to be put in classes of the Civil Service Estimates, and in totals so far as the Estimates for the Navy, Army, and the Revenue Departments are concerned, and a similar procedure is to be observed on the last allotted day in regard to the reports of the outstanding votes. This plan follows that first adopted in '91.

**Deputy Chairman.**

The House made provision in 1902 for the appointment of a deputy chairman, who, in the unavoidable absence of the Chairman of Ways and Means, is entitled to exercise all the powers vested in the Chairman of Ways and Means, including his powers as Deputy Speaker; Mr. Jeffreys, M.P. for North Hants, being (Feb. 14th, 1902) appointed to the position on the motion of Mr. Balfour, and fulfilling its duties for some time during the absence through indisposition of Mr. J. W. Lowther. A rule was also made under which, in the case of grave disorder arising in the House, the Speaker may, if he think it necessary to do so, adjourn the House without question put, or suspend any sitting for a time to be named by him.

**Principal Officers of House of Commons.**

*Clerk of the House*, Sir Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

*Clerk Assistant*, Arthur W. Nicholson, Esq.

*Second Ditto*, Thomas L. Webster, Esq.

*Principal Clerks*: W. Gibbons, Esq., C.B., *Public Bills and Fees*; R. Dickinson, Esq., *Committee Office*; W. H. Ley, Esq., *Clerk of the Journals*; J. H. W. Somerset, Esq., *Private Bill Office*; Philip Smith, Esq., *Vote Office*.

*Senior Clerks*: F. St. George Tupper, H. C. Tower, C. V. Frere, L. T. Le Marchant, G. C. Giffard, Esqs., and Sir Everard H. Doyle.

*Assistant Clerks:* Stephen L. Simeon, A. I. Dasent, E. C. Howe-Browne, H. West, H. A. Ferguson-Davie, A. H. Ellis, Percy A. Bull, F. R. W. Wynn, W. E. Grey, F. C. Holland, J. W. G. Bond, H. Otway Mayne, John Poyser, Esqs.

*Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills,* C. W. Campion, J. F. Symons-Jeune, Esqs.

*Taxing Master,* C. W. Campion, Esq.

*Clerk to Examiners and Taxing Master,* B. H. Fell, Esq.

*Librarian,* R. C. Walpole, Esq.

*Shorthand Writer,* W. H. G. Salter, Esq.

*Secretary to Speaker,* Edward Gully, Esq., C.B.

*Serjeant-at-Arms,* H. D. Erskine, Esq., C.V.O.

*Deputy Serjeant,* F. R. Gosset, Esq.

*Assistant Serjeant,* Walter Erskine, Esq.

*Chaplain,* The Ven. Archdeacon Wilberforce.

*Speaker's Counsel,* Hon. Sir E. Chandos Leigh, K.C.B., K.C.

### 1. Alphabetical and Biographical List of Members.

The following is a list of members of the new House, corrected to Dec. 31st, 1904. A prefixed \* denotes that the member was in the last Parliament.

A list of the pollings in the various constituencies, together with the Nos. of registered electors in the constituencies and in the United Kingdom, will be found on pp. 530-541; and on p. 544 appears a review of the state of parties at successive periods from 1868 down to Dec. 31st, 1904. See also SESSION, PARLIAMENTARY, 1904.

\***Abraham, W. (L.)**, who has sat for Glamorganshire, Rhondda D., since '85, is a s. of the late Mr. T. Abraham, collier and copper smelter; *b.* '42; *E.* Cwmavon village school; miners' agent '73; Vice-President of the Monmouth and South Wales Mining Association; J.P. for Glamorganshire; member of the Royal Commission on Labour and Mining Royalties; a Welsh Bard under title of "Mabon," 8, Suffolk Street, S.W.

\***Abraham, W. (N.)**, has sat for Cork, North-East, since '93, but had previously represented co. Limerick, West, '85-92; *b.* '40; took an active part in the Land League, and in '81 was imprisoned as a suspect; Chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians '82-6; a Protestant (Congregationalist); a Joint Sec. Irish Parliamentary Party. 7, Cheverton Road, N.

\***Acland-Hood, Captain Sir A. F., Bart. (C.)**, who has sat for Somerset, Wellington D., since '92; is the *e. s.* of the late Sir A. B. F. Fuller-Acland-Hood; *b.* '53; *E.* Eton, Balliol College, Oxford, and Royal Military College, Sandhurst; entered the army '75; served in the 1st Dragoon Guards and Grenadier Guards; Egyptian Campaign '82; aide-de-camp to the Governor of Victoria '89-91; J.P., D.L., and C.C. for Somerset. Moved Address in Autumn Session, '99. Appointed Vice-Chamberlain of the Household 1900, and Patronage Secretary to the Treasury (principal Ministerial Whip) 1902; P.C. Nov. 1904. St. Audries, Bridgwater.

**Agg-Gardner, James Tynte (C.)**, elected for Cheltenham 1900; *b.* '46; *E.* at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; called Bar Inner Temple '73; a director of a local brewery and other

undertakings; J.P., Alderman C.C., Gloucestershire, and Lord of the Manor of Cheltenham. Mr. Agg-Gardner sat for this constit. '74-80, and again '85-95, when he retired; he also unsuccessfully contested it in '68 and '80. Evesham House, Cheltenham. *Carlton.*

**Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel, 9th Bart. (L.U.)**, elected for Edinburgh, South D., 1900; unsuccessfully contested Dumfries Burghs '92; *b.* '50; *E.* Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb. (LL.B.); *g. s.* of the 1st E. of Gainsborough; called to the Bar, Inner Temple '74; Capt. 1st Ayrshire and Galloway Vol. Artillery; J.P., D.L. and Vice-Lieut. Wigtownshire; seconded Address 1901. Lochnaw Castle, Stranraer, Wigtownshire, and 21, Abingdon Street, London, S.W.

**Ainsworth, John Stirling (L.)**, elected for Argyllshire, Aug. 28th, 1903; *b.* '44; *s.* of the late Mr. Thos. Ainsworth, of "The Floss," Cleator, Cumberland; *m.* '79, a *d.* of Mr. Robert Reid Macredie; is a magistrate for Argyllshire and Cumberland, and was Sheriff in '91; commanded the 3rd Vol. Battn. Border Regt. '98-1902. His return gained a seat for the Liberals.

\***Aird, Sir John, Bart. (C.)**, has sat for Paddington, North, since '87; is the *s.* of Mr. J. Aird, contractor, and member of the firms of John Aird & Co. and John Aird & Sons; *b.* '33; H.M. Lieutenant for City of London; Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps. Sir John is now carrying out a large and important scheme on the Nile in connection with irrigation works in Egypt. Appointed first Mayor of the new borough of Paddington, 1900; created a baronet 1901. 14, Hyde Park Terrace, W.

\***Akers-Douglas, Right Hon. A. (C.)**, has sat for Kent, St. Augustine's D., since '85; and had previously sat for Kent, East, '80-85; *s.* of the late Rev. A. Akers, of Malling Abbey, Kent; *b.* '51; *E.* Eton and University College, Oxford; Inner Temple '75; assumed name of Douglas '75; Patronage Secretary of Treasury '85, '86-92; First Commissioner of Works '95-1902, when he was appointed Home Secretary; P.C. '91; Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England; J.P. and D.L. for Kent and Dumfries, and J.P. for Edinburgh. Chilton Park, Maidstone, and 113, Mount Street, W. *Carlton and Junior Carlton.*

**Allen, Charles Peter (L.)**, elected for Gloucestershire, Stroud D., 1900, which division he unsuccessfully contested at the '95 General Election; *s.* of Mr. Peter Allen, one of the proprietors of the *Manchester Guardian*; *b.* '61; *E.* Rugby and Oxford; is a newspaper proprietor; was called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '88; and is a well-known football player who played in the Oxford University team against Cambridge for three years, and for Wales against England in '85.

\***Allhusen, A. Henry Eden (C.)**, who was returned for Central Hackney in 1900, had previously sat for Salisbury from Jan. '97; *b.* '67; is *s.* of the late H. C. Allhusen and *g. s.* of the late C. Allhusen, J.P., D.L., of Stoke Court, Bucks (formerly owner of Newcastle Chemical Works); J.P., D.L. for Bucks; *m.* '96 Dorothy Stanley, *d.* of Lady Jeune and her first husband, the Hon. J. C. Stanley. Stoke Court, Stoke Poges, Bucks.

\***Allsopp, Hon. Geo. H. (C.)**, has sat for Worcester since '85; 3rd *s.* of the first Lord Hindlip; *b.* '46; *E.* Eton and Trinity College,



Camb. (M.A. '71); J.P. and D.L. for Derbyshire and Staffordshire; twice Mayor of Burton and once Chairman of the Burton School Board; *m.* '95 the Lady Mildred, *d.* of the 3rd E. of Shaftesbury, and has a daughter, Winifred Violet, *b.* May 6th, '96, also a son, Anthony Victor George, *b.* '99. 8, Hereford Gardens, Park Lane, W. *Carlton and Junior Carlton.*

\***Ambrose**, Dr. Robert (N.), has sat for Mayo West since '93; *b.* '56; *E.* Queen's College, Cork, and Edinburgh University (L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S.); B.A. Queen's University, Ireland; for past ten years has been practising in London; cousin of Dr. D. Ambrose, formerly M.P. for South Louth. 1, Mount Place, E.

\***Anson**, Sir William R., Bart. (L. U.), was first returned for Oxford University '99; unsuccessfully contested West Staffordshire '80; *s.* of the late Sir John W. H. Anson, who was killed by a railway accident in '73; *b.* '43; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; author of several books on Law; J.P. for Oxfordshire, and has been Chairman of Quarter Sessions since '94; Warden of All Souls' College since '81, and appointed '99 Chancellor of the Diocese of Oxford. In 1902, on the reorganisation of the Ministry under Mr. Balfour, Sir William was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education. Appointed, 1902, one of the First Fellows of the Council of the British Academy. All Souls' College, Oxford, and Pusey House, Faringdon. *Athenæum, Brooks's, Travellers', and St. James's.*

**Arkwright**, John Stanhope (C.), elected for Hereford 1900; *b.* '72; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (Newdigate Prizeman '95); D.L., J.P., Herefordshire, barrister, and assistant private secretary to Right Hon. Gerald Balfour. Hampton Court, Leominster, and 7, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.

\***Arnold-Forster**, Right Hon. H. O. (L. U.), has sat for Belfast, West, since '92; 2nd *s.* of the late Mr. W. D. Arnold, Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, and adopted son of the late Right Hon. W. E. Forster; *b.* '55; *E.* Rugby and University College, Oxford (B.A. 1st class in History); Lincoln's Inn '79; North-Eastern Circuit; Director of Cassell & Co., Ltd. Mr. Arnold-Forster, who is an expert in naval and military matters, was President of the Land Settlement Commission in South Africa; appointed Sec. to the Admiralty in Nov. 1900; Sec. of State for War 1903; propounded his new proposals for the organisation of the Army in 1904. See ARMY, and SESSION. Author of "In a Conning Tower," "Our Home Army," "Army Letters," etc. 9, Evelyn Gardens, S.W.

\***Arrol**, Sir William (L. U.), has sat for Ayrshire, South, since '95; *s.* of Mr. Thomas Arrol, of Glasgow; *b.* '39; when only eight years old was a piecer in a cotton mill; afterwards apprenticed as a blacksmith; now partner in the firm of Sir William Arrol & Co., Ltd., contractors and engineers, the contractors of the new Tay Bridge and Forth Bridge; created a knight at the opening of the latter, '90; J.P. for Ayrshire, and Hon. LL.D. Glasgow. Seafield, Ayr.

\***Asher**, A. (L.), has sat for Elgin Burghs since '81; 2nd *s.* of the late Rev. W. Asher, D.D., Inveravon, Banffshire; *b.* '35; *E.* Elgin Academy and Aberdeen and Edinburgh Uni-

versities; called to the Scotch Bar '61; Advocate Depute '69-74; Q.C. '81; Solicitor-General for Scotland '81-5, '86, and Aug. '92—March '94; D.L. for Edinburgh City and County; LL.D. for Aberdeen and Edinburgh Universities; Dean of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland '95. Heriot Row, Edinburgh. *Brooks's, Reform, and Devonshire.*

\***Ashton**, T. G. (L.), has sat for Bedfordshire, South or Luton D., since '95; M.P. for Cheshire, Hyde D., '85-6; *e.s.* of the late Mr. Thomas Ashton, J.P., D.L., of Hyde, and Ford Bank, Lancs.; *b.* '55; *E.* Rugby and University College, Oxford (M.A. '82); J.P. for Lancashire, Cheshire, and Sussex. Hyde, Cheshire; Vinehall, Robertsbridge, Sussex; and 39, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Brooks's, Reform, and New University.*

\***Asquith**, Right Hon. H. H. (L.), has sat for Fife, East, since '86; *b.* '52; *E.* City of London School and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. '74, 1st class Classics, Craven University Scholar, and Fellow of Balliol; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, '76. His maiden speech in Parliament attracted much attention. He was engaged with Sir C. Russell on behalf of Mr. Parnell at the Parnell Commission, K.C. He appeared also in the "Baccarat" trial, '01. In '92 appointed Home Secretary in Mr. Gladstone's Government, and sworn of the Privy Council. He scored several successes in the course of the Home Rule debates, and rose rapidly to the first rank in the House. During the frequent labour disputes of '93, his firm and consistent attitude commanded the approval of the House and the country generally. He was entrusted with the conduct of the Disestablishment of the Church of Wales Bill, which he introduced during the '94 session. His marriage with Miss Margot Tennant, daughter of Sir Charles Tennant, took place on May 10th, '94, and was a most brilliant ceremony. Mr. Gladstone and most of Mr. Asquith's Ministerial colleagues were present. Mr. Asquith of course left office with his colleagues on the defeat of the Rosebery Ministry in June '95, and he has since resumed practice at the bar. In a speech which Lord Rosebery made at Edinburgh in '96, after resigning the leadership of the party, he specially designated Mr. Asquith as destined to high office in the future. When the Boer War broke out he dissociated himself from the favouring attitude towards the Boers assumed by certain gentlemen on his own side of the House; and, in heartily supporting at the Reform Club meeting of Liberals in 1901 the vote of confidence in Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman as Leader of the party, claimed for himself and others full liberty on the South African question from time to time to express and to act upon their honestly entertained convictions without any imputation of party disloyalty. He supported Lord Rosebery when the Liberal League was formed in 1902, and became a Vice-President. He was one of the most effective speakers on the Liberal side during 1903 on the Education question and the War Commission's report, and especially distinguished himself by his speeches during 1903 and 1904 in opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford 1904. *Brooks's, Athenæum, and National Liberal.*

- \***Atherley-Jones, L. (L.)**, has sat for Durham, North-West, since '85; 3rd s. of the late Ernest Jones, Chartist; *b.* '51; *E.* Manchester Grammar School and Brasenose College, Oxford (B.A. '74); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '75; North-Eastern Circuit; K.C. 25, Pembroke Road, Kensington, and 4, Paper Buildings, E.C. *Devonshire, Savage.*
- \***Atkinson, Right Hon. J., P.C. (C.)**, has sat for Londonderry, North, since '95; *b.* '44; called to the Irish Bar, King's Inns, Dublin, '65, and English Bar, Inner Temple, '90; K.C.; Bench of King's Inns '85; Solicitor-General for Ireland '89; Attorney-General and Privy Councillor for Ireland '92; reappointed Attorney-General for Ireland '95, and has held office ever since. 68, Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.
- \***Austin, Sir John, Bart. (L.)**, has sat for Yorkshire, West Riding, East or Osgoldcross D., since '86; s. of the late Mr. John Austin, of Kippax, Yorks; *E.* Kippax Grammar School; J.P. for West Riding, Yorks; Chairman of Visiting Committee of County Justices for York Castle; formerly Chairman of the Castleford School Board. In the last Session of '99 Sir John resigned his seat, owing to a vote of censure being passed upon him (by a majority of one) by the Osgoldcross Liberal Association, at a meeting convened to consider his action in voting against the Scotch Local Veto Bill and the Church Discipline Bill; he, however, stood for re-election, and came out head of the poll by 2925 votes. Red Hill House, Castleford, Normanton.
- \***Bagot, Josceline (C.)**, has sat for Westmorland, Kendal D., since '92; *e.* s. of the late Colonel C. Bagot; *b.* '54; entered the Grenadier Guards '74; *m.* '85 Theodosia, dau. of Sir John Leslie, Bart., who is a Lady of Grace St. John of Jerusalem and Royal Red Cross; retired Captain '86; J.P., D.L., and C.C. for Westmorland; Lieut.-Col. Westmorland and Cumberland Imperial Yeomanry; formerly aide-de-camp to Marquis of Lorne when Governor-General of Canada '82-3, and to Lord Stanley of Preston '88-9; moved Address '99; Parliamentary private secretary to Financial Secretary to Treasury '97-8, and to Home Secretary '99; served as chief military censor in the South African campaign; mentioned in despatches. Levens Hall, Milnthorpe, Westmorland. *Carlton, Guards', and Marlborough.*
- \***Bailey, J. (C.)**, has sat for Walworth since May '95; s. of Mr. William Bailey, of Mattishall, Norfolk; *b.* '40; a founder of the Constitutional Club; D.L. Norfolk, J.P. Essex. 1, Prince's Gate, S.W.; Lofts Hall, Saffron Walden. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Constitutional.*
- Bain, Colonel James Robert (C.)**, elected for Cumberland, Egremont D., 1900; s. of the late Sir James Bain, M.P.; *b.* '51. Colonel Bain is interested in the Cumberland coal and iron industries; late Colonel 3rd Battalion (Militia) of the Border Regiment; J.P., D.L. Cumberland. Bolton Hall, Gosforth, Cumberland. *Carlton, Junior Carlton.*
- \***Baird, J. G. A. (C.)**, has sat for Glasgow, Central, since '86; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and Oxford; served in the 16th Lancers; D.L. for Ayrshire; Lieut.-Col. Ayrshire Yeomanry. Wellwood, Muirkirk, Ayrshire, and 89, Eaton Square, S.W. *Carlton.*
- \***Balcarres, David Lindsay, Lord (C.)**, has sat for the Chorley D. of Lancashire since June '95; *e.* s. of J. Ludovic, 26th Earl of Crawford and 9th of Balcarres; *b.* '71; *E.* Eton and Oxford; B.A., F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A. (hon.); was President of the Oxford Union Society; is Captain in the 1st Volunteer Battalion Manchester Regiment; Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery; Hon. Sec. Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings; Junior Lord of the Treasury Oct. 1903; *m.* 1900, Constance, *d.* of the late Sir Henry Pelly, Bart., M.P. Haigh Hall, Wigan; Balcarres, Colinsburgh, Fife; and 74, Brook Street, W.
- \***Baldwin, A. (C.)**, has sat for Worcestershire, Bewdley D., since '92; s. of Mr. G. Baldwin, of Stourport; *b.* '41; Chairman of Baldwin's, Ltd., Wilden; D.L. Worcester, and J.P. for Worcestershire and Staffordshire. Wilden House, Stourport, and Kensington Palace Mansions, W. *Carlton and Athenæum.*
- \***Balfour, Right Hon. A. J. (C.)**, has sat for Manchester, East, since '85, having previously represented Hertford from '74; *b.* '48; *e.* s. of Mr. James Maitland Balfour, of Whittingehame (*d.* '56), and Lady Blanche Gascoigne Cecil, 2nd dau. of 2nd Marquis of Salisbury. *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '73, Hon. Fellow 1902); was private secretary to Lord Salisbury when Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs '78-80, and was employed on the special mission of Lords Salisbury and Beaconsfield to Berlin '78. In the early portion of his parliamentary career he acted for a time with the so-called "Fourth Party"; President of the Local Government Board in Lord Salisbury's first Administration '85-6; Secretary for Scotland, with a seat in the Cabinet, and Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education for Scotland, '86-7; Chief Secretary for Ireland '87-91, and carried the Crimes Act through Parliament; member of the Gold and Silver Commission '87-8; created the Congested Districts Board for Ireland '90; First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House on the death of Mr. W. H. Smith '91; Leader of the Opposition on the Conservatives going out of office in '92; First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House June '95 to 1900, and again after the General Election, Sept. 1900. For a short time during '98 he had charge of Foreign Affairs while Lord Salisbury was abroad through ill-health. In July, 1902, on the retirement of Lord Salisbury, Mr Balfour became Prime Minister and Lord Privy Seal, retaining the office of First Lord of the Treasury, and, of course, the position of Leader of the House of Commons. He introduced the Education Act, 1902, and was its most prominent supporter all through the prolonged discussions upon it. In 1903 he committed himself to an expression of disapproval of the action of the Licensing Justices as amounting almost to injustice and the confiscation of property; and his dictum that the balance of criminality lay rather with the revolutionary bands of Macedonia than with the Turkish troops gave rise to strong dissent. The Fiscal issue raised by Mr. Chamberlain led to a number of very interesting situations during 1903 and 1904; Mr. Balfour expressed agreement with Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, but, holding that the



country was not ripe for the taxation of food, he committed himself and the Government only to a policy of Retaliation. In 1904 he displayed great skill in dealing with an admittedly delicate Parliamentary situation, and survived many debates on the Fiscal question, though the opinion was freely expressed early in the year that the Government were bound to be defeated. He spoke strongly on behalf of the Licensing Act, which was the most important measure carried. In the autumn at Edinburgh he declared that, if he were returned to power, he would call an Imperial Conference to determine what was the attitude of the Colonies on the Fiscal question, and whether terms could be arranged with them. He, however, repudiated the title of Protectionist. During the year he presided at the meetings of the British Association at Cambridge. Author of "A Defence of Philosophic Doubt" ('79), "Essays and Addresses" ('93), enlarged edition 1904, and "The Foundations of Belief, being Notes Introductory to the Study of Theology" ('95, cheap edition 1901). D.L. for East Lothian; late Captain East Lothian Yeomanry; P.C. '85; F.R.S. '88; Hon. LL.D. Edinburgh '81, St. Andrews University '85, Cambridge '88, Dublin and Glasgow '91; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford '91; Lord Rector of St. Andrews '86, Glasgow '90; became Chancellor of Edinburgh University '91; member of the Senate of London University '88; President British Association 1904; Captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews '94-5; President of the National Cyclists' Union '96. Whittingehame, Prestonkirk, East Lothian, and 10, Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W. *Carlton Travellers', Athenæum, New Club (Edinburgh)*, and many others.

**Balfour**, Charles Barrington (C.), elected for Middlesex, Hornsey D., 1900; *b.* '62; *E.* at Eton and Sandhurst; *g. s.* of the 6th Visct. Barrington; joined Scots Guards '81; served in the Egyptian Campaign '82, and was at Tel-el-Kebir with his battalion; retired '90; Capt. of the 2nd Vol. Batt. of the King's Own Scottish Borderers '91-95; Capt. Roy. Guards Reserve Regt., 1900; J.P. Roxburghshire; J.P., D.L., C.C. Berwickshire. Capt. Balfour unsuccessfully contested Roxburghshire '85, Berwickshire '92, '94, and '95, and Southport '99; *m.* '88, Lady Nina McDonnell, *d.* of the 5th Earl of Antrim, and has issue. Newton, Don, Kelso, and Balgonie, Markinch, Fife.

**\*Balfour**, Right Hon. Gerald W. (C.), has sat for Leeds, Central, since '85; 4th s. of the late Mr. J. Maitland Balfour; *b.* '53; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (1st class Classical Tripos '74, Assistant Tutor, Fellow, M.A. '78); formerly private secretary to Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, his brother; member of the Labour Commission '91; Chief Secretary for Ireland '95-1900; P.C. '95; P.C. Great Britain and President of the Board of Trade, 1900. As Chief Secretary for Ireland he had charge of some very important legislation, including in '98 the measure introducing Local Government for Ireland, on lines very similar to those of the Acts already passed for England and Scotland. 3, Whitehall Court, S.W.

**Balfour**, Kenneth Robert (C.), elected for Hants, Christchurch D., 1900; *b.* '63; Lieut.

1st Dragoons '85; Capt. '92; Adjutant of the Portsmouth Yeo. Brigade '93-'98; has been on active service in the S. African Campaign as second in command of the 11th Batt. with the temporary rank of Major; J.P. Dorset. Stagden House, Bournemouth; 18, Lowndes Street, S.W.

**\*Banbury**, Sir F. G., Bart. (C.), first returned for Camberwell, Peckham D., '92; *e. s.* of the late Mr. F. Banbury, of Shirley House, Surrey; *b.* '50; *E.* Winchester; member of the firm of F. Banbury & Sons, stockbrokers; cr. a baronet 1902; *m.* '73 Elizabeth Rosa, 2nd daughter of the late T. B. Beale, Esq., of Brettenham Park, Suffolk. Warneford Place, Highworth, Wilts, and 41, Lowndes Street, S.W.

**\*Banes**, Major G. E. (C.), has sat for West Ham, South, since '95; M.P. for same const. '86-92; *b.* Feb. 2nd, '28; s. of Mr. George Dann Banes, of Chatham Dockyard; wharfinger and bonded warehouse-keeper, Colonial and Granite Wharves, Wapping. City office 37, Mark Lane; founded the 3rd Essex Artillery Volunteers '59; retired Major '76; J.P. for West Ham, and member of School Board from '74. The Red House, Upton, Essex.

**\*Barlow**, John Emmott (L.), has sat for the Frome Division of Somerset '92-5 and since June '96; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Thomas Barlow, of Torkington Lodge, near Stockport; *b.* '57; is a barrister, but does not practise, being a partner in the firms of Thomas Barlow & Brother, Manchester and London, and Barlow & Co., Calcutta, Shanghai and Singapore; a J.P. for Cheshire and Somerset, and C.C. Cheshire; *m.* '95 Anna, sister of the 3rd Baron Denman. Torkington Lodge, near Stockport, Cheshire.

**Barran**, Rowland Hirst (L.), elected for Leeds, North D., 1902; *y. s.* of Sir John Barran, of Chapel Allerton Hall, near Leeds, who represented Leeds '76-83, and West Riding, Otley D., '86-95; *b.* '58; director of John Barran & Sons, Ltd., merchants, of Leeds; member of the Leeds City Council 1901-4, and for some time served on the School Board of that city; member of the Court of Leeds University; Gov. Leeds Grammar School. Beechwood, Roundhay, near Leeds. *Reform, Ranelagh.*

**\*Barry**, E. (N.), has sat for Cork, South, since '92; s. of Mr. Garratt Barry, of New Mill, Rosscarbery, R.S.O., co. Cork; *b.* '52; *E.* St. Vincent's College, Dublin, and Dr. Knight's, Cork; a farmer; J.P.; Chairman of the Clonakilty Board of Guardians. 10, Vincent Square, S.W.

**\*Barry**, Sir Francis T., Bart. (C.), has sat for Windsor since '90; *e. s.* of the late Mr. C. Barry, of the Priory, Orpington, Kent; *b.* '25; J.P. Berks, and J.P. and D.L. for Caithness-shire; formerly in the British Consular service; a Baron of the Kingdom of Portugal; created a Bart. '99. St. Leonard's Hill, Windsor; Keiss Castle, Caithness; and 1, South Audley Street, W. *Carlton.*

**\*Bartley**, Sir George C. T. (C.), has sat for Islington, North, since '85; s. of the late Robert Bartley, of Hackney; *b.* '42; *E.* University College School, London; Civil Service, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, '59-80; *m.* 3rd d. of the late Sir H. Cole, K.C.B.; founder of the National Penny Bank, and writer on thrift and education amongst the poor; J.P. for London and

Middlesex; a member of the Civil List Committee 1901; K.C.B. 1902. St. Margaret's House, Victoria Street, S.W. *Athenæum and Constitutional*.

\***Bathurst**, Hon. A. B. (C.), has sat for Gloucestershire, East or Cirencester D., since '95; s. of Allen, 6th Earl Bathurst; b. '72; E. Eton and Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester; m. 1902 Augusta Ruby, elder daughter of Lord Edward Spencer-Churchill; Captain 4th Battalion (Militia) Gloucestershire Regiment, with which regiment he went on military service to St. Helena in 1900; appointed Parliamentary Private Secretary (unpaid) to the Postmaster-General (Marquis of Londonderry) 1901. 29, Chesham Street, S.W. *Carlton*.

\***Bayley**, T. (L.), has sat for Derbyshire, Chesterfield D., since '92; s. of Mr. T. Bayley, of Amton Abbey, Nottinghamshire; b. '46; E. Amersham School and private tutors; landowner and colliery proprietor; County Alderman and J.P. for Nottinghamshire; Sheriff '81-2. Peverel House, Nottingham; Lenton Abbey, Beeston; Langar Hall, Notts.

\***Beaumont**, Wentworth C. B. (L.), first elected for Northumberland, Hexham D., '95; e. s. of Mr. Wentworth B. Beaumont, of 144, Piccadilly, W.; b. '60; E. Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '88); J.P. for West Riding, Yorks, and Northumberland; D.L. Northumberland; late Captain Yorkshire Hussars Yeomanry. Bywell Hall, Stocksfield-on-Tyne; Bretton Park, Wakefield. *Brooks's, Turf, and Travellers*.

\***Beckett**, Ernest W. (C.), has sat for Yorkshire, Whitby D., since '85; e. s. of the late Mr. W. Beckett, M.P.; b. '56; E. Eton and Trinity College, Camb.; member of the firm of Beckett & Co., bankers, Leeds; J.P. for West Riding, Yorks; Lieut.-Col. Yorkshire Hussars Imperial Yeomanry; A.A.G. of Imperial Yeomanry 1900; member of War Office Organisation Committee 1901; he strongly criticised the Government's Army proposals in 1903. Kirkstall Grange, Leeds; Wood Lee, Virginia Water, Surrey; and 11, Connaught Place, W. *Carlton and Turf*.

**Bell**, Richard (L.), elected for Derby 1900; s. of a police sergeant in the Glamorganshire Constabulary; b. at Merthyr '59. Mr. Bell began life as an office boy, but at the age of 17 entered the service of the Great Western Railway and very soon joined the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants; in '86 he went to Swansea as head guard, and was there appointed local secretary of the men's society. In '91, owing to his removal from Swansea, he left the service of the Great Western Railway, and in '93 he was appointed organising secretary and in '97 general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. His name was very much before the public in connection with the Great Eastern Railway and Taff Vale Railway strikes. He is the first direct representative in Parliament of railway employees. Member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and a member of the London Conciliation Board. 72, Acton Street, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

**Benn**, John Williams (L.), elected for Devonport June 20, 1904; also represented Towner Hamlets, St. George's D., '92-5; b. '50 at Hyde, Cheshire; E. privately; m. Lily, 4th

d. of the late John Pickstone, of Hyde; a journalist by profession; member L.C.C. since its creation, Vice-Chairman '95-6, Chairman '04; contested Deptford '97, and Bermondsey 1900, unsuccessfully; J.P. 8, Finsbury Square, E.C.; The Old Knoll, Blackheath, S.E.

\***Bentinck**, Lord Henry Cavendish (C.), first elected for Nottingham, South, '95; sat for Norfolk, North-West, '86-92; s. of the late Lieutenant-General Arthur Cavendish Bentinck, of East Court, Wokingham; b. '63; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; raised to the rank of a duke's son '80; D.L. and J.P. for Westmorland; Hon. Colonel 2nd (Westmorland) Volunteer Battalion Border Regiment since '93. Underley Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale, and 13, Grosvenor Place, S.W.

\***Bhownagree**, Sir Mancherjee Merwanjee (C.), has sat for Bethnal Green, North-East, since '95; s. of a Bombay merchant; b. '51; E. Bombay University, of which he is a Fellow. Began life as a journalist '72; head of the State Agency of the Bhavnagar State of Bombay; published "The Constitution of the East India Company" and a translation into Gujarati of Queen Victoria's "Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands"; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '85; was lately Judicial Councillor, Bhavnagar, and Commissioner for the same State at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition '86; created a C.I.E. in the same year; gained the Society of Arts Silver Medal for his paper on Indian Female Education, of which, as well as the physical and industrial education in India, he has been a constant advocate; built the Ave Bhownagree Home for Nurses, Bombay, and eastern corridor of the Imperial Institute in memory of his sister; J.P. Bombay; K.C.I.E. '97; Persian Order of the Lion and the Sun 1900. 196, Cromwell Road, S.W. *Carlton and Constitutional*.

**Bignold**, Sir Arthur (C.), elected for Wick Burghs 1900; s. of the late Sir Samuel Bignold, who was some time M.P. for Norwich; E. Trinity Hall, Camb.; graduated as LL.B.; entered at the Inner Temple; is also F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., and J.P., and one of the founders of the Kennel Club; has been President of the Gaelic Society in Inverness since 1900, also President of the Benevolent Societies of Ross and Cromarty, and has been an advocate for the preservation of deer forests in Scotland; Chairman of the Dingwall and Cromarty Railway. Knighted 1904. 2, Curzon Street, Mayfair; Lochrosque Castle, Ross-shire; Strathbran Lodge and Cabuie Lodge, Ross-shire. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, Constitutional, Kennel, and Norfolk Club, Norwich*.

\***Bigwood**, J. (C.), has sat for Middlesex, Brentford D., since '86, previously represented Finsbury, East, '85-6; s. of the late Mr. J. Bigwood, of Clifton; b. '39; E. Cotham and St. John's College, Camb. (M.A. '66); J.P. and County Alderman for Middlesex; J.P. for London. The Lawn, Twickenham, and 115, City Road, E.C. *Carlton*.

\***Bill**, C. (C.), has sat for Staffordshire, Leek D., since '92; s. of the late Mr. J. Bill, of Farley Hall; b. 43; E. Eton and University College, Oxford (M.A. '69); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '68; J.P. for Staffordshire; Hon. Colonel 4th Battalion (Militia) North Staffordshire Regiment '98; Lord of Manor of Cheadle



- Grange. Farley Hall, Cheadle, Staffordshire, *Carlton and United University*.
- Bingham**, George Charles, Lord (C.), elected for Surrey, Chertsey D., July 6, '04; *e. s.* of Earl of Lucan; *b.* Dec. 13, '60; *E.* at Harrow; *m.* '96, Violet, *d.* of the late Mr. J. Spender Clay, of Ford Manor, Sussex; he served in the Rifle Brigade '81-'96, and took part in the Bechuana Expedition '84-'95; was A.D.C. to the Duke of Connaught at Aldershot '93-'6; Lieut.-Col. London Rifle Brigade since '01; D.L. and J.P., co. Mayo, and Sheriff '02; holds the Order of St. Stanislaus of Russia (2nd class).
- Black**, Alexander William (L), elected for Banffshire, 1900; *b.* '59; *E.* High School, Kirkcaldy, Stuttgart, and Edin. Univ. A writer to the signet, and partner in the firm of Menzies, Black, & Menzies, Edinburgh. 5, Learmouth Terrace, and 123, George Street, Edinburgh.
- \*Blake**, Hon. E. (N.), has sat for Longford, South, since '92; *e. s.* of the late Hon. W. H. Blake, Ontario, who emigrated to Canada shortly before his birth, and became Chancellor of Ontario; *b.* Middlesex County, Canada, '33. His great-grandfather was member for Wicklow and a staunch opponent of the Union. *E.* at Upper Canada College, and graduated at Toronto University. He afterwards practised at the Bar and entered Parliament. He was first Premier of the Legislature of Ontario, after which he became Minister of Justice and Attorney-General in the Dominion Parliament under the late Mr. Mackenzie, and subsequently President of the Privy Council. Mr. Blake refused the offices of Chancellor of Ontario, of Chief Justice of the Dominion, and the honour of K.C.M.G., which were all proffered him, and finally, after having held the leadership of the Opposition for eight years, retired from Canadian politics. He has since '92 been a loyal and able member of the Irish party. 20, Kensington Gate, W.; Humewood, Toronto; and Le Caprice, Murray Bay, Quebec.
- \*Blundell**, Colonel Henry Blundell-Hollinshead, C.B. (C.), sat for Lancashire, Ince D., '85-'92, and since '95; *e. s.* of the late R. B. Blundell-Hollinshead Blundell, Esq., of Deysbrook; *b.* '31; *E.* Eton and Ch. Ch., Oxford (B.A. '54); served in the Crimea in the Rifle Brigade after the fall of Sebastopol; exchanged to Grenadier Guards '63; *m.* '63 the Hon. Beatrice Byng (who *d.* '84), Maid of Honour to the Queen, *d.* of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Henry Dilkes Byng; passed Staff College '64; Assistant Adjutant-General Home District '77-'82; served in Nile Expeditionary Force '84-'5; D.L. for Lancashire. Deysbrook, near Liverpool; Ashurst Lodge, Sunninghill, Berks; and 10, Stratton Street, Piccadilly.
- Boland**, John P. (N.), elected for Kerry, South D., 1900; *b.* '70; *E.* Cardinal Newman's School, the Oratory, Edgbaston; graduated at London (B.A. '92), Oxford (M.A. 1900), where he was a member of Christ Church; he also spent a semester at Bonn; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '97; *m.* 1902, Eileen, *d.* of the late Dr. Moloney, of Melbourne; in '96, while travelling, he took part at Athens in the revival of the Olympic games, and won the lawn tennis singles, and, with Herr Traun, was also victorious in the doubles. 193, Ashley Gardens, S.W.; 4, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
- \*Bolton**, T. D. (L.), has sat for Derbyshire, North-East, since '86; *s.* of Mr. J. T. Bolton, of Solihull, Warwickshire; *b.* '41; *E.* privately; Solicitor '66; firm Bolton & Co. 3, Temple Gardens, E.C. *Windham*.
- \*Bond**, E. (C.), has sat for Nottingham, East, since '95; *s.* of the late Mr. E. Bond; *b.* '44; *E.* Merchant Taylors' School, and St. John's College, Oxford (M.A., 1st class Final Classical Examination '66); Fellow of Queen's College '69-'91; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '71; Lecturer on Conveyancing to the Incorporated Law Society '76-'8; a member of the School Board for London '81-'4; Assistant Charity Commissioner '84-'91; contested West Southwark '92; member of the London C.C. '95-1901. Elm Bank, Hampstead and 1, Suffolk Place, Pall Mall. *Albemarle, Athenæum, and Carlton*.
- \*Boulnois**, E. (C.), has sat for Marylebone, East, since '89; 5th *s.* of the late Mr. W. Boulnois, of Baker Street, Marylebone; *b.* '38; *E.* Bury St. Edmunds and St. John's College, Camb. (M.A. '65); J.P. and D.L. for Middlesex; J.P. for London; Chairman of the Marylebone Justices; appointed first Mayor of the new borough of Marylebone 1900. 27, Westbourne Terrace, W.; Scotland, Farnham Common, Bucks. *Carlton*.
- \*Bousfield**, W. R. (C.), has sat for Hackney, North, since '92; *e. s.* of Mr. E. T. Bousfield, of Bedford; *b.* '54; *E.* Bedford Modern School and Caius College, Camb. (16th Wrangler and M.A. '79); Mathematical Lecturer University College, Bristol; Inner Temple, '80; Western Circuit; K.C.; Associate I.C.E.; author of work on "Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act." 2, Crown Office Row, E.C.
- \*Bowles**, Lieut.-Col. H. F. (C.), has sat for Middlesex, Enfield D., since '89; *e. s.* of Mr. H. C. B. Bowles, of Myddleton House, Waltham Cross; *b.* '58; *E.* Harrow and Jesus College, Camb. (M.A. '84); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '83; J.P. for Middlesex; late Lieut.-Col. 7th Battalion (Militia) Rifle Brigade; now commanding the Volunteer Battalion Middlesex Regiment; member of the Middlesex C.C.; warden of the Goldsmiths' Company; *m.* Dolly, *d.* of Mr. John L. Broughton, of Tunstall Hall, Shropshire. Forty Hall, Enfield. *Carlton and Conservative*.
- \*Bowles**, T. Gibson (C.), has sat for King's Lynn since '92; *b.* '43; *E.* privately in England and France, and King's College, London; was in Civil Service Inland Revenue '60-'68; holds Board of Trade certificate as Master Mariner; was one of a Committee of Inquiry, 1901, regarding the Gibraltar Defence Works; has been a thorn in the Government's side, especially in the 1901 and 1902 Sessions. He founded *Vanity Fair*, '68, and continued proprietor until '88. 25, Lowndes Square, S.W.
- Brand**, Hon. Arthur George (L.), elected for Cambridgeshire, Wisbech D., 1900, which D. he represented '91-'95. Mr. Brand is 2nd *s.* of the 1st Viscount Hampden (23rd Baron Dacre), who was Speaker of the House of Commons '72-'84; *b.* '53; *E.* at Rugby; has acted as Assistant Committee Clerk in the Commons; Private Secretary to Mr. Arnold Morley when he was Treasury Secretary, and Assistant Private Secretary to Sir H. Fowler when that gentleman held the office of Presi-

- dent of the Local Government Board; Treasurer of H.M. Household '94-5; J.P., D.L., Sussex. Oaklawn, Crawleydown, Sussex.
- \***Brassey**, Albert (C.), has sat for Oxfordshire, North or Banbury D., since '95; s. of the late Mr. Thomas Brassey, the railway contractor; *b.* '44; *E.* Eton and University College, Oxford (B.A. '67); served in the 14th Hussars; J.P. for Oxfordshire; High Sheriff '78; late Colonel Oxon Yeomanry. Heythrop Park, Chipping Norton, and 29, Berkeley Square, W.
- \***Brigg**, J. (L.), has sat for Yorkshire, West Riding, Keighley D., since '95; s. of the late Mr. John Brigg, of Keighley; *b.* '34; worsted spinner; Chairman of the Bradford Old Bank; D.L., J.P. for West Riding; co-opted member of Technical Instruction Commission West Riding C.C.; Governor Giggleswick Grammar School, Skipton and Keighley Girls' Grammar Schools, and Yorkshire College, Leeds; Director of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Co. Kildwick Hall, Keighley, Yorks.
- Bright**, Allan H. (L.), elected for Shropshire, Oswestry D., July 26, '04; *b.* at Liverpool '62; *E.* Malvern and Harrow; *m.* Edith, *e. d.* of Mr. A. Turner, of Liverpool; member of the firm of Rogers & Bright, iron and tinplate merchants and steamship agents, Liverpool; advanced Liberal and Free Trader; unsuccessfully contested Exeter twice, and Oswestry in 1901.
- \***Broadhurst**, Henry (L.), has sat for Leicester since '94; was M.P. for Stoke-on-Trent '80-85, Birmingham, Bordesley D., 85-6, Nottingham, West, '86-92; *b.* '40; worked as a journeyman stonemason, his father's trade, till '72; was in that year elected a member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, and was Secretary of that body '75-90, when he resigned through ill-health, still, however, retaining his membership; Under Home Secretary Jan. to Aug. '86; J.P. for Norfolk; Alderman of Norfolk C.C. He is a prominent supporter of the cause of Old Age Pensions. Vice-Chairman Cromer Urban District Council, Poor Law Guardian, etc., etc., Cromer. 4, Elm Gardens, Brook Green, London, W. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- \***Brodrick**, Right Hon. W. St. J. F. (C.), has sat for Surrey, Guildford D., since '85, and was M.P. for Surrey, West, '80-85; *e. s.* of the 8th Viscount Midleton; *b.* '56; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; J.P. and D.L. for Surrey; Royal Commissioner on Irish Prisons '84; Financial Secretary to the War Office '86-92; Under Secretary of State for War '95-8; Under Secretary Foreign Affairs '98-Nov. 1900, when he was appointed Secretary for War with a seat in the Cabinet; Secretary of State for India 1903; formerly Lieutenant 2nd Surrey (Militia) Regiment; Hon. Col. Surrey Imperial Yeomanry; P.C. Peper Harow, Godalming, and 34, Portland Place, W.
- \***Bromley-Davenport**, W. (C.), has sat for Cheshire, Macclesfield D., since '86; *e. s.* of the late Mr. W. Bromley-Davenport, M.P.; *b.* '63; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; J.P. for Cheshire. In 1900 went to S. Africa as Capt. Imperial Yeomanry; afterwards promoted Lieut.-Col. commanding 4th Battn. I.Y.; Financial Secretary War Office 1903; Civil Member Army Council 1904. Capes-thorne Hall, Chelford, Cheshire; and 1, Belgrave Place, S.W.
- Brotherton**, Edward Allen (C.), elected for Wakefield 1902; s. of Mr. Theophilus Brotherton, of Manchester; *b.* '56; *E.* Owens College, Manchester; Chairman of Brotherton & Co., of the Calder Vale Ammonia Works, Wakefield, a business in which the employees have special facilities for acquiring shares; is Mayor of Wakefield. 16, St. James's Place, S.W.
- \***Brown**, Sir Alexander Hargreaves, Bart. (L.U.), has sat for Shropshire, Wellington D., since '85; M.P. for Wenlock from '68; 3rd s. of the late Mr. A. Brown, of Beilby Grange, Yorkshire, and *g.s.* of the late Sir W. Brown, 1st Bart.; *b.* '44; *E.* privately; Cornet 5th Dragoon Guards '64-6; member of the firm of Brown, Shipley, & Co., Lotherby; J.P. for Surrey and Lancashire; Lieut.-Col. 1st Lancashire Artillery Volunteers '69-88; Hon. Colonel from '86; cr. a baronet 1902. Broome Hall, Holmwood, Surrey, and 12, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. *Reform and Brooks's.*
- Brown**, George Mackenzie (L.), elected for Edinburgh Central D. 1900; s. of the Hon. George Brown, who was for many years leader of the Liberal party in Canada; *b.* '69; *E.* Upper Canada College, Toronto, Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh, and King's College, Camb. (B.A.); *m.* Mary Elinor, *d.* of Thomas Nelson, St. Leonards, Edinburgh. Mr. Brown is manager of the publishing firm of Messrs. Thomas Nelson & Sons. 20, Moray Place, Edinburgh.
- \***Brunner**, Sir John T., Bart. (L.), has sat for Cheshire, Northwich D., '85-6, and since '87; 2nd s. of the late Rev. J. Brunner, of Canton Zurich, who settled in Liverpool '32; *b.* '42; *E.* by his father; Chairman of Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.; member of the Council of the Liverpool University, to which he has given largely, including endowment of the Chair of Economic Science and Physical Chemistry; visitor of Royal Institution '93; J.P. for Cheshire; D.L. Lancashire. A member of the Civil List Committee 1901. Druids' Cross, Wavertree, Liverpool, and 9, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. *Reform, National Liberal, and Arts.*
- \***Bryce**, Right Hon. James (L.), has sat for Aberdeen, South, since '85, and was M.P. for Tower Hamlets 80-85; *b.* '38; *E.* Glasgow University and Trinity College, Oxford, obtaining several University honours, in addition to the Craven and Vinerian Scholarships; Fellow of Oriel '62; Hon. Fellow of Trinity College; D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.; D.L. City of Aberdeen; Corresponding Member of the Institute of France and of the Royal Academies of Turin and Brussels; P.C.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '67, and was appointed three years later Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford University. This chair, however, he resigned in June '93. Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs for five months in '86; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet, in Mr. Gladstone's Government of '92-4; and in Lord Rosebery's Cabinet, Chancellor of the Duchy, March to May '94, when he was appointed President of the Board of Trade, retaining the office until the change of ministry, June '95. He has always taken a deep interest in Irish questions, in the extension of rural local government, in the reconstruction of the second chamber, in the development of secondary education, and in



the condition of the Eastern Christians and their emancipation from Turkish misrule. He strongly opposed the war in South Africa, and the Education Act. His works, which have gained for him a great reputation, include "The Holy Roman Empire," Transcaucasia and Ararat," "The American Commonwealth" ('89), and "Impressions of South Africa" ('98), "Studies in History and Jurisprudence" ('1901), "Studies in Contemporary Biography" ('1903). Chairman of the Royal Commission on Secondary Education '94-5; Vice-President of the British Economic Association; ex-President of the Alpine Club; and one of the first members of the Council of the British Academy. 54, Portland Place, W. *Athenæum and National Liberal.*

\***Brymer, W. E. (C.)**, has sat for Dorset, South, since '91, M.P. Dorchester '74-85; eldest surviving s. of the late Mr. J. Brymer, of Ilslington, Dorchester; *b.* '40; *E.* Harrow and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '64); J.P. for Dorsetshire (High Sheriff '87); late Col. Dorset Yeomanry Cavalry. Ilslington House, Puddletown, Dorchester, and 8, St. James's Street, S.W.

\***Buchanan, Thos. Ryburn (L.)**, elected for East Perthshire 1903; has also sat for Edinburgh, City D., '81-5, West '85-92, Aberdeenshire, East, '92-1900; *b.* '46; *E.* High School, Glasgow, Sherborne School, Dorset, and Balliol College, Oxford (double 1st Moderations '67, B.A. 1st class '70, gained Stanhope (history) prize '68, Fellow of All Souls' '71); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '73; was opposed to Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy '86, but has since been in favour of Home Rule.

**Bull, William James (C.)**, elected for Hammersmith 1900; *b.* '63; *E.* S. Mary's Academy; *m.* Lilian, d. of Mrs. Brandon, of Oakbrook, Ravenscourt Park, and Heene, Worthing. A solicitor. Was a member of the L.C.C. from '92 to 1901, and was Vice-Chairman of the General Purposes and Parks Committees. Chairman of J. W. Singer & Sons, Bronze Founders, of Frome and London; Director of John Thornycroft & Co., of Chiswick, Basingstoke, and Southampton. Vencourt, Hammersmith; Trustee and on the Council of Royal Humane Society; member Council Birkbeck College; Parliamentary Sec. to Mr. Walter Long, President of Local Government Board. 414, Uxbridge Road, W. *Carlton, Constitutional, United, and Automobile.*

\***Burdett-Coutts, W. L. A. B. (C.)**, has sat for Westminster since '85; s. of the late Mr. E. Bartlett, of Plymouth, Mass., U.S.; *b.* '51; *E.* Keble College, Oxford (M.A. '80); Special Commissioner in Turkey for Baroness Burdett-Coutts' Turkish Compassionate Fund '77; Order of Medjidie '78; *m.* Baroness Burdett-Coutts '81, and assumed her name. Came into special prominence in Session of 1900 by reason of his published letters respecting alleged defects in administration of war hospitals in South Africa, which were afterwards inquired into by a Royal Commission. After the publication of its report the Government promised a "drastic reform" of the Army Medical Service (Session 1901), and appointed a committee for that purpose, presided over by the Secretary of State for War, the Scheme of Reform being issued in 1902. Was opposed on the hospitals question by an independent Conservative at the General Election of 1900, with the result that Mr.

Burdett-Coutts was elected by 2715 to 439 votes. 1, Stratton Street, W. *Carlton.*

\***Burns, J. (Labour)**, has sat for Battersea since '92; s. of Mr. Alexander Burns, engineer, formerly of Ayrshire. He was *b.* in very humble circumstances in '58 at Vauxhall, and attended Christ Church school at Battersea till he was ten years of age, when he went to work at a local candle factory. He then became a rivet boy in an engineer's workshop at Vauxhall, and later apprenticed himself to an engineer at Millbank, and served till he was twenty-one. Throughout youth he was an omnivorous reader, and during his apprenticeship got into trouble with his employers because of an open-air address which he delivered. He imbibed his Socialistic theories from a fellow-workman in an engineering shop, this man, a Frenchman, being a refugee from Paris after the Commune. He worked as foreman engineer for twelve months on the Niger (West Africa), and on his return spent his savings in a six-months' tour through Europe. He first attracted public attention by his speeches on Socialism at an Industrial Remuneration Conference in London, and since then has constantly addressed working-class audiences. He became prominent in his own trade society (the Amalgamated Engineers), and at the General Election in '85 he stood as a Socialist candidate for the western division of Nottingham, but obtained only 598 votes. He played a leading part in the unemployed agitation of '86, and was one of the heads of the crowd which on Feb. 8th, '87, broke from the control of its leaders and caused a riot in the West End. He contested the right of public meeting in Trafalgar Square, and suffered six weeks' imprisonment for resisting the police ('87). He was one of those who organised and won the great victory of the Dock Labourers in '89. In all matters relating to labour he is an authority, respected by both employers and employed, and he is constantly being appealed to by workmen and their organisations for help and advice. He has six times been elected a member of the London County Council for the Battersea Division, on which body he has been the author of direct employment, and had much to do with its labour, steamboats, and tramways policy; and has been thrice chosen to represent the constituency in the House of Commons. There he very soon made his mark. 108, Lavender Hill, S.W.

\***Burt, Thomas (L.)**, has sat for Morpeth since '74; s. of Mr. Peter Burt, miner; *b.* '37; Secretary to the Northumberland Miners' Union '65; member of the Labour and Mining Royalities Commission '91; President of the Trades Union Congress '91; Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade Aug. '92—July '95. 20, Burdon Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne. *Reform.*

\***Butcher, J. G. (C.)**, has sat for York since '92; 2nd s. of the late Rev. S. Butcher, D.D., Bishop of Meath '66-76; *b.* '52; *E.* Marlborough and Trinity College, Camb. (Bell Scholarship, 8th classic and 8th Wrangler '74, and Fellow; Lincoln's Inn '78; barrister-at-law; K.C.; Bench of Lincoln's Inn. Riccall Hall, Yorks; 32, Elvaston Place, S.W.

\***Buxton, Sydney (L.)**, has sat for Tower Hamlets, Poplar D., since '86, and was M.P. for Peterborough '83-5; s. of the late C. Buxton, M.P.; *b.* '53; *E.* Clifton College

- and Trinity College, Camb.; member of the London School Board '76-82; author of "Handbook to Political Questions," "Finance and Politics," "Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer," "Shooting and Fishing," and other works; Under Colonial Secretary Aug. '92—July '95. 7, Grosvenor Crescent, W. *Athenæum* and *Brooks's*.
- \***Caldwell, James (L.)**, has sat for Lanarkshire, Mid, since '94; was M.P. for Glasgow, St. Rollox, '86-92; s. of Mr. Findley Caldwell, of Glasgow; b. at Kilmarnock '39; E. at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh; admitted to the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow '64; practised many years; was also lecturer on law at the Mechanics' Institute; afterwards became calico printer (now retired). 12, Grosvenor Terrace, Glasgow, and 107, Holland Road, W.
- \***Cameron, Robert (L.)**, has sat for Durham, Houghton-le-Spring D., since '95; e. s. of the late Rev. Duncan Cameron, of Perthshire; b. '25; E. Fortingall Parish School and Normal College, London; teacher and writer and lecturer on literature, science, etc.; J.P. for Sunderland, member of the Town Council and Board of Guardians for 25 years, and was for many years Chairman of the School Board. 26, Queen's Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster.
- \***Campbell-Bannerman, Right Hon. Sir H., G.C.B. (L.)**, first elected for Stirling Burghs '68; s. of the late Sir J. Campbell, but in '72 assumed additional surname of Bannerman under the will of his maternal uncle, the late H. Bannerman; b. '36; E. Glasgow University and Trinity College, Camb. (B.A. honours '58, M.A. '61); P.C.; Financial Secretary of War Office '71-4 and '80-82; Secretary of Admiralty '82-4; Chief Secretary for Ireland '84-5; Secretary for War '86 and '92-5; J.P. and D.L. for Kent; J.P. for Lanarkshire and Perthshire; Hon. LL.D. of Glasgow University. Was chosen Leader of the Liberal Opposition in succession to Sir William Harcourt, at a meeting of Liberal members held at the Reform Club, under the presidency of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, on the eve of the opening of Parliament, Feb. '99. Notwithstanding the differences between Liberal Imperialists and other Liberals over the Boer War, a unanimous vote of confidence in his leadership was carried at a meeting of the Liberal party held at the Reform Club, July 1901. In 1902 a passage of words took place between him and Lord Rosebery over the doctrine of the "clean slate" in regard to the Irish question and other public questions, and the Liberal League was formed. Sir Henry, however, again received the solid support of the Liberal party in the House in 1903 and 1904 in opposing the Education and Licensing Acts and Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal policy. Belmont Castle, Meigle, Perthshire, and 20, Belgrave Square, S.W. *Brooks's* and *Reform*.
- \***Campbell, Right Hon. J. A. (C.)**, has sat for Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities since '80; e. s. of the late Sir J. Campbell, of Glasgow; b. '25; E. High School, Glasgow University (Hon. LL.D.); J.P. and D.L. for Lanarkshire and Forfarshire; P.C. '98. Stracathro, Brechin, Forfarshire, and 2, Princes Gardens, S.W. *Carlton*.
- Campbell, James Henry Mussen (C.)**, elected for Dublin University 1903; also sat for St. Stephen's Green D. of Dublin '98-1900; b. '51; E. Dublin University (Senior Moderator and gold medallist in classics, history, law, and political economy, and Vice-Chancellor's gold medallist, and auditor and gold medallist in oratory and history, College Historical Society); called to Irish Bar '78, took silk '90; bencher King's Inn, '94; called to English Bar '98; bencher Gray's Inn, 1901, being appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland in the same year. 30, Upper Pembroke Street, Dublin. *University (Dublin)*.
- Campbell, J. (N.)**, elected for Armagh, South D., 1900; E. St. Patrick's Coll., Armagh, and French Coll., Blackrock; called to the English Bar, Middle Temple, '96, LL.B. at London University '99 (first in Honours). 1, Elm Court, Temple, E.C.
- \***Carlike, W. W. (C.)**, has sat for Buckinghamshire, North or Buckingham D., since '95; s. of Mr. J. W. Carlike, J.P., D.L., of Ponsbourne Park, Herts; b. '62; E. Harrow and Clare College, Camb.; J.P. and D.L. for Bucks. Gayhurst, Newport Pagnell, Bucks. *Carlton* and *Junior Carlton*.
- \***Carson, Right Hon. Sir Edward (C.)**, has sat for Dublin University since '92; 2nd s. of the late Mr. E. H. Carson, C.E.; b. '54; E. Dublin University (M.A.); LL.D. *hon. causa*; called to the Irish Bar '77, English Bar '93; K.C. Ireland and England; Solicitor-General for Ireland '92; Bencher of King's Inn, Dublin, and of the Middle Temple; P.C. Ireland '96; appointed Solicitor-General for England 1900, when he received the customary knighthood. 5, Eaton Place, S.W., and Northgate, Rottingdean. *Carlton, Garrick, Bachelors', and University, Dublin*.
- \***Carvill, P. G. Hamilton (N.)**, has sat for Newry since '92; s. of the late Mr. Francis Carvill, of Newry and Rostrevor; b. '39; E. London University; called to the English Bar, Middle Temple, '88; Northern Circuit; J.P. for cos. Down and Armagh (High Sheriff '78). 29, Morpeth Mansions, S.W.; Ballyvourney, co. Cork. *Reform*; *Ranelagh*.
- \***Causton, R. K. (L.)**, has sat for Southwark, West, since '88; M.P. for Colchester '80-85; 2nd s. of the late Sir Joseph Causton; b. '43; Director of Sir Joseph Causton & Sons, Ltd.; Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London; Master Skinners' Co. ('77-8); member of the Executive Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce; a Junior Lord of the Treasury Aug. '92—June '95. 12, Devonshire Place, W. *Reform, Devonshire, City Liberal, National Liberal, and Gresham*.
- Cautley, Henry Strother (C.)**, elected for Leeds, East D., 1900; b. '63; E. Charterhouse and King's College, Cambridge (1st Class Mat. Tripos '84; B.A.); called to the Bar, Middle Temple; joined the North-Eastern Circuit, and is in practice in London and Yorkshire; President of the Bramley Conservative Club; contested Dewsbury in '92 and '95; m. 1902 Alice Bohun, d. of B. N. C. Fox, Esq., J.P., of Maplewell, Leicestershire. 33, Montagu Square, W.; Burton Pidsea, near Hull.
- \***Cavendish, R. F. (L.U.)**, has sat for North Lancashire, North Lonsdale D., '95; 2nd s. of the late Lord Edward Cavendish, M.P.; b. '71; E. Trinity College, Camb. (B.A. '92); nephew of the Duke of Devonshire.
- \***Cavendish, Victor C. W. (L.U.)**, has sat for Derbyshire, West, since '91; e. s. of the late



Lord Edward Cavendish, M.P., and heir-presumptive to his uncle, the Duke of Devonshire; *b.* '68; *E.* Trinity College, Camb.; Lieutenant Derbyshire Yeomanry Cavalry. Appointed Treasurer of the Household 1900, and Financial Secretary to the Treasury 1903. 37, Park Lane, W.

\***Cawley**, Frederick (L.), has sat for Lancashire, South-East (Prestwich D.), since '95; *s.* of the late Mr. Thomas Cawley, of Priestland, Tarpole; *b.* '50; *E.* Aldersey Grammar School; bleacher and calico printer; J.P. for Lancashire. Brooklands, Prestwich; Berrington Hall, Leominster. *Reform and National Liberal.*

\***Cayzer**, Sir Charles W., Bart. (C.), has sat for Barrow-in-Furness since '92; *b.* '43; *e. s.* of Charles Cayzer, Esq., of Hatherleigh, Devon; *m.* '68, Agnes, *e. d.* of William Trickey, Esq., of Clifton; head of the firm of Cayzer, Irvine, & Co., steamship owners, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, and London. Knighted 97; bart. 1904; J.P. for cos. Stirling, Renfrew, and Dumbarton; Hon. Col. 1st Lanarkshire Volunteer Artillery. 27, Belgrave Square, S.W.; Gartmore, Perthshire; Newtyle, Forfarshire; and Ralston, Renfrewshire. *Carlton, and City of London.*

\***Cecil**, Evelyn (C.), who was returned for Aston Manor 1900, sat for Herts (East D.) '98-1900; *e. s.* of Lord Eustace H. B. G. Cecil, and nephew of the late Marquis of Salisbury; *b.* '65; *E.* Eton and New Coll., Oxon; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '89; Assistant Private Sec. to his uncle, when Premier, '91-2, and '95-1902; a member of the London School Board '94-9. Chairman Select Committee on Effect of Foreign Steamship Subsidies on British Trade 1901-2; Chairman Eastern Mail Service Committee 1903. Mr. Cecil married in '98 the Hon. Alicia Margaret, a daughter of Lord Amherst of Hackney. 10, Eaton Place, S.W.

\***Cecil**, Lord Hugh (C.), has sat for Greenwich since '95; *s.* of Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., ex-Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary; *b.* '69; *E.* Eton and University College, Oxford (B.A. '91); Fellow of Hertford College, Oxford, '91 (M.A. '94). He has made a high place for himself in the House as a powerful debater, and his speeches in opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal policy in 1903 and 1904 were amongst the ablest and most effective criticisms of them. He is a High Churchman. 20, Arlington Street, S.W.

\***Chamberlain**, Right Hon. Joseph (L.U.), has sat for Birmingham, West, since '85, and was M.P. for Birmingham from '76. He was *b.* in London, July '36; *E.* University College. In '54 his father joined the firm of Nettlefold, the well-known screw makers of Birmingham. He also joined the firm, and for many years devoted himself almost exclusively to business. In '70 he was one of the leaders of the defeated unsectarian candidates for the School Board of Birmingham, but in '73 he was elected chairman. During this period he was also a member of the Town Council, of which he became Mayor ('73). On the death of his father he retired from the firm, in order to devote all his energies to public life. To him was due the transfer of the gas and water works to the borough authorities, and he was the author of the improvement scheme which has entirely transformed

the face of central Birmingham. He was re-elected Mayor in '74, and again in '75. In '74 he opposed Mr. Roebuck in Sheffield, but was defeated by a large majority. In '76 he was elected for Birmingham without opposition, and has represented the town ever since. He took his seat below the gangway, among the Home Rulers, with whose aspirations he was supposed to have some sympathy. When the Liberals returned to power in '80 Mr. Chamberlain became President of the Board of Trade, with Cabinet rank. He passed a Patents Bill and a Bankruptcy Bill, and after his exit from office ('85) he increased his reputation as a political leader considerably more than during the three previous years, his freedom from office giving him greater latitude. He attacked Conservatives and Whigs with almost equal bitterness. After the general election of '85 Mr. Chamberlain held the office of President of the Local Government Board until his divergence of views on the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone caused his resignation (March 27th, '86). He was appointed Chief Commissioner to the Conference at Washington for the settlement of the dispute between the United States and Canada on the Fisheries Question. Revisited United States on the occasion of his marriage with Miss Endicott (Nov. 15th, '88). During the general election of '92 he spoke and worked with great effect, and his influence in the Midlands was very marked. His influence in the House throughout the Home Rule debates was just as great, and he made himself a tireless leader of all the assaults on the Bill, but took practically no part in the Disestablishment debate in '94. In the autumn he showed an inclination to outline a policy of social reform for the joint Unionist party, and made the significant statement that the gulf between him and the Liberal party could not now be bridged over. On the formation of the Coalition Ministry in June '95 Mr. Chamberlain took office under Lord Salisbury as Colonial Secretary. In '96 he had to deal with the Ashanti and Transvaal difficulties, and showed considerable energy in his efforts to develop commercial intercourse between Great Britain and her colonies. The Workmen's Compensation Act, '97, was greatly indebted to his advocacy during its passage through the House, and he was again prominent by his vigorous handling of Colonial matters. In '98 he made the famous "long spoon" speech in reference to foreign affairs, and declared himself strongly in favour of an alliance with the United States. The negotiations with the Transvaal, which ended in war, occupied him fully during '99, and his South African policy was one of the main controversial features of the General Election of 1900 and during 1901. He had charge in 1900 of the measure for the constitution of the Australian Commonwealth. On Feb. 14th, 1902, he was presented with an address by the City of London Corporation expressing high appreciation of his public services, and was given a splendid reception on his way to the Guildhall. He presided over the Colonial Conference (*q.v.*) in July and August. In November he visited South Africa with the object of considering the state of affairs in the new colonies on the spot for himself. Returning to England (March 14th, 1903) he

received an address from the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London (March 20th) in recognition of his services to the Empire. In May 1903 he launched, at Birmingham, his great scheme for the revision of the Fiscal Policy of the country and the adoption of a policy of Preferential Tariffs; and in September, believing that policy to be at that time unacceptable to the majority in the constituencies, he resigned, in order to be free to devote himself to explaining and popularising his proposals. He began his campaign for this purpose at Glasgow on Oct. 6th, and has since delivered a number of speeches, which have naturally evoked much criticism, but the splendid ability and energy of which have been praised on all hands. Lord Rector of Glasgow University '97-9; LL.D. Camb. '92; D.C.L. Oxford '96; LL.D. Dublin '99; Chancellor of the new University of Birmingham. Highbury, Moor-green, Birmingham, and 40, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Athenæum* and *Devonshire*.

\*Chamberlain, Right Hon. J. Austen (L.U.), who has sat for Worcestershire, East, since '92, is *e. s.* of the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; *b.* '63; *E. Rugby* and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '89), also studied at Paris and Berlin; Civil Lord of the Admiralty July '95—Nov. 1900, when he was appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Mr. Chamberlain held this position until 1902, when, on the reorganisation of the Ministry under Mr. Balfour, he was appointed Postmaster-General and made a P.C.; Chancellor of the Exchequer Oct. 1903. Highbury, Moorgreen, Birmingham, and 11, Downing Street, S.W.

Chamberlayne, Tankerville (C.), elected for Southampton 1900, and had represented that constituency from '92-5; unseated on petition after the General Election of '95; *b.* '43; *E. Eton* and Magdalen Coll., Oxford (B.A.); Hon. Lieut. Royal Naval Reserve, and very much interested in all matters connected with yachting, being vice-commander of the Royal Southampton Yacht Club and a member of nine Royal Yacht Clubs. Mr. Chamberlayne is also a contributor to various newspapers, reviews, and magazines. Cranbury Park, Winchester; Weston Grove, Southampton; and Baddesley Manor, Romsey. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, St. Stephen's, Royal Thames Yacht*.

\*Channing, F. A. (L.), has sat for Northamptonshire, East, since '85; *s.* of the Rev. W. H. Channing; *E. Liverpool* and Oxford; Fellow and Lecturer in Philosophy, and Tutor University College; Chancellor English Essay Prize; Arnold History Essay Prize; Classical and Mathematical Honours; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '82; J.P. for Northants; interested in railway servants' hours of labour and in land tenure, education, and agricultural reforms, and has strongly opposed the South African war and the financial and fiscal policy of the Unionist Government; member of Agricultural Commission '93; Chairman of Central Chamber of Agriculture '94. 40, Eaton Place, S.W. *Reform, Oxford* and *Cambridge, New University, and National Liberal*.

\*Chaplin, Right Hon. Henry (C.), has sat for Lincolnshire, Sleaford D., since '85, and was M.P. for Lincolnshire, Mid, '68-85; *s.* of the late Rev. H. Chaplin, vicar of Ryhall,

Rutland; *b.* '40; *E. Harrow* and Christ Church, Oxford; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster '85-6; first President of the Board of Agriculture Sept. '89-92; J.P. and D.L. for Lincolnshire; Lord of the Manor, Blankney; P.C. '85; member of the Agricultural Commission '93; was President of the Local Government Board June '95—Nov. 1900, and as such conducted the Agricultural Rates Act through the House in '96, the Vaccination Act in '98, and the Housing Bill in 1900. He led a strong agitation on the part of the agricultural interest against the dropping of the Corn Tax in 1903, and welcomed Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals. Blankney Hall, Sleaford, and Stafford House, St. James's, S.W. *Carlton, White's, etc.*

Chapman, Edward (C.), elected for Cheshire, Hyde D., 1900; *b.* '39; *E. Merton College, Oxford* (M.A.), with a first class in the public examination in Natural Science). Mr. Chapman is a Fellow of Magdalen College and was for some time a Public Examiner at Oxford; since '94 has been deputy chairman of the Great Central Railway; he is also a director of the South-Eastern, and London, Chatham, and Dover Railway; member of the York House of Laymen; Lord of the Manor of Hattersley, a freeman of the Turners' Co.; J.P. Lancashire, J.P. and D.L. Cheshire; and a Fellow of the Linnean Society. Magdalen College, Oxford; Hill End, Mottram-in-Longdendale, Cheshire; and Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. *Carlton, Constitutional, and Conservative*.

Churchill, Winston Leonard Spencer (L.), elected for Oldham 1900; *e. s.* of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, who was 3rd s. of the 7th Duke of Marlborough; *b.* '74; *E. Harrow* and Sandhurst. Mr. Churchill has served as a Lieutenant in the 4th Hussars; he was with the Spanish forces in Cuba in '95, and was awarded the first class of the Spanish Order of Military Merit; with the Malakand Field Force, when he took part in the operations in Bajaur, obtaining mention in despatches and the medal and clasp; with the Tirah Expeditionary Force, obtaining the clasp; and with the Nile Expeditionary Force, when he took part in the battle of Khartoum, receiving the medal and clasp; served with the South African Light Horse, and was special war correspondent for the *Morning Post* during the South African campaign, writing for that journal a series of brilliant letters, while his remarkable escape from Pretoria, after his capture by the Boers, aroused great public interest. He has medal and four clasps. "The River War," "London to Ladysmith *viâ* Pretoria," and "Ian Hamilton's March" record his impressions of the Egyptian and South African campaigns. Is a captain in the Oxfordshire Imperial Yeomanry. He opposed the Sugar Convention Bill, criticised Mr. Brodrick's Army proposals, and was one of the strongest opponents of Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal proposals in 1903 and 1904. In the latter year he was definitely ranked as a member of the Liberal party. 105, Mount Street, W.

\*Clancy, J. J. (N.), has sat for Dublin, North, since '85; *e. s.* of Mr. W. Clancy, of Claregalway, co. Galway; *b.* '47; *E. College of the Immaculate Conception, Athlone, Queen's College, Galway, and Royal University, Ireland* (M.A. with honours); formerly Classical



- Master of the Holy Cross Seminary, Tralee; acting editor of the *Nation* '80-85; called to the Irish Bar '87. 1, Breffni Terrace, Sandy Cove Road, Dublin.
- \***Clare, O. Leigh (C.)**, has sat for Lancashire, South-East or Eccles D., since '95; s. of Mr. William Clare, of Liverpool; b. '41; E. Rossall School and St. John's College, Camb.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '66; a Bench of the Inner Temple. East Sheen, Surrey. *Carlton, New University, and St. Stephens.*
- Clive, Percy Archer (L.U.)**, elected for Herefordshire, South (Ross) D., 1900; g. s. of the seventh Earl of Denbigh; b. '73; entered Grenadier Guards '91; Lieutenant '96; employed with the West African Frontier Force '97-9, in which year he was gazetted Captain; on special service in South Africa '99-1901; J.P., D.L., Herefordshire. Whitfield, Herefordshire. 21, Chester Street, S.W.
- Coates, Major Edward Feetham (U.)**, elected for Lewisham, Dec. 15th, 1903; e.s. of Mr. James Coates, J.P., D.L., of Helderby Hall, York; b. '53. Member of the firm of Messrs. Coates, Son, & Co., stockbrokers, London; Major late 3rd (Militia) Battalion W. Riding Regiment; and is one of His Majesty's Lieutenants for the City of London; J.P. for Surrey and the N. Riding of Yorkshire; contested the Elland Div. of Yorkshire in the Unionist interest in 1900; and Vice-chairman Surrey County Council. Married in '78, Edith, daughter of Captain P. Woolley, of Gravenhurst, Sussex. *Carlton, Junior United Service, Wellington, Union, Brighton, Yorkshire, York.*
- \***Cochrane, Hon. Thomas (L.U.)**, has sat for Ayrshire, North, since '92; 2nd s. of the 11th Earl of Dundonald; b. '57; E. Eton; served in Scots Guards; J.P. for co. Fife; private secretary to the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies '95-1901; appointed Under-Secretary for the Home Department 1902; D.L. for Renfrewshire; Major 4th Battalion (Militia) Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders '83, and went with that regiment on active service to South Africa 1900. The Pavilion, Ardrossan; Crawford Priory, Cupar, Fife; and 12, Queen's Gate, S.W.
- \***Coddington, Sir William, Bart. (C.)**, has sat for Blackburn since '80; e. s. of the late Mr. W. D. Coddington; b. '30; Mayor of Blackburn '74-5; D.L. and J.P. for Lancashire; senior partner of the firm of Coddington & Sons, cotton manufacturers; created a baronet '96. 43, Grosvenor Square, W. *Carlton.*
- Cogan, D. J. (N.)**, elected for Wicklow, East D., 1900. A provision merchant of Thomas Street, Dublin, and has served on the Dublin Corporation; member of the Wicklow C.C. Thomas Street, Dublin.
- \***Coghill, D. H. (C.)**, has sat for Stoke-upon-Trent since '95; has sat for Newcastle-under-Lyme '86-92; s. of Mr. H. Coghill, J.P.; b. '55; E. Cheltenham College and Corpus Christi College, Oxford (M.A. '81); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '79, joining Oxford Circuit. 14, Stanhope Gardens, S.W. *Carlton and United University.*
- \***Cohen, B. L. (C.)**, has sat for Islington, East, since '92; s. of Mr. L. Cohen, of the City; b. '44; E. privately; member of the Stock Exchange; D.L. of the City of London. Highfield, Shoreham, Sevenoaks; and 30, Hyde Park Gardens, W. *Junior Carlton, Carlton, Conservative, and City Carlton.*
- \***Collings, Right Hon. Jesse (L.U.)**, has sat for Birmingham, Bordesley D., since '86, having been M.P. for Ipswich '80-86; s. of Mr. T. Collings, of Littleham, Exmouth; b. '31; E. at Stoke; J.P. and Alderman for Birmingham (Mayor '78-9); Hon. Secretary for the National Education League; Chairman of the Free Libraries Committee; Founder of the Allotments and Small Holdings Association; President of the Rural Labourers' League; President of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce; moved and carried the Small Holdings resolution which caused the resignation of Lord Salisbury's Administration, Jan. '86; Parliamentary Secretary of the Local Government Board '86; member of the Labour Commission '91; P.C.; Under Secretary of Home Department '95-1902. Southfield, Edgbaston, Birmingham. *Constitutional.*
- \***Colomb, Right Hon. Sir John C. R., K.C.M.G. (C.)**, has sat for Great Yarmouth since '95; M.P. for Bow and Bromley '86-92; s. of the late General G. T. Colomb; b. '38; E. privately and Royal Naval College; served in the Royal Marine Artillery '54-69; J.P. and D.L. for co. Kerry; High Sheriff '95; Chairman of the Appeal Commission Local Government (Ireland) Act; Member of the Royal Commission on Supply of Food and Raw Material in time of War; Director of the Commercial Gas and Grand Junction Water Companies; author of "The Protection of Commerce," "Naval and Military Resources of the Colonies," "The Defence of Great and Greater Britain," "Imperial Federation, Naval and Military," etc. Dromquinna, Kenmare, co. Kerry, and 75, Belgrave Road, S.W. *Carlton, United Service, and Bath.*
- \***Colston, C. E. H. A. (C.)**, has sat for Gloucester, Thornbury D., since '92; s. of the late Mr. E. Colston, of Roundway Park; b. '54; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. and D.L. for Wilts; High Sheriff '85; Lieutenant-Colonel 2nd Wilts Rifle Volunteers '82. Roundway Park, Devizes, Wilts, Says Court, Gloucestershire, and 54, Green Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
- \***Compton, Lord Alwyne F. (L.U.)**, has sat for Bedfordshire, Biggleswade D., since '95; s. of William, 4th Marquis of Northampton; b. '55; E. Eton; served in the Grenadier Guards and 10th Hussars; aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Ripon '82-4; served in the Sudan '84; Adjutant 10th Hussars '85-7; raised and went on active service with "Compton's Horse," attached to the Imperial Yeomanry, in South Africa, 1900; mentioned in despatches, D.S.O.; m. July '86, Mary Evelyn, d. of R. de Grey Vyner, Esq., of Newby Hall. 7, Balfour Place, W., and Torloisk, by Aros, Isle of Mull, N.B.
- \***Condon, T. J. (N.)**, has sat for Tipperary, East, since '85; s. of Mr. Jeremiah Condon; b. '50; formerly cattle-dealer of Clonmel; Town Commissioner and Guardian; Mayor '89, '90-91; Alderman for Borough of Clonmel. 6, Clapham Common North, S.W.
- \***Cook, Sir F. Lucas, Bart. (C.)**, has sat for Lambeth, Kennington D., since '95; e. s. of the late Sir Francis Cook, Bart.; b. '44; E. Harrow; head of the firm of Cook, Son, & Co., warehousemen, St. Paul's Churchyard; F.R.G.S.; D.L. City of London. 24, Hyde Park Gardens. Doughty House, Richmond

Surrey, and Visconde of Montserrat, Cintra, Portugal. *Carlton, Prince's, Queen's, Hurlingham, Ranelagh, Sandown, and a member of the Committee of the Coaching Club.*

\***Corbett**, A. Cameron (L.U.), has sat for Glasgow, Tradeston D., since '85; *b.* '56; *E.* privately; J.P. for Warwickshire and Lanarkshire. Thornliebank House, Glasgow; 26, Hans Place, S.W. *Brooks's.*

**Corbett**, Thomas Lorimer (C.), elected for Down, North D., 1900, which division he unsuccessfully contested in '98; *b.* '54; *E.* privately. The deputy chairman of the L.C.C., Mr. Corbett has taken an active interest in municipal and political affairs, serving as a Guardian of the Poor, and member of the School Board, and Vice-President of the Clapham Conservative Association; elected one of the Council of Fifty by the assembly of six hundred Unionists who met at Belfast; J.P. co. London. *Carlton and Constitutional.*

\***Cox**, I. E. Bainbridge (C.), has sat for Middlesex, Harrow D., since '99; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Serjeant E. W. Cox, who was Recorder of Portsmouth and Deputy-Assistant Judge of the Middlesex Sessions; *b.* '38; *E.* Magdalene College, Camb.; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '64; D.L. and J.P. for Middlesex, and has recently been High Sheriff for that county; Lord of the Manor of Taunton; chief proprietor of several weekly papers. Moat Mount, Mill Hill; 1, Old Serjeant's Inn, Chancery Lane.

**Craig**, Charles Curtis (C.), elected for South Antrim 1903; *s.* of the late James Craig, Esq., of Craighavon, co. Down; *m.* '97, Lillian, *d.* late John Wimple, of Ditton Hall, Surrey; *Carlton, Ulster, Belfast.*

**Craig**, R. Hunter (L.), elected for Lanarkshire, Govan D., 1900; *b.* '39; *E.* at Partick and Glasgow Academies; is Chairman of R. Hunter Craig and Co., Ltd., produce importers, of Glasgow, Liverpool, and London; a director of the Scottish Temperance Life Assurance Co., and of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce; J.P. counties Ayr and Lanark. West Park, Skelmorlie, Ayrshire; 38, Seething Lane, E.C. *New Club and Liberal Club, Glasgow, and Reform and National Liberal, Lonaon.*

\***Crean**, E. (N.), elected for Cork, South-East D., 1900; sat for Queen's co., Ossory D., '92-1900; President of the Cork United Trades Association '84-90; Alderman of Cork Town Council '86; Mayor of Cork '99; member of the Cork Poor Law Board. Knockrea Villas, Cork.

**Cremer**, William Randal (L.), elected for Shore-ditch, Haggerston D., 1900, which division he represented from '85-95; unsuccessfully contested Warwick in '68 and '74; *b.* 38; *E.* at his mother's dame's school. Son of a herald painter, Mr. Cremer was at twelve employed in the shipbuilding trade, and afterwards worked as a carpenter and joiner; founder of the Amalgamated Society of Joiners; long connected with the Workmen's Peace Association and International Arbitration, League, editing and publishing its organ, the *Arbitrator*; the originator of the Inter-Parliamentary Conferences which have been held at Paris, London, Rome, Vienna, etc.; has Cross of the Legion of Honour; has thrice visited the U.S.A. with memorials from the House of Commons to the President and Congress in favour of an Anglo-

American Treaty of Arbitration; awarded Nobel Peace Prize, 1903. 11, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. *National Liberal.*

\***Cripps**, C. A. (C.), elected for Lancashire, Stretford D., 1901; also represented Gloucestershire, Mid or Stroud, from '95 until the General Election of 1900; *s.* of Mr. W. H. Cripps, K.C.; *b.* '52; *E.* Winchester College, and New College Oxford; Fellow of St. John's College; gained four 1st Classes and Senior Scholarships, four Inns of Court; called Bar, Middle Temple, '77; K.C.; Benchers '93; Attorney-Gen. to the Duchy of Cornwall since '95; appointed Vicar-General of the Provinces of York and Canterbury 1902; J.P. Bucks. Parmoor House, Henley-on-Thames, and 15, Queen's Gate Gardens.

\***Crombie**, J. W. (L.), has sat for Kincardineshire since '92; *s.* of Mr. John Crombie, of Balgowrie Lodge; *b.* '58; *E.* Gymnasium, Old Aberdeen; Aberdeen University (M.A.), France, and Germany; J.P. and D.L., Aberdeenshire; Director of J. & J. Crombie, Ltd.; author of "Some Poets of the People in Foreign Lands"; private secretary to Rt. Hon. James Bryce while President of the Board of Trade. Balgowrie Lodge, Aberdeen, and 91, Onslow Square, S.W. *Reform.*

**Crooks**, Wm. (Lab.), elected for Woolwich 1903; *b.* '52; *E.* London, and in his youth was taught the trade of a cooper; an organiser of several labour bodies; L.C.C. member for Poplar '82, and has represented the division ever since; member Metropolitan Asylums Board; was Mayor of Poplar 1901; member of the committee entrusted with the carrying out of the arrangements for the King's dinner 1902, and in March 1903, on the resignation of Lord Charles Beresford, gained the seat.

\***Cross**, Alex. (L.U.), has sat for Glasgow, Cam-lachie D., since '92; *s.* of Mr. William Cross; *b.* '47; *E.* Glasgow University; partner in the old firm of Alexander Cross & Sons, seed merchants and chemical manufacturers; Director of Glasgow Chamber of Commerce and the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture. 14, Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow. *National Liberal, Edinburgh, and Reform, London.*

\***Cross**, Shepherd H. (C.), has sat for Bolton since '85; 2nd *s.* of Mr. T. Cross, J.P., banker, of Bolton; assumed the name of Shepherd '84; *b.* '47; *E.* Harrow and Exeter College, Oxford (M.A. '72); J.P. for Herts and Lancashire; C.C. for Herts; late Major Duke of Lancaster's Regiment of Yeomanry. Hamels Park, Buntingford, Herts, and 19, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. *Carlton and Junior Carlton.*

**Crossley**, Right Hon. Sir Savile Brinton, Bart. M.V.O. (L.U.), elected for Halifax 1900, which constituency he unsuccessfully contested in '97; represented Suffolk, Lowestoft D., '85-92; the only *s.* of Sir Francis Crossley, who sat for Halifax from '52-9, and for Yorkshire, N.W. Riding, '59-72; *b.* 57; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. Sir Savile holds a commission in the Norfolk Artillery Militia, being Major and Hon. Lieut.-Colonel '95; served as a Captain in the Imperial Yeomanry. Promoted Lt.-Col. and mentioned in despatches; Liberal Unionist Whip and Chairman L.U. Executive Committee; Chairman Hospital Saturday Fund; a governing Director of Messrs. John Crossley & Sons, Halifax; a Director of the G.N. Railway. One of the Hon. Secretaries



- of King Edward's Hospital Fund; J.P. Suffolk and Norfolk; High Sheriff Suffolk '96; appointed Paymaster-General and P.C. 1902; *m.* '87, Phyllis, *y. d.* of Gen. Sir Henry de Bathe, 4th Bart., and has issue. Somerleyton Hall, Lowestoft, and 12, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.
- \***Cubitt, Hon. H. (C.)**, has sat for Surrey, Reigate D., since '92; *e. s.* of the 1st Lord Ashcombe; *b.* '67; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '93); J.P. and D.L. for Surrey; served in 2nd Volunteer Battalion Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment) '87-1901; Lieut.-Col. commanding Surrey Imperial Yeomanry. Denbies, Dorking, Birtley; Bramley, Guildford, and 20, Prince's Gate, S.W.
- Cullinan, J. (N.)**, elected for Tipperary, South D., 1900; *b.* '58; *E.* Theirles Lay College. Mr. Cullinan, who is well known in the south of Ireland for his connection with the Parnell movement and the Plan of Campaign, took a prominent part in the Land League days, was several times imprisoned, has been chairman of Poor Law Board and member of County and District Councils Bansha, co. Tipperary.
- Cust, Henry John Cockayne (C.)**, elected for Bermondsey 1900, and represented Lincolnshire, Stamford D., '90-95; *e. s.* of the late Major Cust, who sat for Grantham '74-80; *b.* '61; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb.; J.P., Bedfordshire and Lincolnshire; D.L., Lincolnshire. Mr. Cust has studied at the English and French Bars, but has never been called; he was editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* for some four years, from '93-6; is heir-presumptive to Earl Brownlow. Belton House, Grantham, and St. James' Lodge, Chapel Place, Delahay Street. *Carlton, Travellers', and St. James's.*
- \***Dalkeith, J. C., Montagu-Douglas-Scott, Earl of (C.)**, has sat for Roxburghshire since '95; *s.* of William, 6th Duke of Buccleuch; *b.* '64; *E.* Christ Church, Oxford; served in the royal navy; late Captain 1st Mounted Roxburgh Rifle Volunteers; D.L. for Edinburgh, Roxburghshire, and Dumfries, and Vice-Lieutenant for Selkirkshire. Eildon Hall, St. Boswells.
- \***Dalrymple, Sir C. (C.)**, has sat for Ipswich since '86, and was M.P. Buteshire '68-85; 2nd *s.* of the late Sir C. Dalrymple-Fergusson; *b.* '39; *E.* Harrow and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '65); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '65; J.P. and D.L. for Haddingtonshire; J.P. for Midlothian and Ayrshire; Director of the Bank of Scotland; Junior Lord of the Treasury '85-6; opposed Mr. Gladstone, Midlothian, '85; created a baronet '87. Newhailes, Midlothian, and 20, Onslow Gardens, S.W.
- \***Dalziel, J. H. (L.)**, has sat for Kirkcaldy Burghs since March '92; *e. s.* of Mr. James Dalziel; *b.* '68; *E.* Borgeue Academy, Shrewsbury High School, and King's College, London; journalist and newspaper proprietor. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- Davies, Alfred (L.)**, elected for Carmarthen Boroughs 1900; *b.* '48; *E.* Mill Hill School and Rickmansworth. The son of a Carmarthenshire Congregational minister, Mr. Davies is an underwriter and international carrier, who founded and is now Chairman of Directors of Davies, Turner & Co., Ltd., of London and Liverpool; also Chairman of Davies Turner Co., of New York, Boston and Philadelphia. The Lothians, Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, and The Copners, Holmer Green, Amersham.
- \***Davies, Sir Horatio D. (C.)**, has sat for Chatham since '95; *b.* '42; *E.* Dulwich College; Alderman of Ward of Bishopsgate since '89; member of Common Council for Ward of Cheap '85-9; Master of the Worshipful Co. of Shipwrights; D.L., J.P. for Kent; Lieutenant for City of London; Sheriff of London and Middlesex '87-8; Lord Mayor of London '97-8; closed a distinguished year of office with a brilliant banquet to the Sirdar in Nov. '98; K.C.M.G. '98; Lieut.-Colonel 3rd Middlesex Artillery since '89. Watcombe Hall, Torquay. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, and City Carlton.*
- \***Davies, M. Vaughan- (L.)**, has sat for Cardiganshire since '95; *s.* of the late Mr. Matthew Davies, J.P., D.L.; *b.* '40; *E.* Harrow; J.P. and D.L. for Cardiganshire; High Sheriff '75. Tan-y-Bwlch, Aberystwyth, and 17, Hyde Park Gardens, W. *Brooks's.*
- Delany, W. (N.)**, elected for Queen's Co., Ossory D., 1900. A farmer; member of the King's Co. C.C.; member of the Rural District Council, Mountmullick; was instrumental in founding the United Irish League in Queen's County. Tullamore, Ireland.
- \***Denny, Colonel J. McAusland (C.)**, has sat for Kilmarnock District since '95; *s.* of Mr. Peter Denny, L.L.D., of Dumbarton; *b.* '58; *E.* Burgh Academy, Dumbarton, and Lausanne; ship-builder; J.P. for co. Dumbarton; Hon. Colonel 1st Dumbartonshire Rifle Volunteers. Garroyle, Dumbarton.
- Devlin, Chas. R. (N.)**, elected for Galway City 1903; *s.* of Charles Devlin of Aylmer, Canada. Mr. Devlin sat for Ottawa County in the Canadian House of Commons '91-6, and for Wright '96-7; he is a merchant of Ottawa, and from '97 until his election as representative for Galway City was Canadian Commissioner for Ireland. 14, Westmoreland Street, Dublin.
- Devlin, Joseph (N.)**, elected for Kilkenny, North D., 1902; *b.* '65; has been a journalist, and was on the establishment of Mr. S. Young, M.P., whisky distiller.
- Dewar, John Alexander (L.)**, elected for Inverness-shire, 1900; *b.* '56; Chairman of John Dewar & Sons, Ltd., distillers; was Lord Provost of Perth for six years. Abercainry, Crieff, Perthshire.
- Dewar, Sir Thomas Robert, Kt. (C.)**, elected for Tower Hamlets, St. George's-in-the-East D., 1900; unsuccessfully contested the Walthamstow D. of Essex, '97; *b.* '64; *E.* Perth and Edinburgh. The managing director for London of the great firm of whisky distillers, Mr. Dewar has travelled extensively, and has written several books, amongst them being "A Ramble Round the Globe" and "Experiences of the Gothenburg System"; he is a well-known sportsman; F.R.G.S.; J.P. and D.L. for City of London; J.P. Kent; formerly L.C.C., and Sheriff of London; knighted June 1902. 26, Savoy Hotel Chambers, W.; The Grove, Pluckley, Kent. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, Sports.*
- \***Dickinson, Robert Edmund (C.)**, has sat for Somerset, Wells D., since '99; *s.* of E. H. Dickinson, Esq. by *d.* of the 3rd Lord Auckland, who was Bishop of Bath and Wells; *b.* '62; *E.* Eton and Cambridge; is a Director of the National Provident Institution and

Stuckey's Somersetshire Bank; Major in the North Somerset Yeomanry; Mayor of Bath '99-1900. Combe Cottage, Lyncombe, Bath; The Albany, Piccadilly, W.

**Dickson**, Right Hon. Charles Scott, K.C. (C.), elected for Glasgow, Bridgeton D., 1900, which division he unsuccessfully contested in '95 and '97; he also unsuccessfully contested Kilmarnock Burghs in '92; *b.* '50; *E.* at the High School and Univ., Glasgow (M.A. honours in Maths. and Phil., LL.D. 1901); practised as a solicitor in Glasgow '75-6, called to the Scottish Bar '77; Lecturer on Constitutional Law, Glasgow Univ. '78; Advocate Depute '92 and '95-6; Solicitor-General for Scotland '96-1903; Lord Advocate P.C. 1903; J.P. and D.L. for Edinburgh. 22, Moray Place, Edinburgh.

\***Dickson-Poynder**, Sir J., Bart. (C.), has sat for Wiltshire, Chippenham D., since '92; *s.* of Rear-Admiral Dickson; *b.* '66; *E.* Harrow; assumed name of his maternal grandfather as heir to his mother's estate; inherited baronetcy from his uncle, Captain Sir Alexander Collingwood Dickson-R.N.; *m.* '96, Ann Beaulerk Dundas, *g.d.* of Lord Napier of Magdala; member of the L.C.C. for St. George's, Hanover Square, since '98; J.P. for Wilts; Captain Wilts Yeomanry; High Sheriff for Wilts '90; in 1900 went on active service in South Africa with the Imperial Yeomanry, and acted as A.D.C. to General Lord Methuen. Hartham Park, Corsham, and Hilmarton; 8, Chesterfield Gardens, Mayfair. *Carlton, Turf, and Marlborough.*

\***Dilke**, Right Hon. Sir C. W. (L.), has sat for Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean D., since '92, and was M.P. for Chelsea '68-86; *e.* *s.* of the late Sir C. W. Dilke, M.P.; *b.* '43; *E.* Trinity Hall, Camb.; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '66; P.C. He began his career after leaving college by a tour round the world, to which he owed it that he was able to write his book on "Greater Britain," a standard work on our empire beyond the seas, '68. After his return he was elected to Parliament ('68), and lectured in '71 at Newcastle on "The Cost of the Crown" in a most uncompromisingly Radical fashion, which provoked universal attention. He married in '72, but his wife died in Sept. '74. He was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in '80, and President of the Local Government Board (with a seat in the Cabinet '82) '80 to '85. In '86 the case of *Crawford v. Crawford* and Dilke came on, and was twice tried. In the first trial, just before which he married Mrs. Mark Pattison, a divorce was granted; but Sir Charles Dilke was dismissed from the case and given his costs. On his application the Queen's Proctor subsequently intervened, and a second trial followed; but Sir Charles Dilke's application to be made a party in the second trial was refused by the Court and by the Court of Appeal. Sir Charles had been elected for Chelsea at the '85 election, but was defeated in '86. At the general election of '92 he was returned to the House of Commons for the Forest of Dean, after an absence of six years, and has been twice re-elected for that constituency. He is proprietor of the *Athenaum* and of *Notes and Queries*. Besides "Greater Britain," Sir C. Dilke's chief works are "The

Fall of Prince Florestan," "The Present Position of European Politics," '87, "The British Army," '88, "Problems of Greater Britain," '91, and, with Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, "Imperial Defence," '92. Lady Dilke died Oct. 24th, 1904. 76, Sloane Street, S.W.

\***Dillon**, J. (N.), has sat for Mayo, East, since '85; M.P. for Tipperary '80-83; *s.* of the late Mr. John Dillon, M.P., of '48 celebrity; *b.* '51; *E.* Catholic University, Dublin, and became a L.R.C.S.I., afterwards making politics his vocation. Returned for Tipperary, '80, as a supporter of Mr. Parnell, having in the previous year assisted in the formation of the Irish Land League. Mr. Dillon was closely identified with the Plan of Campaign; and in Nov. '86, while carrying that plan into operation at Loughrea by receiving the rents of the tenants, was arrested by the police. He was subsequently tried for the offence, but not convicted. At the Mell petty sessions, Drogheda, on May 11th, '88, for "having on April 8th, at Tullyallen, co. Louth, taken part in the criminal conspiracy known as the Plan of Campaign," he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The sentence was confirmed on appeal on June 21st. He was sent to Dundalk prison, but was liberated Sept. '88. He returned in '90 from a tour of the Australian Colonies, where he collected large contributions in aid of the Irish Nationalist party. Was arrested (September) and tried on a political charge, but escaped with Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., to Cherbourg, when out on bail. He afterwards visited the United States, and in Feb. '91 surrendered himself, and was imprisoned in Ireland. Released from Galway gaol on July 30th, and delivered a speech, repudiating Mr. Parnell's leadership, at Mallow. Mr. Dillon is one of the most earnest of the Irish party, and his speeches, both in the House and out of it, always carry weight. Elected Chairman of the Irish party, in succession to Mr. Justin McCarthy, '96, '97 and '98; *m.* '95, Elizabeth, *d.* of Lord Justice Mathew, *g-n.* of Father Mathew, the apostle of Temperance. North Great George's Street, Dublin.

**Dimsdale**, Right Hon. Sir Joseph Cookfield, Bart., K.C.V.O. (C.), elected for City of London 1900; *b.* '49; *E.* Eton; Sheriff of London '93-4; a member of the L.C.C. until 1900; Lieutenant of the City of London; J.P. Essex; a Freemason who has been Past Grand Treasurer of the Freemasons of England; Hon. Treasurer of the City of London Conservative Association; Lord Mayor of London 1901-2; *m.* '73, Beatrice E. Bower, *d.* of R. H. Holdsworth, Esq., of Gloucester Gardens. P.C. '02. Goldsmiths, Langdon Hill, Essex, and 29, Sussex Square, Hyde Park. *Carlton, City Carlton, and Albemarle.*

\***Disraeli**, Coningsby R. (C.), has sat for Cheshire, Altrincham D., since '92; *s.* of the late Mr. Ralph Disraeli, late Deputy Clerk of Parliaments; *n.* of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, and heir to his property; *b.* '67; *E.* Charterhouse and New College, Oxford; J.P. and D.L. for Bucks; Ald. Bucks C. C.; Lieut. Royal Bucks Hussars. Hughenden Manor, Bucks. *Carlton.*

\***Dixon-Hartland**, Sir F. D., Bart. (C.), has sat for Middlesex, Uxbridge D., since '85; M.P. for Evesham '80-85; *e.* *s.* of the late Nathaniel



- Hartland, of Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, by Eliza, *d.* and co-heiress of Mr. T. Dixon, of King's Lynn; *b.* '32; *E.* Cheltenham College; J.P. for Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Middlesex, and London; *m.* '95, Agnes Chichester, *d.* of W. Langham Christie, Esq., late M.P. Lewes, of Glyndebourn, Sussex; H.M. Lieutenant for City of London; County Alderman for Middlesex; F.S.A., F.R.G.S.; one of the founders of the Primrose League; Chairman of the Conservancy of the River Thames; a member of the Civil List Committee 1901. Ashley Manor, Cheltenham, and 14, Chesham Place, S.W. *Carlton and Garrick.*
- Dobbie, Joseph (L.),** elected for the Ayr Burghs, Jan. 30, '04; *b.* at Ayr; *E.* at Ayr Academy and Edinburgh University (honours in the Law classes); he afterwards qualified as a solicitor, and is now head of the firm of Dalgleish & Dobbie, W.S., Edinburgh; as hon. sec. of the Scottish Small Holdings and Allotments Association he did a great deal of work at the general elections of '92 and '95; he claimed his victory as a victory also for Free Trade. Bentfield, Prestwick, Ayr.
- \***Donelan, Captain A. J. C. (N.),** has sat for Cork, East, since '92; *s.* of the late Colonel Donelan, 48th Regiment; *b.* '46; *E.* privately and at Sandhurst; retired from army. Is Chief Nationalist Whip. Ballynona, Midleton, co. Cork.
- \***Doogan, P. C. (N.),** has sat for Tyrone, East, since '95; *s.* of Patrick Doogan, of Rosavalley, co. Fermanagh. Is a farmer. Point House, Lisbellaw, co. Fermanagh.
- \***Dorington, Rt. Hon. Sir John E., Bart. (C.),** has sat for Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury D., since '86; *e.* *s.* of the late Mr. J. E. Dorington, of Lypiatt Park; *b.* '32; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '58); J.P. and D.L. for Gloucestershire; Chairman of Quarter Sessions '78; Chairman of Gloucestershire C.C.; formerly Major Gloucestershire Yeomanry; appointed Hon. Commissioner in Lunacy '92; created a baronet '86; one of the panel for issuing warrants for the making out of Writs for Parliamentary Elections. P.C. 1902. Lypiatt Park, Stroud, and 50, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. *Carlton and Athenæum.*
- \***Doughty, Sir George (L.U.),** has sat for Great Grimsby since '95; *s.* of Mr. William Doughty, of Grimsby; *b.* '54; J.P. for parts of Lindsey; twice Mayor of Grimsby. In the session of '98 Alderman George Doughty turned from Liberal to Liberal Unionist, and went to his constituents, who, however, re-elected him by a majority of some 1800. Knighted 1904. Waltham Hall, Lincolnshire. *Reform.*
- \***Douglas, Charles M. (L.),** has sat for Lanarkshire, North-West D., since '99; formerly Assistant-Professor of Moral Philosophy at Edinburgh University; *b.* '65. 39, Grosvenor Road, S.W.
- \***Doxford, Sir W. T. (C.),** has sat for Sunderland since '95; *s.* of Mr. W. Doxford, of Grindon Hall; *E.* Bramham College, Yorks; J.P. and D.L. for County of Durham; J.P. for Sunderland; Director of William Doxford & Sons, Ltd., shipbuilders; member Institution of Naval Architects; member River Wear Commission; member of the British Corporation; knighted 1900. Grindon Hall, Sunderland. *Carlton, Constitutional, and City of London.*
- Duffy, W. (N.),** elected unopposed for Galway, South D., 1900; *b.* '65; Secretary of the South Galway Executive, United Irish League.
- Duke, Henry Edward (C.),** elected for Plymouth 1900; *b.* '55; called to the Bar, Gray's Inn, '85, and joined the Western Circuit, with which part of the country he was familiar, being a native of Devonshire; K.C.; elected a Bencher of his Inn '99; Recorder of Plymouth and Devonport '97-1900, when he resigned the recordership of Plymouth to contest the borough. 37, Allyn Park, Dulwich.
- Duncan, James Hastings (L.),** elected for Yorks, Otley D., 1900; *b.* '55; *E.* privately; a partner in the firm of William Ackroyd & Co., worsted spinners, and of Duncan, Barraclough & Co., worsted manufacturers; Mr. Duncan has for some years taken an interest in political life, although he has never before contested a Parliamentary election; he was a member of the Wharfedale Board of Guardians; was chairman of the Otley School Board, and is an Alderman of the West Riding C.C. Kineholm, Otley, Yorks.
- \***Dunn, Sir William, Bart. (L.),** has sat for Paisley, his native town, since '91; *s.* of the late Mr. John Dunn; *b.* '33; *E.* privately at Paisley; *m.* *da.* of Mr. James Howse, of Grahamstown, South Africa; senior partner in the firm of Wm. Dunn & Co., merchants and bankers, Broad Street Avenue, London; Mackie, Dunn & Co., Port Elizabeth; Dunn & Co., East London; and W. Dunn & Co., Durban; J.P. for W. Suffolk and Renfrewshire; Director of Union Discount Company of London, and of the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation. The Retreat, Lakenheath, Suffolk, and 34, Phillimore Gardens, W. *Reform, City of London, and City Liberal.*
- \***Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin, Bart. (L.U.),** has sat for Cornwall, Truro, since '95; *s.* of the late Alderman William Lawrence; *b.* '37; *E.* University School and College, London (LL.B. '66); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '67; Lieutenant for City of London; cr. a Bart. '98; assumed by royal licence the name of Durning in addition to and to be used before that of Lawrence; *m.* '74 Edith Jane, *y. d.* of the late J. B. Smith, formerly M.P. Stockport. King's Ride, Ascot, and 13, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.
- \***Dyke, Right Hon. Sir W. Hart, Bart. (C.),** has sat for Kent, Dartford D., since '85; M.P. for West Kent '65-8, and Mid D. '69-85, *e.* surviving *s.* of the late Sir P. Hart-Dyke; *b.* '37; *E.* Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '64); Patronage Secretary to Treasury and first Conservative Whip '74-80; P.C. '80; Chief Secretary for Ireland '85-6; Vice-President of Committee of Council on Education '87-92; J.P. and D.L. for Kent; a member of the Civil List Committee 1901. Lullingstone Castle, Dartford. *Wellington, Turf, Carlton, and St. Stephen's.*
- Edwards, Frank (L.),** elected for Radnorshire 1900, which constituency he represented '92-95; *b.* '52; *E.* Shrewsbury School and Oxford (B.A.); a solicitor who does not, however, practise; D.L., J.P., Radnorshire, for which co. he was High Sheriff '98. 111, Ashley Gardens, S.W., and The Cottage, Knighton, Radnorshire. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- \***Egerton, Hon. A. de T. (C.),** has sat for Cheshire, Knutsford D., since '85 and for Cheshire,

- Mid, '83-5; s. of 1st Lord Egerton of Tatton, and brother of the present Earl; *b.* '45; *E.* Eton; J.P. and Vice-Lieut. for Chester; Major Earl of Chester's Yeomanry; Deputy Grand Master, Provincial Grand Master, Mark Master, Superintendent, and Intendent General Red Cross and Grand Prior of Cheshire '95. 9, Seamore Place, W.; Rostherne Manor, Knutsford; and Thatched Cottage, Taplow. *Carlton and Bachelors'.*
- Ellice**, Capt. Edward Charles (L.), elected for St. Andrew's Burghs, Sept. 17th. 1903; *b.* 1858; s. of the late Mr. Robert Ellice, Secretary to Sir George Grey when Home Sec.; *E.* at Harrow; served in the Grenadier Guards, but retired '86; Major 1st Cinque Ports R.V.; served in South Africa with Lovat's Scouts. Ardochy, Invergarry.
- \***Elliot**, Hon. Arthur Ralph Douglas (L.U.), has sat for Durham City since '98; sat for Roxburghshire '80-92, and unsuccessfully contested Durham City at the General Election of '95; s. of the 3rd Earl of Minto, K.T.; *b.* '46; *E.* Univ. of Edinburgh and Trinity Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.), Hon. D.C.L. (Durham); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '70; since '96 has edited the *Edinburgh Review*; Financial Sec. to the Treasury April 1903, but resigned in September because of his opposition to the Government's attitude on the Fiscal question; *m.* '88, Madeleine, *e. d.* of Sir Chas. Lister Ryan, K.C.B. 27, Rutland Gate, S.W.; Dimbola, Freshwater Bay, Isle of Wight. *Athenaum and Brooks's.*
- \***Ellis**, John E. (L.), has sat for Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe D., since '85; *e. s.* of the late Mr. E. S. Ellis, J.P. for Leicester county and borough; *b.* '41; *E.* Friends School, Kendal; has been one of the Deputy Chairmen of Committees of the House; J.P. for county and borough, Nottingham, and North Riding, Yorks; also D.L. for North Riding; one of the panel for the issuing of warrants for the making out of Writs for Parliamentary Elections; a temporary Chairman of Committees and a Chairman of Standing Committees. Wrea Head, Scalby, R.S.O., Yorks, and 40, Pont Street, S.W. *Reform.*
- \***Emmott**, A. (L.), has sat for Oldham since '99; s. of the late Mr. Thomas Emmott, of Brookfield, Oldham; *b.* '58; *E.* Kendal and Tottenham Schools of the Society of Friends; Chairman of Emmotts & Wallshaw, Ltd.; J.P. for Lancashire and Oldham; Mayor of Oldham '91-2; B.A. London; President of Oldham Chamber of Commerce, and of Oldham Reform Club. Spring Bank, Oldham; 30, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- \***Esmonde**, Sir T. Grattan, Bart. (N.), elected for North Wexford 1900, sat for Kerry, West, '92-1900 and for co. Dublin, South, '85-92; s. of late Colonel Sir John Esmonde, M.P.; *g.g.s.* Right Hon. Henry Grattan; *b.* '62; Lieutenant 6th Brigade (Militia) South Irish Division of Royal Artillery '81-6; Sheriff of co. Waterford '86-7; Nationalist Whip; one of the panel for the issuing of warrants for making out writs for Parliamentary Elections; Chamberlain to Vatican Household. Ballynastragh Gorey, co. Wexford. *National Liberal.*
- \***Evans**, Samuel T. (L.), has sat for Glamorganshire, Mid, since '90; s. of Mr. John Evans, of Skewen, near Neath; *E.* Swansea College School, Aberystwyth University College, and London University; Solicitor '83; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '91; K.C. 1901. J.P. Glamorganshire. Neath, Glamorganshire; 12, King's Bench Walk, E.C.; and 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.
- \***Evans**, Sir Francis Henry, Bart. (L.), elected for Kent, Maidstone D., 1901; also represented Southampton '88-'95 and '96-1900. On the first occasion Sir Francis was returned during his absence abroad, the success of the election being mainly due to his wife's exertions. At the following general election, '95, he was defeated, but one of the successful candidates, Mr. Tankerville Chamberlayne, being unseated, Sir Francis was returned in his place; *b.* '40; *E.* at Manchester, in Germany, and was a pupil of Sir F. Brunless, C.E. A merchant, and one of the managers of the Union Castle Mail Steamship Co.; a Director of the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co., and the International Sleeping Car Co.; one of H.M. Lieutenants for the City of London; a Commissioner in England for Newfoundland; K.C.M.G. '93, and Baronet 1902. Jubbendens, Orpington, Kent; Grosvenor Place, S.W.
- Eve**, Harry Trelawney, K.C. (L.), elected for Devon, Ashburton D., Jan. 7, '04; only s. of the late Thomas Eve, of Jamaica; *b.* in London '56; *E.* privately, proceeding afterwards to Exeter College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A.; *m.* '79, Beatrice W., only d. of Henry Strangways Hounsell, M.D.; he was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn '81, practised on the Chancery side of the High Court, took silk '95, and was made a Bencher of his Inn '99; he owns 2025 acres of land near Bovey Tracey, which he farms himself by way of recreation. Yarnor, Bovey Tracey, S. Devon; 85, Addison Road, W.
- Faber**, E. Beckett (C.), elected for Hants, Andover D., 1901; *b.* '47; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb.; J.P. and D.L. W. R. Yorks.; a director of the L. & N.W. Ry.; Chairman of the *Yorkshire Post*; Chairman of the English County Bankers' Association, and partner in Beckett & Co., Leeds and York. Belvedere, Harrogate; 9, Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
- \***Faber**, George Denison (C.), elected for York City 1900; *b.* '52; *E.* Marlborough and University College, Oxford; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '79; Registrar of the Privy Council, '87-96. Rush Court, Wallingford, and 14, Grosvenor Square, W.
- \***Fardell**, Sir T. George (C.), has sat for Paddington, South, since Feb. '95; s. of the late Rev. H. Fardell, J.P., canon of Ely, and vicar of Wisbech; *b.* '33; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. '56); *m.* Letitia Anne, d. of H. S. Oldfield, B.C.S.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '62; sometime Registrar of the District Court of Bankruptcy at Manchester; J.P. for Isle of Ely and Chairman of Quarter Sessions; member Metropolitan Board of Works '84-9; member London C.C. '89-98; for six years Chairman of the Licensing Committee; knighted '97. 26, Hyde Park Street, W. *Carlton and Conservative.*
- \***Farquharson**, Dr. Robert (L.), has sat for Aberdeenshire, West, since '80; s. of the late Mr. Francis Farquharson; *b.* '37; *E.* Edinburgh University; M.D. '58; formerly a lecturer on Materia Medica in the Medical School of St. Mary's Hospital, London; Assistant



- Physician to the Belgrave Hospital for Children; J.P. and D.L. for Aberdeenshire; LL.D. Aberdeen; and author of numerous medical works, including "A Guide to Therapeutics." 2, Porchester Gardens, S.W.
- Reform, Junior United Service, National Liberal, and Caledonian.**
- \***Farrell, J. P. (N.)**, elected for N. Longford 1900; without opposition for Cavan, West, '95-1900; is a journalist, and author of "History of County Longford"; editor and proprietor of the *Longford Leader*, and *Roscommon, Leitrim, and Westmeath News*.
- \***Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn E. (C.)**, has sat for Huntingdonshire, Ramsey D., since '87; y. s. of 1st Baron de Ramsey; b. '55; E. Eton and Trinity Hall, Camb.; J.P. for Norfolk and Huntingdonshire; Hon. Major 3rd Battalion (Militia) Norfolk Regiment; one of the Ministerial Whips, and was Vice-Chamberlain of the Household '95-1900, since when he has been a Junior Lord of the Treasury. Represents Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in House of Commons. Honingham Hall, Norwich, and 3, Belgrave Square, S.W.
- \***Fenwick, C. (L.)**, has sat for Northumberland, Wansbeck D., since '85; s. of Mr. John Fenwick, a miner; b. '50; E. in a colliery school for a little while, and then at nine years of age began to work; member of Royal Commissions on Mine Explosions and on Secondary Education; member of the Wages Commission of Northumberland Miners' Association; Parliamentary Secretary of Trades Union Congress '90-94; opposes Eight Hours Bill for Miners; seconded Address '94. 14, Tankerville Terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 95, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.
- \***Fergusson, Right Hon. Sir James (C.)**, has sat for Manchester, North-East, since '85, and M.P. for Ayrshire '54-7, '59-68; b. Edinburgh '32; E. Rugby and at University College, Oxford. Succeeded his father in the baronetcy in '49; was in the Grenadier Guards '51-5, during which time he served in the Crimean war. During the campaign he was elected to Parliament, and represented Ayrshire '54-7 and '59-68. Lieut.-Col. commanding Ayr and Wigton Militia '58-73, when he became Hon. Col.; is Captain Royal Scottish Archers (Bodyguard in Scotland). Under-Secretary for India '66-7, Under-Secretary Home Office '67-8, Governor of South Australia '68-73, Governor of New Zealand '73-5, Governor of Bombay '80-85. Re-entered the House of Commons as M.P. for North-East Manchester in '85, and appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs '86, Postmaster-General '91-2. P.C., G.C.S.I., and K.C.M.G.; Chairman of Grand Committees 1901. In '59 he married Lady E. C. Ramsay, d. of the Marquis of Dalhousie, who died '71; 2nd, in '73, Olive, d. of J. Richmain, Esq., of South Australia; 3rd, in April '93, Mrs. C. H. Hoare. Kilkerran, Ayrshire, and 80, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.
- \***Ffrench, Peter (N.)**, has sat for Wexford, South, since '93; b. '44; s. of Mr. Thomas Ffrench, of Farmhouse, Bannow; E. privately; is a farmer; J.P. and Coroner co. Wexford; m. 1st, '70, Anastasia, d. of Mr. Mark Duke Commons, who died '98; 2ndly, in 1901, Elizabeth, d. of Mr. J. Power, of Ballinahask. Harpoonstown, Bridgetown, Wexford. *National Liberal*.
- \***Field, W. (P.)**, has sat for Dublin, St. Patrick's D., since '92; b. at Blackrock, co. Dublin; E. Harcourt Street and Catholic University; President of the Irish Cattle Traders' and Stock Owners' Association; Vice-President of the National Federation of Meat Trades of the United Kingdom; President of the Bimetallic League of Ireland; Hon. Secretary of the Dublin Victuallers' Association; wrote a work on Home Rule, Government in Ireland, and pamphlets on Railway Nationalisation, Pleuro-Pneumonia, and a Board of Agriculture for Ireland; member of the Departmental Committees re cross-Channel transit of live stock, being on the Select Committee as a representative of live-stock interests; member of the Land Transit Commission. Main Street, Blackrock, co. Dublin.
- Fielden, Edward Brocklehurst (C.)**, elected for Lancashire, Middleton D., 1900; b. '57; E. Wellington College; J.P. for Shropshire and Oxfordshire. Condover Hall, Shrewsbury.
- \***Finch, Rt. Hon. G. H., P.C. 1902 (C.)**, has sat for Rutland since '67; s. of the late Mr. G. Finch, M.P.; b. '35; E. New College, Oxford; J.P. and C.C. for Rutlandshire; Hon. Major Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry. Burley-on-the-Hill, Oakham. *Carlton*.
- Findlay, Alexander (L.)**, elected for North-East Lanark, Aug. 10, '04; b. '45; head of the firm of Alex. Findlay & Co., Ld., Parkneuk Steel and Roof Works, Motherwell, which he founded in '88; Provost of Motherwell, N.B.
- \***Finlay, Sir R. B., K.C., G.C.M.G. (L.U.)**, sat for Inverness District '85-92, and since '95; e. s. of Dr. W. Finlay, of Edinburgh; b. '42; E. Edinburgh Academy and Edinburgh University (M.D. '63); called to the English Bar, Middle Temple, '67, and joined the South-Eastern Circuit; Benchers '84; J.P. and D.L. for Inverness-shire; Solicitor-General '95-1900, when he was appointed Attorney-General in succession to Sir R. Webster (now Lord Alverstone). For his services in connection with the Venezuela Arbitration at the Hague he was appointed G.C.M.G. June 24th, 1904. Newton, Nairn, N.B., and Phillimore Gardens, W.
- \***Firbank, Sir J. T., Kt. (C.)**, has sat for East Hull since '95; e. s. of the late Mr. Joseph Firbank, J.P., D.L. (High Sheriff for Monmouthshire); b. '50; E. Cheltenham College; m. '83, Harriette, 4th d. of Rev. J. P. Garrett, of Kilgarron and Kellistown, co. Carlow; railway contractor; J.P. and D.L. for Monmouthshire; High Sheriff '91; J.P. Kent; Major Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps; a Chairman of Delabole Slate Company, Cornwall, Union Assurance Society, Newport (Monmouthshire) Gas Works, and of Wembley Tower Company; knighted June 1902. The Coopers, Chislehurst, and St. Julians, Newport, Monmouthshire. *Carlton, Junior Constitutional, Junior Carlton, Union, and White's*.
- \***Fisher, W. Hayes (C.)**, has sat for Fulham since '85; e. s. of Rev. F. Fisher, rector of Downham; b. '53; E. Haileybury and University College, Oxford (B.A. honours '77); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '79; Oxford Circuit; private secretary to Sir M. Hicks-Beach '86-7 and Right Hon. A. J. Balfour '87-92; a Lord of the Treasury '95-1902, Finan. Sec. to the Treasury 1902-3, resigning in the latter year. 13, Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W.

\***Fison**, F. W. (C.), has sat for Yorkshire, West Riding, Doncaster D., since '95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. William Fison, of Greenholme, Burley-in-Wharfedale; *b.* '47; *E.* Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '74); J.P. and D.L. for West Riding, Yorks; Director of the G.N. Railway Co.; F.C.S. 64, Pont Street, S.W. *Carlton and United University.*

\***FitzGerald**, Sir Robert Penrose, Bart. (C.), has sat for Cambridge since '85; *s.* of the late Mr. R. U. P. FitzGerald, J.P., D.L., of Cork; *b.* '39; *E.* Westminster and Trinity Hall, Camb. (M.A. and LL.M. '63); Hon. Col. 9th Batt. King's Royal Rifles; J.P. and D.L. for co. Cork. Cork-Beg Island, co. Cork, and 35, Grosvenor Road, S.W. *Carlton.*

\***Fitzmaurice**, Lord Edmond George Petty- (L.), has sat for Wilts, North or Cricklade D., since '98; also sat for Calne '68-85, when the seat was absorbed in the county; *s.* of late Marquis of Lansdowne, and brother to the present Secretary for Foreign Affairs; *b.* '46; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '72); called to the Bar '71; appointed '80 H.M. Commissioner on the European Commission for the reform of the European Provinces of Turkey, and in '83 was Plenipotentiary at the Danube Conference; Under Foreign Secretary '82-5; Chairman of the C.C., and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Wilts; was a Boundary Commissioner under the Local Government Act '86; author of the "Life of William Earl of Shelburne," and the "Life of Sir William Patey," the political economist; a Chairman of Grand Committees 1901. Leigh House, Bradford-on-Avon, and Green Street, Grosvenor Square, W.

**Fitzroy**, Hon. Edward Algernon (C.), elected for Northamptonshire, South D., 1900; *s.* of the 3rd Lord Southampton; *b.* '69; *E.* Eton and Sandhurst; in the 1st Life Guards from '89-92, when he retired; from '83 to '86 he was a Page of Honour to Her Majesty; J.P., C.C., Northamptonshire. Foxhill, West Haddon, near Rugby.

\***Flannery**, Sir J. Fortescue, Bart. (L.U.), has sat for Yorkshire, West Riding, Shipley D., since '95; *s.* of Captain J. Flannery, of Egremont, Cheshire; *b.* '51; *E.* Liverpool School of Science; Consulting Engineer; M.I.C.E.; President Institute Marine Engineers; Director London and S.W. Bank; J.P. for Surrey, London, and Kent; knighted '99; bart. 1904. Gibson's Hill, Norwood, Surrey.

\***Flavin**, Michael Joseph (N.), has sat for North Kerry, in succession to Mr. Sexton, since April '96; *b.* '66. Is a merchant of Listowel and Tralee, co. Kerry.

\***Fletcher**, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Aubrey, Bart. (C.), has sat for Sussex, Lewes D., since '85; M.P. for Horsham '80-85; *e. s.* of the late Sir H. Fletcher; *b.* '35; *E.* Eton; entered the 69th Foot '53; retired as Lieut. Grenadier Guards '59; J.P. for Surrey and Bucks; J.P. and D.L. for Sussex; late Colonel Commanding Sussex and Kent Volunteer Infantry Brigade '97; Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen '85-6; C.B., P.C. 1901. Ham Manor, Angmering, Sussex; Dorton House, near Thame; Llantrithyd, Glamorgan; 1, Upper Belgrave Square, W. *Carlton and Constitutional.*

\***Flower**, Sir Ernest (C.), has sat for Bradford, West, since '95; *s.* of Mr. John Flower; *b.* '65; contested Mile End L.C.C. 1901; a member

of the London School Board. Has been connected with the People's Palace and other philanthropic work in London; a member of the Committee of the Metropolitan and Royal Orthopædic Hospital; of the State Children's Aid Association; of the Society for Promoting the Welfare of the Feeble-minded; of the Romilly Society; of the Additional Curates Society; and of the China League; knighted Nov. 9th, 1903. 6, Upper Phillimore Gardens, London. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Bath.*

\***Flynn**, J. C. (N.), has sat for Cork, North, since '85; *s.* of Mr. D. Flynn, of Whitechurch, co. Cork; *b.* '52; *E.* privately, and at the Christian Brothers School, Cork; *m.* (1) '86, Miss M. Malone, *d.* of P. Malone, Esq., of Rathmines, co. Dublin; (2) Rebecca Rice, widow of the late T. F. Rice, Rathkenny, co. Kerry; merchant; Secretary to the Cork Evicted Tenants' Fund; imprisoned under the Crimes Act '88. 4, York Terrace, Cork.

\***Forster**, H. W. (C.), has sat for Kent, Sevenoaks D., since '92; *e. s.* of Major Forster, of Southend Hall, Catford, and Exbury, Southampton; *b.* '66; *E.* Eton and New College, Oxford (3rd-class honours in Jurisprudence); *m.* '90, Rachel, *d.* of 1st Baron Montagu of Beaulieu. Moved Address 1901. Appointed a Lord of the Treasury in Mr. Balfour's Administration 1902. Southend Hall, Catford, Kent, and Exbury, Southampton.

\***Foster**, Sir Michael, K.C.B. (L.), elected for London University 1900; *b.* '36; *E.* Huntingdon Grammar School and London University. Sir Michael comes of a scientific family; his father was a well-known surgeon, and he himself practised surgery in his native place, Huntingdon, for some years; Professor of Physiology at Cambridge '83-1903; Fellow of the Royal Society, and Secretary '81-1903; President of the British Association '99; has published several text-books. Announced his intention of retiring Dec. 1902, but decided to retain his seat Jan. 1903. Ninewells, Great Shelford, Cambridge. *Athenæum, Authors'.*

**Foster**, Philip Stavely (C.), elected for Stratford-on-Avon 1901; *b.* '65; *E.* Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford; the only *s.* of the late A. B. Foster, D.L., J.P., Canwell Hall, Tamworth, Staffordshire; late Captain and Hon. Major of Staffordshire Imperial Yeomanry; J.P. Warwickshire. Mr. Foster is a member of the firm of John Foster & Sons, Queensbury Mills. Ingon Grange, Stratford-on-Avon, Canwell Hall, Tamworth, Staffordshire, and Egton Lodge, Gromont, Yorkshire.

\***Foster**, Sir Walter (L.), has sat for Derbyshire, Ilkeston D., since '87; M.P. for Chester City '85-6; *s.* of the late Mr. B. Foster, of Drogheda; *E.* Drogheda, Dublin, and on the Continent; gold medallist for distinguished merit and Vice-President of the British Medical Association; Emeritus Professor of Medicine, Queen's College, and Consulting Physician, General Hospital, Birmingham; D.C.L. (Durham); LL.D. (Montreal); F.R.C.P. (London); J.P. for Warwickshire; Secretary of the Local Government Board '92-5; President of the Allotments Association and of the Land Law Reform Association; knighted '86. 30, Grosvenor Road, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal.*

\***Fowler**, Right Hon. Sir Henry (L.), has sat for Wolverhampton, East, since '85; M.P.



for Wolverhampton '80-85; s. of the late Rev. J. Fowler, a well-known Wesleyan minister; b. at Sunderland '30; *E. Woodhouse Grove School* and *St. Saviour's School, Southwark*; admitted a Solicitor '52; elected to the Town Council of Wolverhampton; Mayor '63; first Chairman of the School Board '70. Later on he was induced to transfer his energies to politics, and began his Parliamentary career in '80 as the colleague of Mr. Villiers in the representation of Wolverhampton. In the House he soon attracted notice; was appointed a member of various commissions, and took office in '84 as Under-Secretary of the Home Department. In '86 he was made Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and appointed a P.C. In '92 he was given a place in the Cabinet as President of the Local Government Board. He took charge of the Parish Councils Bill till it became the Local Government Act in the '94 session. On the reconstruction of the Ministry caused by Mr. Gladstone's retirement, Mr. Fowler was made Secretary of State for India, and in '95 G.C.S.I., when the Rosebery Ministry resigned. He made several speeches during 1900 and 1901, asserting the conviction that the responsibility for the Boer war lay with the Boer Government, and became a Vice-President of the Liberal League in 1902. Sir Henry's daughter is the author of the much-read "Concerning Isabel Carnaby," "The Double Thread," "Fuel of Fire," "The Farringdons," and "Place and Power," and another daughter has written "A Corner of the West," "The World and Winston," and other books. Woodthorne, Wolverhampton. *Reform and Athenæum*.

**Fuller**, John M. Fleetwood (L.), elected for Wiltshire, Westbury D., 1900; unsuccessfully contested the Chippenham D. '92, Bath '95, and Salisbury '97; *e. s.* of Mr. G. P. Fuller, sometime M.P.; b. '64; *E. Winchester* and *Christ Church, Oxford*; J.P. and County Alderman Wiltshire, and Major in the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry. Jaggard's House, Corsham, Wiltshire.

**Furness**, Sir Christopher, Kt. (L.), elected for Hartlepool 1900; b. '52; *E. privately*. A shipowner, shipbuilder, and merchant; head of the Furness line of steamships, and closely connected with several of the industries in the north of England. J.P., D.L., co. Durham and the North Riding of Yorkshire; Lord of the Manor of Cundall. Sir Christopher sat for Hartlepool '91-5, and unsuccessfully contested York in '98. Tunstall Court, West Hartlepool; Grantley Hall, Ripon; and 23, Upper Brook Street, W.

\***Galloway**, W. J. (C.), has sat for Manchester, South-West, since '95; s. of the late Mr. John Galloway, sen.; b. '68; *E. Wellington College* and *Cambridge*. 36, Portman Square, W., The Cottage, Old Trafford, Manchester, and Skaife Hall, Otley, Yorkshire. *Carlton, St. Stephen's, Wellington, and Garrick*.

**Gardner**, Ernest (C.), elected for Berks, Wokingham D., 1901; b. '46; s. of Mr. Joseph Goodwin Gardner, of Havering, Essex; J.P. Berks; *m. Mary, d. of Mr. William Peto, of Cookham*. She died in 1903. Spencer's, Maidenhead.

\***Garfit**, W. (C.), has sat for Boston since '95; *e. s.* of Mr. William Garfit; b. '40; *E. Harrow* and *Trinity College, Camb.*; Director of the Capital and Counties Bank; J.P. and D.L. for Lincolnshire (High Sheriff '92). West

Skirbeck House, Boston, and 7, Chesham Place, S.W.

\***Gibbs**, Hon. Alban G. H. (C.), has sat for the City of London since '92, resigned and was returned unopposed Feb. 9th, 1904; *e. s.* of the first Lord Aldenham, of Elstree, Herts; b. '46; *E. Eton* and *Christ Church, Oxford* (M.A. '73); member of the firm of Antony Gibbs & Sons, merchants. 82, Portland Place, W.

\***Gilhooly**, J. (N.), has sat for Cork, West, since '85; s. of Mr. J. Gilhooly, late coastguard officer; b. '45; draper at Bantry; imprisoned under Crimes Act '88. Bantry, co. Cork.

\***Gladstone**, Right Hon. Herbert J. (L.), has sat for Leeds, West, since '85; was M.P. for Leeds '80-85; 4th s. of the late Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone; b. '54; *E. Eton* and *University College, Oxford* (1st class in Modern History '76, M.A. '79); Lecturer in Modern History, Keble College; P.C.; private secretary to his father '80-81; Junior Lord of the Treasury '81-5; Deputy Commissioner of the Board of Works '85; Financial Secretary of the War Office '86; Under Home Secretary Aug. '92—March '94; First Commissioner of Works March '94—June '95; appointed, '99, Chief Liberal Whip in succession to the late Mr. Thomas Ellis; *m. Nov. 1901, Dorothy, y. d. of the Right Hon. Sir R. H. Paget, Bart., of Cranmore Hall, Somerset*. 2, Cowley Street, Westminster; Sandycroft, Littlestone-on-Sea. *National Liberal, Bath, and Reform*.

\***Goddard**, D. F. (L.), has sat for Ipswich since '95; s. of Mr. Ebenezer Goddard, C.E., J.P.; b. '50; *E. privately* at Hastings; J.P. and Alderman of the Ipswich Corporation; Mayor '91. Oak Hill, Ipswich. *Reform and National Liberal*.

\***Godson**, Sir A. F. (C.), has sat for Kidderminster since '86; *e. s.* of Mr. S. H. Godson, barrister, of Gray's Inn, and Tenbury, Worcestershire; b. '35; *E. King's College, London*, and *Queen's College, Oxford* (M.A.); Inner Temple '59; Oxford Circuit; J.P. and D.L. for Worcestershire; knighted '98. 6, Hans Mansions, S.W.; 7, Fig Tree Court, Temple, E.C.; Ashfield, Malvern. *Carlton*.

**Gordon**, Major Evans (C.), elected for Stepney D., 1900; b. '57; *E. Cheltenham* and *Sandhurst*. Entering the army in '76, he was appointed Capt. of the Madras Staff Corps '77; Major '96; retired '97; during which time he served as an extra A.D.C. to the Governor of Madras, as attaché and Assist. Secretary in the Foreign Dept. of the Government of India, and as Joint Commissioner, Ladakh. Has taken a keen interest in the Aliens question and Army Reforms, and is author of "The Alien Immigrant" and "The Cabinet and War." 4, Chelsea Embankment, S.W., and 33, Stepney Green, E.

**Gordon**, John (L.U.), elected for Londonderry, South D., 1900; b. 1849; educated at the Royal Academical Institution, Belfast, and Queen's College, Galway, B.A. and LL.D. of the Queen's (now Royal) University, Ireland; called to the Irish Bar '77; took silk '92; Bench of King's Inn '98; unsuccessfully contested Mid Armagh at a bye election 1900.

\***Gordon**, Hon. J. E. (C.), has sat for Elgin and Nairn Shires since '95; *e. s.* of the late Lord Gordon of Drumearn; b. '50; *E. Edinburgh Academy* and *University*; moved Address Dec. 1900. 61, Prince's Gate, London, and

- 1, Queen's Gardens, Hove, Sussex. *Carlton, etc.*
- \***Gorst**, Right Hon. Sir J. E. (C.), has sat for Cambridge University since '92; M.P. for Cambridge '66-8, Chatham '75-92; *b.* '35; *E.* St. John's College, Camb.; Civil Commissioner of Waikato, New Zealand, '61-3; appointed Q.C. '75, and ten years later became Solicitor-General in Lord Salisbury's first Government; appointed Under-Secretary for India '86, and created Privy Councillor '90; he was the first of the English delegates at the Berlin Labour Conference held in '90; appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury Nov. '91, holding that office until the retirement of Lord Salisbury's Government in '92; Lord Rector of Glasgow University '93; was Vice-President of the Council '95-1902, when he retired from the Board of Education, but gave a strong support to the Government during the debates on the Education Bill of that year. He presided over the new Educational Section of the British Association in 1901. Opposed Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal proposals 1903-4. Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. *Carlton.*
- \***Goschen**, The Hon. G. J. (C.), has sat for Sussex, North or East Grinstead D., since '95; *e. s.* of the 1st Viscount Goschen, late First Lord of the Admiralty; *b.* '66; *E.* Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford; *m.* '93, Lady Evelyn Gathorne-Hardy; private secretary to the Gov. New South Wales '90-92; moved address '96; A.D.C. to Commander-in-Chief. 20, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. *Carlton.*
- \***Goulding**, Edward A. (C.), has sat for Wiltshire, East or Devizes D., since '95; *s.* of the late Mr. William Goulding, Conservative M.P. for Cork; *b.* '63; *E.* Clifton and St. John's College, Camb.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '87; Chairman House and Finance Committee Constitutional Club; Hon. Treasurer of the United Club. 4, South Eaton Place, S.W. *Constitutional.*
- \***Graham**, Harry R. (C.), has sat for St. Pancras, West, since '92; *e. s.* of the late Mr. J. B. Graham, of St. Leonards; *b.* 50; *E.* privately in England and Germany, and Exeter College, Oxford (M.A. '78). Great traveller. 8, Marble Arch, W.
- Grant**, Corrie (R.), elected for Warwickshire, Rugby D., 1900, which division he unsuccessfully contested in '95, and has also contested other constituencies; *b.* '50; *E.* City of London School. Called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '77, and joined the North-Eastern Circuit. He took part in the agitation for the reform of London Government, and was one of the founders of the Municipal Reform League; was for many years on the Committee of the London Liberal and Radical Union, and Chairman, from its foundation in '93 till June 1900, of the Executive Committee of the (London) Progressive School Board Election Council. 11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, and 26, The Avenue, Bedford Park.
- \***Gray**, Ernest (C.), has sat for West Ham, North since '95; *b.* 57; *E.* St. John's College, Battersea (M.A. Oxon.); ex-President and now Secretary to the Education Committee of the National Union of Teachers; member of the Consultative Committee of the Board of Education; Captain 3rd V.B. Essex Regiment. 99, Grosvenor Road, S.W. *Carlton, Junior Constitutional, and S. Essex.*
- \***Green**, Walford D. (C.), has sat for Wednesbury since '95; *e. s.* of the Rev. Walford Green, Wesleyan minister; *b.* '69; *E.* Leys School and King's College, Camb. (B.A. '91); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '95; author of "Life of Lord Chatham"; *m.* '96 Annie, *d.* of C. F. Carpenter, Esq., of Bishop's Teignton, South Devon. High Garth, Balcombe, and Claremont, Wednesbury. *Carlton and Constitutional.*
- \***Greene**, H. D. (C.), has sat for Shrewsbury since '92; *s.* of the late Mr. B. B. Greene, J.P. for Berks, formerly Governor of the Bank of England; *b.* '43; *E.* Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '68, LL.M. '69); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '68; Oxford Circuit; K.C.; Benchers '91; J.P. and D.L. for Shropshire; Recorder of Ludlow '92. 4, Brick Court, Temple, E.C.
- \***Greene**, Capt. W. R. (C.), has sat for Cambridgeshire, West or Chesterton D., since '95; *e. s.* of Sir E. Walter Greene, Bart., M.P. for Bury St. Edmunds, J.P., D.L.; *b.* '69; *E.* Eton and Oriel College, Oxford (B.A.); J.P. for Suffolk. Went on active service to South Africa with the Imperial Yeomanry 1900. Nether Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.
- Greene**, Sir Walter (C.), elected for Bury St. Edmunds 1900; *b.* '42; *E.* Rugby; formerly a Major in the Suffolk Yeomanry; created a baronet 1900; J.P., D.L., Suffolk and Worcestershire; Sir Walter's son, who went to South Africa with the Imperial Yeomanry, has represented West Cambridgeshire since '95. Nether Hall, Bury St. Edmunds. *Carlton, Cavalry, and Royal Yacht Squadron.*
- Grenfell**, William Henry (C.), elected for Bucks, Wycombe D., 1900; represented Salisbury as a Liberal '80-82, '85-6, and Hereford '92-3, when he resigned, before the second reading of the Home Rule Bill; joined the Conservative party in '98; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Charles W. Grenfell, M.P.; *b.* '55; *E.* Harrow and Oxford (B.A.), where he was well known for his athletic prowess, playing in the Harrow Eleven, rowing for two years in the University Boat Race, and acting as President of the Athletic and Boat Clubs of his University in '79; J.P., Berks and Bucks; D.L., Tower Hamlets; Mayor of Maidenhead '95-7; High Sheriff of Bucks '89, and a member of the Thames Conservancy. Taplow Court, Taplow, Bucks, and 4, St. James's Square, S.W.
- \***Gretton**, J., (C.), has sat for Derbyshire, South, since '95; *s.* of the late Mr. J. Gretton, of Bass, Ratcliff, & Gretton, Burton-on-Trent; *b.* '67; *E.* Harrow; Director of Bass & Co.; Colonel 2nd V.B. Staffordshire Regiment; *m.* 1900 the Hon. M. H. de Moleyns, *d.* of Lord Ventry. Stapleford Park, Melton Mowbray, and 66, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. *R. Y. S., Marlborough, and Carlton.*
- \***Greville**, Capt. the Hon. Ronald H. Fulke (C.), has sat for Bradford, East, since '96; *e. s.* of the 2nd Baron Greville and the well-known authoress Lady Greville; *b.* '64; *E.* Rugby; became Lieut. 1st Life Guards '86; Capt. '92; resigned commission '96; *m.* '91, Margaret Helen Anderson, step-daughter of Mr. W. M'Ewan, late M.P. for Central Edinburgh. 11, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W. *Carlton and Turf.*
- \***Grey**, Right Hon. Sir Edward, Bart. (L.), has sat for Northumberland, Berwick D., since '85;



- e. s.* of the late Lieut.-Col. G. H. Grey, formerly Equerry to H.R.H. Prince of Wales; *b.* 62; *E.* Winchester and Balliol College, Oxford; Under Foreign Secretary Aug. '92-95; President Liberal League 1901; J.P. for Northumberland; P.C. 1902. Falloden, Chathill, Northumberland. *Brooks's.*
- \***Griffith, Ellis J. (L.)**, has sat for Anglesey since '95; *s.* of Mr. T. M. Griffith, of Ty Coch, Anglesey; *b.* '60; *E.* University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, and Downing College, Camb.; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '87; joined Chester and North Wales Circuit; Fellow of Downing College, Camb., and ex-President of the Cambridge Union. Ty-Coch Brynsiencyn, Anglesey, and 3 (North), King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
- \***Griffith-Boscawen, A. S. (C.)**, has sat for Kent, Tonbridge D., since '92; *s.* of Captain Griffith-Boscawen, of Trevalyn Hall, Wrexham; *b.* '65, *E.* Rugby and Queen's College, Oxford (M.A. 1st in Classics, 2nd in History '88); President of Oxford Union '88; Private Secretary to Chancellor of the Exchequer '95; J.P. Kent; Major 3rd Battalion Royal West Kent Regt.; appointed a Parliamentary Charity Commissioner (unpaid) 1900; *m.* '92, Miss Edith Williams. Harwarton, Speldhurst, near Tunbridge Wells; 5, Artillery Mansions, S.W. *Carlton and Constitutional.*
- Groves, James Grimble (C.)**, elected for Salford, South, 1900; *s.* of the late William Peer Grimble Groves, Esq.; *b.* '54; *E.* Cheshire, the Isle of Man, and Owens' College, Manchester; Chairman and Managing Director of Groves & Whittall, Ltd., brewers; Chairman Brewers' Society; D.L. Cheshire; J.P. Cheshire and the county borough of Salford; Chairman of the South Salford Conservative Association. Oldfield Hall, Altrincham, Cheshire; Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.
- \***Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill (L.)**, elected for Plymouth 1900, re-elected 1901; *e. s.* and heir of Lord Wimborne; *b.* '73; *E.* Trinity College, Cambridge; unsuccessfully contested Plymouth '98; Captain in Dorset Yeomanry Cavalry, and served in South Africa. He has transferred his support to the Liberal party, though elected as a Conservative. Ashby St. Ledger's, Rugby.
- \***Gully, Right Hon. W. C. (L.)**, has sat for Carlisle since '86; *s.* of the late Mr. J. M. Gully, M.D.; *b.* '35; *E.* Trinity College, Camb. (M.A.) '59; Hon. LL.D. 1900; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford 1904; President of the Cambridge Union; Inner Temple '60; Q.C. '77; Benchers '79; Recorder for Wigan '86-95; elected Speaker April 10th, '95, and again Aug. 12th, '95, and Dec. 1900. Speaker's House, Westminster, S.W., and Sutton Place, Seaford, Sussex. *Oxford and Cambridge, and Athenæum.*
- \***Gunter, Colonel Sir R., Bart. (C.)**, has sat for Yorkshire, Barkston Ash D., since '85; M.P. for Knaresborough '84-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. R. Gunter, of Earl's Court, South Kensington; *b.* '31; *E.* Rugby; entered 4th Dragoon Guards '51; retired as Captain '63, having served through the Crimean war; J.P. for West Riding, Yorks; Colonel 3rd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment '71; Hon. Colonel '86; created a baronet 1901. The Grange, Wetherby, Yorks; and 86, Eaton Square, S.W. *Carlton, Army and Navy, and Yorkshire.*
- \***Gurdon, Sir W. Brampton (L.)**, has sat for Norfolk, North D., since '99; *s.* of Brampton Gurdon, M.P., of Letton, Norfolk; *b.* '40; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. In '63 Mr. Gurdon, as he then was, won by competition a Treasury appointment, and two years later was appointed private secretary to Mr. Gladstone during that statesman's term of office as Chancellor of the Exchequer '65-6, and again when Premier '68-74; has served on several Commissions at home and abroad, and in '85 retired from the Treasury, since when he has been interested in the County Council work of Suffolk; C.B., K.C.M.G. Assington Hall, Boxford, Suffolk. *Brooks's.*
- \***Guthrie, Walter Murray (C.)**, has sat for Bow and Bromley since '99; *b.* '69; *E.* Eton and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; a Director of the National Discount Co. and Chairman of the Commercial Union Assurance Co.; Alderman of the City of London; *m.* Olive, *y. d.* of Sir John Leslie, Bart., of Glisshough, Ireland; J.P., D.L., Argyllshire. Duart Castle, Isle of Mull, and 9, Upper Berkeley Street, W. *Carlton, Turf, White's.*
- Hain, Edward (L.)**, elected for Cornwall, St. Ives D., 1900; *b.* '51; *E.* St. Ives Academy. A steamship owner; J.P. Cornwall; J.P., St. Ives, of which borough he has been six times mayor. Treloynan, St. Ives, Cornwall, and Exchange Chambers, St. Mary Axe, E.C. *Reform and City of London.*
- \***Haldane, Right Hon. R. B. (L.)**, has sat for Had-dingtonshire since '85; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Robert Haldane, of Cloan; *b.* '56; *E.* Edinburgh University (M.A. 1st-class honours in Philosophy, Hon. LL.D. '98), and Göttingen University; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '79; K.C.; Benchers '93; author of "Education and Empire" and the "Pathway to Reality," and joint translator of Schopenhauer's "World as Will and Idea"; Gifford Lecturer, University of St. Andrews 1902 and 1903; appointed Commissioner to inquire into Featherstone disturbances '93. Vice-President Liberal Imperialist League 1901; P.C. 1902. Cloan, Auchterarder, Perthshire, and 10, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. *Brooks's, Athenæum, and New Club (Edinburgh).*
- Hall, Edward Marshall (C.)**, elected for Lancashire, Southport D., 1900; *b.* '58; *E.* Rugby and St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A.); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '83; joined the South-Eastern Circuit, and was made a Q.C. '98; has been engaged in numerous cases of note. 75, Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, and 3, Temple Gardens, E.C. *Carlton, Garrick, and Beefsteak.*
- \***Halsey, Rt. Hon. T. F. (C.)**, has sat for Herts, Watford D., since '85; M.P. for Herts, '74-85; *s.* of the late T. P. Halsey, M.P.; *b.* '39; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. and County Alderman for Herts; Vice-Chairman Herts C.C.; Major Herts Yeomanry Cavalry, '72-89; Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel '86; Deputy-Chairman of Herts Quarter Sessions; appointed Chairman of the Standing Orders Committee and Committee of Selection '99, in succession to Sir J. Mowbray; P.C. 1901. Great Gaddesden Place, Hemel Hempstead, and 73, Eaton Place, S.W. *Carlton, United University, and Constitutional.*
- Hambro, Charles Eric (C.)**, elected for Surrey, Wimbledon D., 1900; *b.* '72; *E.* Eton and Cambridge; partner in a firm of London merchants. 70, Prince's Gate, W.

**Hamilton, Marquis of (C.)**, elected for London-derry City 1903; *e. s.* of the Duke of Abercorn; *b.* '69; *E.* Eton; was Lieutenant in the Donegal Militia, from whence he joined the 1st Life Guards '91; Lieutenant '92; Captain '96. One of the members of the special embassy which went to Russia, Germany, and other countries to announce the King's accession; Treasurer of the Household Oct. 1903. 15, Montagu Square, W.

\***Hamilton, Right Hon. Lord George (C.)**, has been in Parliament since '68 until '85 for Middlesex, and since '85 for the Ealing D.; 3rd *s.* of the late Duke of Abercorn; *b.* at Brighton '45; *E.* Harrow. Was ensign Rifle Brigade '64-8, when he was transferred to the Coldstream Guards; Under-Secretary for India '74-8, and Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education '78-80; First Lord of Admiralty '85-6 and '86-92; Chairman of London School Board '94-5; Secretary of State for India July '95 to Sept. 1903, when he resigned because of the attitude of the Government on the Fiscal question; is a P.C.; Governor of Harrow School; appointed Capt. of Deal Castle '99. 17, Montague Street, W. *Carlton*.

\***Hammond, John (N.)**, has sat for co. Carlow since '91; *s.* of Mr. Edward Hammond, of Carlow; *b.* '42; Carlow merchant; J.P. for co. Carlow, and member of C.C. and of Urban District Council, Carlow. *National Liberal*.

**Harcourt, Lewis (L.)**, elected unopposed for Lancashire, N.E., Rossendale D., March 15, '04; he is the eldest surviving son of the late Sir William Harcourt; *b.* '63; *E.* at Eton; *m.* '99, Mary, only *d.* of the late Mr. Walter H. Burns, of New York, and North Myrms Park, Hatfield; he has for some years been intimately connected with the work of Liberal organisation, especially in the Home Counties.

**Hardie, James Keir (Ind. Lab.)**, elected for Merthyr Tydvil 1900; unsuccessfully contested Mid Lanark '88; sat for West Ham '92-5; *b.* '56; of Scotch descent; worked as a boy in the coal mines, but in '82 became a journalist and edited the *Cummock News* until '86, and *Miner and Labour Leader* from '87-1903; founder of the Independent Labour party. He underwent an operation for appendicitis in 1903. Lochnorris, Cumnock, Ayrshire.

\***Hardy, Laurence (C.)**, has sat for Kent, Ashford D., since '92; *y. s.* of the late Sir John Hardy, Bart., of Burton-on-Trent; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1st class History '76); J.P. for West Riding, Yorks; D.L. and J.P. Kent; a Chairman of Grand Committees. Sandling Park, Hythe, Kent, and 42, Lowndes Square, S.W.

\***Hare, T. L. (C.)**, has sat for Norfolk, South-West, since '92; *s.* of the late Sir Thomas Hare; *b.* '59; *E.* Eton; J.P. and D.L. for Norfolk; Lieutenant 24th Regiment '70-80, and 1st Battalion of Scots Guards '80-85; Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Prince of Wales's Own Norfolk Artillery. Stow Hall, near Downham, Norfolk.

**Harnsworth, R. Leicester (L.)**, elected for Caithness-shire 1900; *b.* '70; one of the directors of The Amalgamated Press, Ltd. (formerly Harnsworth Bros.); is associated with his brothers in the conduct of the

business of the firm. 3, Marlborough Gate, Hyde Park, W.

\***Harrington, T. C. (P.)**, has sat for Dublin, Harbour D., since '85; was M.P. for Westmeath '83-5; *s.* of Mr. D. Harrington, of Castletown; *b.* '51; *E.* Castletown, Catholic University, and Trinity College, Dublin; Secretary of the Irish National League; called to the Irish Bar '87; formerly proprietor of the *Kerry Sentinel*; imprisoned under the Crimes Act. Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1901, re-elected 1902 and 1903. 70, Harcourt Street, Dublin, and Mansion House, Dublin.

**Harris, Frederick Leverton (C.)**, elected for Tynemouth 1900; *b.* '64; *E.* Winchester and Caius College, Cambridge (M.A.). Camilla Lacey, Dorking, and 4, Green Street, Park Lane, W.

**Harris, Frederick Rutherford (U.)**, elected for Dulwich, Dec. 15th, 1903; *s.* of late Mr. G. A. Harris; *b.* '56; *E.* at Leatherhead Grammar School, Baden, and Edin. Univ. (M.D.); in '82 went to S. Africa; became Mr. Cecil Rhodes's confidential agent, and first sec. British South Africa Co.; ex-M.P. Cape Parliament; his name was prominent in connection with the Jameson Raid, and he gave evidence before the House of Commons Committee on the subject; elected for Monmouth District 1900, but unseated on petition. Llanguibly Castle, Usk, Monmouthshire.

\***Harwood, G. (L.)**, elected for Bolton '95; *s.* of Mr. Richard Harwood, J.P.; *b.* '45; *E.* Chorlton High School and Owens College, Manchester (M.A. London); head of the firm of Richard Harwood & Son, Brownlow Fold Mills, Bolton; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '90; ordained by the Bishop of Manchester, and served as a deacon '86-9; author of "Disestablishment," "The Coming Democracy," "From Within," and "A Candidate's Speeches." 6, Grafton Street, Bolton, and 68, South Audley Street, London, W. *Athenæum, Reform*.

**Haslam, Sir Alfred Seale (L.U.)**, elected for Newcastle-under-Lyme 1900; unsuccessfully contested Derby '92; *b.* '44. Trained as a practical engineer in the Midland Railway Co., Derby, in '68, started the Haslam Engineering Co., Derby, and was the originator of the Haslam dry air refrigerating machinery for the conveyance of fruit and meat. Director of Parr's Banking Co.; Mayor of Derby '90-91, and in that year had the honour of receiving Queen Victoria when she visited Derby in state, on which occasion he was knighted; three times Mayor of Newcastle-under-Lyme, 1901-2-3-4; J.P. for county and borough of Derby. Breadsall Priory, near Derby. *Devonshire, City of London, and Reform*.

\***Haslett, Sir James (C.)**, member for North Belfast since the decease of Sir E. Harland, in Jan. '96; *s.* of a Presbyterian minister; *b.* '32; is a chemist and druggist in Belfast; is a J.P. for, and has twice been Mayor of that city, and was member for the Western D. '85-6. Princess Gardens, Belfast.

\***Hatch, E. F. G. (C.)**, elected for Lancashire, (South-East), Gorton D., '95; *s.* of the late Mr. J. W. Hatch, by Matilda A., *d.* of the late Hugh Snell, of Callington, Cornwall; *b.* '59; *m.* 1900, Lady Constance Blanche G. Osborne, *y. d.* of the Duke of Leeds; *E.* privately; senior partner and founder of



the firm of Hatch, Mansfield, & Co., of 1, Cockspur Street, S.W., and a Director of the Fine Arts Insurance Company; unsuccessfully contested Gorton D. of Lancashire '89 and '92. Has travelled in America, Canada, South Africa, India, and in China and Japan, and takes much interest in Foreign and Colonial affairs, the social condition of the people, and development of the Empire. Author of "Far Eastern Impressions" and other works. 39, Portland Place, W. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Ranelagh.*

**Haviland-Burke**, Edmund (N.), elected for King's Co., Tullamore D., 1900; *b.* '64; *g.s.* of the late Thomas Aston Haviland-Burke, who was grand-nephew and heir-at-law to Edward Burke, and assumed that statesman's name and arms, in addition to those of Haviland, by Royal licence, 1818; *E.* on the Continent. Since the time of the Parnell split, when he took the Parnellite side strongly, Mr. Haviland-Burke has been very active in Irish politics, contesting N. Kerry '92, S. Dublin '95, and N. Louth 1900. He was among the most prominent supporters of the United Irish League. Mr. Haviland-Burke acted as war correspondent to the *Manchester Guardian* during the Turco-Greek war of '97.

**Hay**, Hon. Claude G. (C.), elected for Shoreditch, Hoxton D., 1900, which constituency he unsuccessfully contested in '92 and '95; *y. s.* of the 11th Earl of Kinnoull, and *g. s.* of the 7th Duke of Beaufort; *b.* '62; *E.* Radley College and abroad; was for some time a partner in the firm of Faithfull Begg & Co., and manager to several insurance companies; was one of the founders of the Primrose League; actively interested in social reforms. *Carlton.*

\***Hayden**, John Patrick (N.), elected for Roscommon (South D.), July '97; *s.* of the late Mr. Luke Hayden, of Roscommon; a journalist; is brother of the late Mr. Luke P. Hayden, of Roscommon, who sat for Leitrim (South), from '85-'92, and Roscommon (South) '92-7; and was elected to succeed him on his decease in '97. Proprietor of the *Westmeath Examiner*. *Westmeath Examiner* Office, Mullingar.

**Hayter**, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Divett, Bart. (L.), elected for Walsall 1900; sat for Somerset, Wells D., '65-8; Bath '73-85, and Walsall '93-5; *b.* '35; *E.* Eton and Brasenose College, Oxford (M.A. '59). Entered Grenadier Guards '56, Lieutenant and Captain '60, and retired '66. A Lord of the Treasury '80-82, when he became Financial Secretary to the War Office, which appointment he held until '85, when the Government was defeated; *P.C.* '94. South Hill Park, Bracknell, Berks; Linslade Manor, Leighton; Trevena, Tintagel; and 9, Grosvenor Square, W.

**Healy**, Timothy M. (N.), has sat for Louth, North, since '92; was previously M.P. for Wexford '80-83, Monaghan '83-5, Londonderry, South, 85-6 Longford, North, '87-92; *b.* in Bantry, '55; joined Mr. Parnell in '80, when he lectured in America. Took an active part in the Land League agitation '80, and was arrested in the autumn for a speech at Bantry, and committed for trial, but was acquitted. Elected for Wexford borough without opposition. Took a very active part in the discussions of the Land

Bill of '81, and obtained the insertion of words excluding the improvements of tenants from rent. The clause has since come to be known as the "Healy clause." Was brought on motion by the Crown before the Queen's Bench for a speech in '82, and ordered to find bail for good behaviour, or be imprisoned for six months. Refusing bail, he was imprisoned, but was released after he had served four months of his sentence. Returned for Monaghan in '83, and in '85 for both North Monaghan and South Derry; elected to sit for the latter. Failed to secure re-election for Derry in '86; in Feb. '87 was returned unopposed for North Longford. Called to the Irish Bar in '84. Author of "A Word for Ireland," "Why Ireland is not Free," and text-books on the Land Acts. Considerable differences exist between him and some of his colleagues. He was expelled from the Parliamentary Committee in Nov. '95 by a majority of 6, but in 1900 joined in putting an end to the Parnellite split by the adoption of Mr. Redmond as Chairman of the reunited party; *K.C.* '99; called to English Bar, Gray's Inn, 1903. 1, Mountjoy Square, Dublin. *National Liberal.*

**Heath**, Arthur Howard (C.), elected for Hanley 1900, which constituency he unsuccessfully contested in '92 and '95; *s.* of Robert Heath, Esq., who sat for the old borough of Stoke-upon-Trent from '74-80; *b.* '56; *E.* Clifton College and Oxford; is a colliery proprietor and ironmaster; Major of the Staffordshire Yeomanry; *J.P.* for Staffordshire. Newbold Revel, Rugby, and 15, Bryanston Square, W.

\***Heath**, Sir James, Bart. (C.), has sat for Staffordshire, North-West, since '92; 2nd *s.* of Mr. R. Heath, of Biddulph Grange, Congleton; *b.* '52; *E.* Clifton College; ironmaster; *J.P.* for Staffordshire; Captain Staffordshire Yeomanry '76, Major '90, Lieut.-Col. '97, Col. '98; Bart. 1904. Ashorne Hall, Leamington, and 54, Cadogan Square, S.W.

\***Heaton**, J. Henniker (C.), has sat for Canterbury since '85; *s.* of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Heaton of Rochester; *b.* '48; *E.* Kent House Grammar School and King's College, London; engaged in pastoral pursuits, and part proprietor of one of the largest newspaper properties in Australia; N.S.W. Government Commissioner to Amsterdam Exhibition '83, and to Indian and Colonial Exhibition '86; represented the Tasmanian Government at the Berlin Telegraph Conference '85; the successful advocate of Imperial Penny Postage, which was brought into operation between Great Britain and certain of her colonies on Christmas Day '98, for which in '99 he had conferred upon him the freedom of Canterbury, and afterwards the freedom of the City of London; author of "Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time"; appointed by Mauritius to negotiate its new constitution, '84; introduce telegraph money orders in England, par post to France, and carried out numerous other postal reforms; inaugurated Parliamentary chess matches between Great Britain and America. 36, Eaton Square, S.W. *Carlton, Portland, and Savage.*

\***Helder**, A. (C.), elected for Whitehaven '95; *s.* of the late Mr. George Helder; *b.* '27; *E.* Pollards, Brompton, and St. Omer; admitted a Solicitor '49; a Director of H. R. Baines,

Ld. (*Graphic* and *Daily Graphic*); member of the Iron and Steel Institute; an A.S.A., F.R.H.S.; Alderman of the Cumberland C.C. CORKICK, Whitehaven. *Carlton and Constitutional*.

**Helme**, Norval Watson (L.), elected for Lancashire, Lancaster D., 1900; *e. s.* of the late Mr. James Helme of Lancaster; *b.* '49; is senior partner in the firm of James Helme & Co., manufacturers of oil baize and leather cloth; he fills many public offices, amongst others that of President of the Lancaster Chamber of Commerce; J.P., co. Lancaster, and Alderman of the borough of Lancaster (Mayor '96-97); C.C. and member of the Education Committee of Lancashire; member of the Lancashire Asylum Board and Chairman of the Visiting Committee of Lancaster Asylum; member of Central Committee Royal Albert Asylum. Springfield Hall, Lancaster, and Whitehall Court, S.W.

**Hemphill**, Right Hon. C. Hare (L.), elected for Tyrone, North, '95; *s.* of the late Mr. John Hemphill, of Rathkenny, co. Tipperary; *E. Trinity College, Dublin, Scholar (1st Gold Medalist and 1st Classical Moderator)*; called to the Irish Bar '45; Q.C. '60; Serjeant-at-Law '82; Bench of Honourable Society of King's Inns; Solicitor-General for Ireland '92-5; member of Privy Council in Ireland '95; J.P. for Dublin, Tipperary, and Wicklow. Clifton House, Shankill, co. Dublin, and 65, Merrion Square, Dublin. *Reform, National Liberal, St. Stephen's Green, Royal St. George Yacht*.

**Henderson**, Arthur (Lab.), has sat for Durham (Barnard Castle) since July 27th, 1903; is a native of Glasgow; apprenticed as a moulder at Messrs. Robert Stephenson & Co.'s works at Newcastle; local trade-union official, and on the formation of the North-East Coast Conciliation Board in '94 was appointed workmen's secretary; member Darlington Town Council (Mayor 1903-4); Wesleyan local preacher, and abstainer. Won the seat against a Liberal and a Conservative candidate; resides at Darlington.

**Henderson**, Sir Alexander, Bart. (L.U.), elected for Staffordshire (West D.) '98; *s.* of Mr. George Henderson, of Langholm, Dumfries; *b.* '50; *E. privately*; a member of the stock-broking firm of Greenwood & Co., Austin Friars; Chairman of the Great Central Railway; J.P. Berks; a member of the Shire Horse Society; created a Baronet 1902. Buscot Park, Faringdon, Berks, and 18, Arlington Street, S.W.

**Hermion-Hodge**, Sir R. T., Bart. (C.), elected for Oxfordshire, South or Henley D., '95; sat for Accrington '86-92; *e. s.* of Mr. G. W. Hodge, of Newcastle-on-Tyne; *b.* '51; *E. Clifton College and Worcester College, Oxf. (M.A. '81)*; Lieut.-Col. Oxfordshire Hussars; County Alderman; J.P. Oxfordshire; assumed the name of Hermion '85; created a Baronet 1902. Wyfold Court, Reading. *White's, Carlton, and Cavalry*.

**Hickman**, Sir A., Bart. (C.), has sat for Wolverhampton, West, since '85; fought Wolverhampton unsuccessfully in '80 against the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers and Sir H. H. Fowler; *s.* of the late Mr. G. R. Hickman, of The Moat, Tipton; *b.* '30; *E. King Edward VI.'s School, Birmingham*; J.P. and D.L. for Staffordshire; member of the Advisory

Committee of the Board of Trade, of the Council of Mining Association of Great Britain, and of the Iron and Steel Institute; ex-President of the British Iron Trades Association; knighted '91, made a bart. 1903. Wightwick, Wolverhampton; 22, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.

**Hicks Beach**, Right Hon. Sir Michael (C.), has sat for Bristol, West, since '85; was M.P. for East Gloucestershire '64-85; *b.* '37; *E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford*. Is a J.P. and D.L. for Gloucestershire, and High Steward of the City of Gloucester. Parliamentary Secretary to Poor Law Board March to Aug. '68; Under-Secretary for Home Office Aug. to Dec. '68; Chief Secretary for Ireland '74-8 and '86-7; Secretary of State for Colonies '78-80; Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons in the first Salisbury Administration. On his lordship's return to power in '86 Sir Michael resumed the Chief-Secretaryship for Ireland, but after a few months resigned, owing to ill-health. After travelling for some time on the Continent he returned to his parliamentary duties, and re-entered the Cabinet as President of the Board of Trade in Feb. '88, a post which he held till the change of administration in Aug. '92. Chancellor of the Exchequer June '95 to Aug. 1902, when he retired from official life. Is a P.C. and D.C.L. His Budget statements were generally admitted to show great financial ability, though the policy of the diminution of the Sinking Fund in '99 was subjected to severe criticism; chairman of the Civil List Committee 1901, and now "Father of the House"; chairman of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline 1904. He was one of the first of the Unionist leaders to oppose Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, and founded the Unionist Free Food League, but later leaned to Mr. Balfour's Retaliation policy. Coln St. Aldwyns, Fairford, Gloucestershire. *Carlton and Athenæum*.

**Higham**, J. S. (L.), elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, Sowerby D., July 2, 1904, is the *s.* of the late Eli Higham, of Accrington; and was *b.* at Sabden, June 14th, '57; he is head of the firm of Higham Bros., cotton spinners, of Accrington and Manchester; he has served the office of Mayor of Accrington, and is a member of the Lancashire County Council; in religious matters he is a member of the Congregational Church; and is a strong temperance advocate.

**Hill**, Captain Arthur (C.), elected for West Down '98; *s.* of the late representative of this constituency, Lord Arthur Hill, upon whose retirement Captain Arthur was returned unopposed, after about the shortest time it is possible for a seat to be vacant; *b.* '73; *E. privately*; Captain in the 5th Battalion (Royal South Down Militia) Royal Irish Rifles; served in South Africa '99, 1900, 1901, first in command of the Colt Gun Battery, afterwards as A.P.M. to Col. the Hon. J. Byng; J.P. co. Down. Savoy Mansions, W.C., and 43, Eaton Place, S.W. *Carlton, New, and Royal Ulster Yacht*.

**Hoare**, Sir Samuel, Bart. (C.), has sat for Norwich since '86; *e. s.* of the late J. Gurney Hoare; *b.* '41; *E. Harrow and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '66)*; J.P. for Norfolk



- and Middlesex; a Lieutenant of the City of London; cr. a baronet '99; Lord of Manor Sidestrand; a member of the Civil List Committee 1901. Sidestrand Hall, Norfolk; Cliff House, Cromer. *Athenæum* and *Carlton*.
- Hobhouse, Charles E. H. (L.)**, elected for Bristol, East D., 1900; sat for East Wilts '92-5; *b.* '62; *E.* Eton, Oxford, and Sandhurst; late Lieutenant King's Royal Rifle Corps; Captain 7th Battalion K.R.R., now Lieut.-Colonel commanding 3rd V.B. Gloucestershire Regiment; C.C. and J.P. Wilts; was Private Secretary at the Colonial Office '92-5. The Ridge, Corsham, Wilts, and 47, Rutland Gate, S.W.
- \***Hobhouse, Rt. Hon. Henry (L.U.)**, has sat for Somerset, East, since '85; s. of the late Mr. H. Hobhouse; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford (1st-class Classics '75); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '80; J.P. and C.C. for Somerset, and Chairman of the Somerset County Council; unpaid Ecclesiastical Commissioner; author of "Outline of Local Government and Local Taxation," "The County Councillor's Guide," etc. One of the Temporary Chairmen of Committees. P.C. 1902. Hadsden House, Castle Cary, Somerset. *Athenæum*.
- Hogg, Lindsay (C.)**, elected for Sussex, Eastbourne and Southern D., 1900; *b.* '53; *E.* Harrow and Frankfurt; J.P., C.C., Sussex. Rotherfield Hall, Jarvis Brook, Sussex. *Carlton* and *Junior Carlton*.
- \***Holland, Sir W. H., Kt. (L.)**, has sat for Yorkshire, West Riding, Rotherham D., since '99; M.P. for North Salford '92-5; *b.* '49; s. of the late Mr. W. Holland, J.P.; member of the firm of W. Holland & Sons, cotton and worsted spinners, Manchester; is President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, and was for two years President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce; member of the Commercial Intelligence Committee of the Board of Trade, and was a member of the Indian Currency Committee; Director of Williams Deacon's Bank, and Vice-Chairman of the Fine Cotton Spinners and Doublers' Association; was a Commissioner of the Brussels Exhibition of '97 and the Paris Exhibition of 1900; created a Kt. June 1902. Poole Hall, Nantwich, and 61, Queen's Gate, S.W.
- Hope, John Deans (L.)**, elected for Fifeshire, West D., 1900; unsuccessfully contested West Perthshire '95; *b.* '60; *E.* Edinburgh. 16, Princes Street, Edinburgh.
- Hope, James Fitzalan (C.)**, elected for Sheffield, Brightside D., 1900; unsuccessfully contested Yorks, Elland D., '92, Pontefract '95, and Sheffield, Brightside, '97; *g.g.s.* of the second Earl of Hopetoun, and *g.s.* of the fourteenth Duke of Norfolk; *b.* '70; *E.* Oratory School, Edgbaston, and Christ Church, Oxford; has been private secretary for parliamentary purposes to the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Londonderry, Postmasters-General, and to Mr. G. Balfour, President Board of Trade; seconded Address Dec. 1900; member of the Teachers' Registration Council 1902-4; J.P. Sussex; *m.* '92, Mabel, *d.* of F. Riddell, Esq., of Cheeseburn Grange, Northumberland. Heron's Ghyll, Uckfield, Sussex.
- \***Hornby, Sir W. Henry, Bart. (C.)**, has sat for Blackburn since '86; s. of the late Mr. W. H. Hornby, M.P., of Blackburn; *b.* '41; *E.*

privately; head of the firm of W. H. Hornby & Co.; Director of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway; J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire; cr. a baronet '99. Pleasington Hall, Blackburn. *Carlton*.

**Horner, Frederick William (C.)**, elected for Lambeth, North D., 1900; *b.* '54; *E.* privately. A prominent member of the National Union of Conservative Associations, and for many years closely connected with the local government of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Mr. Horner is a linguist, a newspaper proprietor, editor, and dramatic author, amongst his compositions being "The Bungalow," "The Late Lamented," "Happy Returns," "The Other Fellow," and "How London Lives." He is the only Englishman who has ever written a three-act play in French which was successfully produced in Paris, *i.e.*, at the Théâtre de la Renaissance, where it ran over a hundred nights; and is the originator of what is known as Horner's plan, a scheme to enable every man to become his own houseowner. 2, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W. *Carlton* and *Junior Carlton*.

\***Horniman, F. J. (L.)**, has sat for Penryn and Falmouth since '95; s. of the late Mr. John Horniman; *b.* '35; *E.* Friends' College, Croydon; F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., etc.; member of W. H. and F. J. Horniman, Ltd.; founder of "The Horniman Museum," Forest Hill, which, with the surrounding grounds, some 15 acres in extent, he presented to the L.C.C. for the purpose of a public museum and public park. 20, Hyde Park Terrace, W.

\***Houldsworth, Sir W. H., Bart. (C.)**, has sat for Manchester, North-West, since '85; war M.P. for Manchester '83-5; s. of the late Mr. H. Houldsworth, Manchester; *b.* '34; *E.* St. Andrews; cotton spinner; D.L. for Ayr; J.P. for Lancashire and Cheshire; County Alderman for Lancashire; was British Plenipotentiary at the Labour Conference at Berlin <sup>1890</sup> 1890, and Delegate at the International Monetary Conference, Brussels, '92; member of the Royal Commissions on Trade Depression, Gold and Silver, and Liquor Licensing Laws; President of the Church Reform League '99; created a baronet '87. Coodham, Kilmarnock, N.B., and 35, Grosvenor Place, S.W. *Conservative*.

**Hoult, Joseph (C.)**, elected for Cheshire, Wirral D., 1900; *b.* '47; *E.* privately; a steamship owner; J.P. Liverpool. The Rocklands, Thornton Hough, Cheshire; Llwyngern Hall, Pantperthog, Merionethshire. *Carlton*.

\***Houston, R. P. (C.)**, has sat for Liverpool, West Toxteth D., since '92; *b.* '53; *E.* Liverpool College; is a well-known Liverpool shipowner and merchant. The Lawn, Aigburth; 10, Dale Street, Liverpool; and 44, Park Lane, W. *Carlton* and *Junior Carlton*.

\***Howard, J. (C.)**, has sat for Middlesex, Tottenham D., since '85; and s. of the late Mr. J. E. Howard, F.R.S., Tottenham; *b.* '34; *E.* University College, London (B.A. London); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '56; iron tube manufacturer; J.P. and County Alderman for Middlesex; H.M. Lieutenant for City of London. 18, Kensington Court, W., and 50, Cannon Street, E.C. *Carlton*.

**Howard, John (C.)**, elected for Kent, Faversham D., 1900; *b.* '63; a landowner; J.P. Kent. Mr. Howard at the time of his election had but recently returned from South

Africa, where he had been serving as captain in the Imperial Yeomanry. Sibton Park, Lyminge, Kent.

\***Hozier**, Hon. James (C.), has sat for Lanarkshire, South, since '86; *e. s.* of 1st Lord Newlands, of Mauldslee Castle; *b.* '51; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; Clerk in Foreign Office '74; Diplomatic Secretary to Lord Salisbury's Special Embassy to Constantinople '76; retired from Foreign Office '78; private secretary to Lord Salisbury '78-80 and '85-6; *m.* '80 Lady Mary Cecil, 2nd *d.* of the 3rd Marquis of Exeter; J.P. and D.L. for Lanarkshire; Grand Master Mason of Scotland '99-1903, and a Public Works Loan Commissioner. Mauldslee Castle, Lanarkshire, and 36, Grosvenor Square, W.

\***Hudson**, G. B. (C.), has sat for Hertfordshire, Hitchin D., since '92; *s.* of the late Rev. T. D. Hudson, of Frogmore Hall; *b.* '45; *E.* Rugby and Exeter College, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '72; South-Eastern Circuit; J.P. and D.L. for Hertfordshire; Alderman of Hertfordshire C.C. Frogmore Hall, Hertford, and 15, Gloucester Square, W. *Carlton and New University.*

\***Humphreys-Owen**, Arthur Charles (L.), has sat for Montgomeryshire since '94; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Erskine Humphreys, barrister; *b.* '36; *E.* Harrow and Trinity College, Camb.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '64; a member of the Consultative Committee of the Board of Education under the Board of Education Act '99; J.P. and D.L. for Montgomeryshire; Deputy-Chairman of Quarter Sessions and Chairman of C.C., Central Welsh Intermediate Education Board, and Cambrian Railways Company; assumed additional name of Owen '76. Glansevern, Berriew, Montgomeryshire.

**Hunt**, Rowland (U.); *b.* '58; nephew of Mr. G. Ward Hunt, Financial Secretary to the Treasury '66-68, Chancellor of the Exchequer '68, and First Lord of the Admiralty '74-77. His family is one of the best known in Shropshire; for ten years Master of the Wheatland Hunt; volunteered for service with Lovat's Scouts during the South African war; supporter of Mr. Chamberlain's policy; a Roman Catholic. *Boreatton Park, Salop.*

**Hutchinson**, Charles Frederick (L.), elected for East Sussex (Rye D.) 1903, which division he unsuccessfully contested at the general election of 1900; *b.* '50; *E.* Elstree, Uppingham, Edinburgh University, and abroad; *s.* of Dr. R. S. Hutchinson, of Nottingham; M.D. (Edinburgh); practised for a time at Scarborough, where he held several public appointments, and at Monte Carlo in the winter months; retired in '98 to his Sussex estate; J.P. for Sussex, and a member of the Eridge Hunt. Knowle, Mayfield, Sussex. *Reform.*

\***Hutton**, A. E. (L.), has sat for Yorkshire, Morley D., since '92; *s.* of Mr. John Hutton, J.P., of Eccleshill; *b.* '65; *E.* Mill Hill School and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '90). Crowhees, Rawdon, near Leeds, and 12, Park Place, St. James's, S.W. *Brooks's and Devonshire.*

\***Hutton**, J. (C.), has sat for Yorkshire, North Riding, Richmond, since '95; represented Northallerton '68-74; *e. s.* of the late Mr. John Hutton, of Solberge; *b.* '47; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P., D.L., and C.A.;

Chairman of Yorks, North Riding, Quarter Sessions '92-9, and Chairman C.C. since '95. Solberge, Northallerton. *Carlton.*

**Isaacs**, Rufus Daniel (L.), elected for Reading, Aug. 6, '04; 2nd *s.* of Mr. J. M. Isaacs, of London; *b.* in London '60; *E.* University College School, Brussels and Hanover; went on the Stock Exchange, but left it for the Bar, and was called '87, and took silk '98; he fought N. Kensington in 1900, but failed. 32, Park Lane, W.

\***Jacoby**, J. A. (L.), has sat for Derbyshire, Mid, since '85; *s.* of the late Mr. Moritz Jacoby, of Nottingham; *b.* '52; *E.* privately; lace manufacturer; J.P. for Nottingham; Sheriff '77-8; member of the Town Council '76; President of the Nottinghamshire Chamber of Commerce; F.S.S. Oakhill House, Nottingham, and 8, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. *Reform.*

\***Jameson**, Major J. E. (C.), elected for West Clare '95; *s.* of the late Mr. J. Jameson, of Dublin; *b.* '52; *E.* Wimbleton and Sandhurst College; served with 18th Royal Irish, 20th Hussars, and Queen's Own Worcestershire Hussars; formerly an Inspector of Factories; J.P. for County of Dublin. 46, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.

\***Jebb**, Sir Richard C. (C.), has sat for Cambridge University since '91; *b.* at Dundee '41; *E.* St. Columba's College, co. Dublin, Charterhouse School, London, and Trinity College, Camb. (Senior Classic '62); Public Orator of his University '69; Professor of Greek, University of Glasgow '75; Hon. LL.D. of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, and Harvard, Doctor of Philosophy Bologna University; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford and Hon. Litt. D. Univ. of Wales. In '89 Dr. Jebb was elected Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge in succession to the late Dr. Kennedy. Amongst the most important of his works are an edition of "Sophocles," "The Attic Orators," "Introduction to Homer," "Theophrastus," and a "Life of Richard Bentley." It was mainly through his efforts that a British School of Classical and Archaeological Studies was established at Athens. Corresponding Member of the Archaeological Institute of the German Empire; Commander of the Order of the Saviour (Greece); Hon. Professor of Ancient History in Royal Academy '98; Member of Royal Commission on Secondary Education '94, of London Univ. Commission '98, and of Royal Commission on Irish Univ. Education 1901; Member of Consultative Committee of Board of Education 1900; Trustee of British Museum 1903. Elected in '91 to represent Cambridge University in Parliament on the decease of Mr. Raikes. One of the first members of the Council of the British Academy. Springfield, Cambridge. *Althe-nium and Albemarle.*

\***Jeffreys**, Rt. Hon. F. (C.), has sat for Hampshire, North, since '87; 2nd *s.* of the late Lieutenant Jeffreys, R.N.; *b.* '48; *E.* Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. Mathematical honours '72); Inner Temple '72, but never practised; *m.* '77 Amy C., *d.* of G. J. Fenwick, Esq.; J.P. and D.L. for Hampshire; alderman of the Hampshire C.C.; Chairman ('95) of the Central Chamber of Agriculture; appointed Deputy Chairman House of Commons 1902. P.C. 1902. Burkhams House, Alton, Hants. *Carlton.*



\***Jessel**, Captain Herbert M. (L.U.), elected for St. Pancras (South), Jan. '96; y. s. of the late Right Hon. Sir G. Jessel, Master of the Rolls, and son-in-law of the late Right Hon. Sir Julian Goldsmid, whom he was elected to succeed in the representation of the above const. ; b. '66; *E. Rugby and New College, Oxford*; joined the 17th Lancers '86; served in India '87-90, retired '96; formerly Captain Royal Berks Yeomanry Cavalry; J.P. county of London, and Mayor of the City of Westminster 1902-3, and chairman of the London Municipal Society, 50, Mount Street, Park Lane, W. *Brooks's, Army and Navy*.

**Johnson**, John (L.), elected for Gateshead, Jan. 20, '04; b. '50; s. of a miner at Backworth; at the age of 9 he went to work in Backworth Colliery; about '82 he began to take an active part in the Durham Miners' Association, in '88 became a member of the Executive Committee, and in '90 was elected treasurer, and afterwards financial secretary; he served on the Durham Board of Guardians, and is a member of the Durham County Council; a Primitive Methodist local preacher for 27 years; he is married to a daughter of Mr. Thomas Errington, of Backworth, and has four sons. *House of Commons, S.W.*

\***Joicy**, Sir J., Bart. (L.), has sat for Durham, Chester-le-Street D., since '85; s. of Mr. G. Joicy, of Newcastle-on-Tyne; b. '46; *E. Gainford School*, near Darlington; one of the largest coalowners in the north of England; Director of the N.E. Railway; J.P. and D.L. for co. Durham, J.P. for Northumberlandshire, and J.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne. Longhirst, Morpeth, Northumberland; Gregynog, Montgomeryshire; and 58, Cadogan Square, S.W.

\***Jones**, D. Brynmor (L.), has sat for Swansea District since '95; M.P. for Gloucestershire, Stroud D., '92-5; e. s. of the late Rev. T. Jones, of Swansea, sometime Chairman of the Congregational Union, England and Wales; b. '52; *E. University College, London (LL.B. London)*; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '76; joined South Wales and Chester Circuit; J.P. for Gloucestershire; Judge of County Courts, Mid Wales Circuit, '85-6, and Gloucester Circuit '86-92; K.C.; Benchers Middle Temple, '99; member of the Welsh Land Commission; Chairman County Court Departmental Committees '93 and '99; member of the Court of and Standing Counsel to the University of Wales. 27, Bryanston Square, W., and 12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. *Reform and Devonshire*.

\***Jones**, William (L.), has sat for Carnarvonshire, Arfon D., since '95; b. '60. Was a schoolmaster in Wales, and afterwards assistant master in a London Board School; is now a private tutor at Oxford. 24, Gordon Street, W.C.

\***Jordan**, J. (N.), elected for Fermanagh, South, '95; sat for co. Meath, South, '93-5, Clare, West, '85-92; s. of Mr. Samuel Jordan, farmer, of co. Fermanagh; b. '30; *E. National School and Royal School, Enniskillen*; provision merchant, curer, and tenant farmer, Enniskillen; four times Chairman of Enniskillen Town Commissioners. 12 and 13, High Street, Enniskillen.

**Joyce**, Michael (N.), elected for Limerick 1900; a working pilot; was elected member of the Limerick Corporation '98.

\***Kearley**, H. E. (L.), has sat for Devonport since '92; s. of Mr. G. E. Kearley, of Uxbridge,

Middlesex; b. '56; *E. Surrey County School, Cranleigh*; director of the firm of Kearley & Tonge, Ltd., tea merchants. 41, Grosvenor Place, S.W.; Gwylfa Hiraethog, Denbigh; and Wittington, Marlow. *Reform and Devonshire*.

\***Kemp**, G. (L.), has sat for Lancashire, South-East, Heywood D., since '95; s. of Mr. George Tawke Kemp and Emily Lydia, d. of Henry Kellsall, The Butts, Rochdale; b. '66. *E. Shrewsbury* (scholar of Shrewsbury) and Trinity College, Camb. (B.A.); Honours (Classical Tripos); played for Camb. Univ. (cricket) '35-6-7-8, also at tennis; a Captain Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry, and in 1900 went on active service to South Africa as Captain in the Imperial Yeomanry; in Nov. 1900 was promoted to rank of Major; mentioned in despatches; promoted Lieut.-Col. 1902, commanding 32nd Batt. Imperial Yeomanry, South Africa; is a well-known cricketer; member of the Lancashire County Council '91-5; m. Lady Beatrice, 3rd d. of the Earl of Ellesmere. Beechwood, Rochdale; 71, Portland Place, W., and Lingholme, Keswick. *White's, Pratt's, and Boodle's*.

\***Kennaway**, Right Hon. Sir J. H., Bart. (C.), has sat for Devon, Honiton D., since '85; was M.P. for Devon, East, '70-85; e. s. of the late Sir J. Kennaway; b. '37; *E. Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford* (1st class Law and History); M.A. '62; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '64; J.P. and D.L. for Devon; Hon. Colonel 3rd Volunteer Battalion of Devon Regiment '94; P.C., C.B. Escot, Ottery St. Mary. *Athenæum and National*.

**Kennedy**, Patrick James (N.), elected for Westmeath, North D., 1900, also represented North Kildare '92-5; b. '64; *E. Castleknock College, Dublin*. A gentleman farmer and landowner, who was for three years Chairman of the Meath County Council, and J.P. county Meath. Rathcore House, Enfield, co. Meath. *National Liberal*.

**Kenyon**, Hon. George Thomas (C.), elected for Denbigh Boroughs 1900, which constituency he represented '85-95; s. of the 3rd Baron Kenyon; b. '40; *E. Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A.)*. Called Bar, Middle Temple, '69; J.P., D.L., Flintshire; J.P., Salop, Denbighshire, and was appointed Junior Deputy Chancellor of the University of Wales '98. Mr. Kenyon unsuccessfully contested Denbigh D. '74-80, and East Denbigh '97. Llanerch Panna, Penley, Ellesmere, Shropshire.

\***Kenyon-Slaney**, Colonel The Rt. Hon. W., P.C. (C.), has sat for Shropshire, Newport D., since '86; s. of the late Lieut.-Colonel W. Kenyon-Slaney; b. '47; *E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford*; entered army '67; Grenadier Guards; Major and Lieut.-Colonel '83; Egyptian Campaign '82; retired as Colonel '87; P.C. 1904; J.P. and D.L. for Salop; m. Lady Mabel, d. of the Earl of Bradford. Hatton Grange, Shifnal, Salop. *Carlton, Wellington*.

**Kerr**, John (U.), elected for Lancashire, Preston D., 1903; b. '53; *E. St. Andrews and Glasgow Universities*. Mr. Kerr is an engineer, and the principal member of the firm of Messrs. Dick, Kerr, & Co., tramway construction contractors at Preston; J.P. for

East Lothian, which constituency he unsuccessfully contested at the general election of 1900; is interested in the breeding of hackneys. East Lothian.

\***Keswick, W. (C.)**, elected for Surrey, Epsom D., '99; *e. surv.* s. of Mr. Thomas Keswick, of Beech Grove, Dumfriesshire; *b.* '34; a member of the firm of Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, Japan, and of Lombard Street; a Director of the Imperial Bank of Persia and Chairman of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.; J.P. and D.L. for Surrey, and has served as High Sheriff for that county. Eastwick Park, Great Bookham, near Leatherhead, and 3, Lombard Street, E.C. *Carlton*.

**Kilbride, Denis (N.)**, elected for Kildare, South D., 1903; *b.* '48; s. of Mr. Thomas Kilbride, of Lugganuncuran, Queen's Co. From '87-95 he represented South Kerry, and '95-1900 North Galway.

\***Kimber, Sir Henry, Bart. (C.)**, has sat for Wandsworth since '85; s. of Mr. J. Kimber, of Canonbury; *b.* '34; *E.* privately and at University College, London; solicitor, '58; 1st prizeman Incorporated Law Society; Director of the Capital and Counties Bank; Chairman of the South Indian Railway, the Natal Land and Colonisation Company, etc.; Bart. 1904. Albany Chambers, York Street, Westminster; Lansdowne Lodge, West Hill, Putney, S.W. *Carlton, St. Stephen's, Constitutional, City Carlton*.

\***King, Sir H. S. (C.)**, has sat for Hull, Central, since '85; *e. s.* of the late H. S. King, J.P., of Chigwell; *b.* '52; *E.* Charterhouse and Balliol College, Oxford (M.A. '80); banker and East Indian agent; K.C.I.E., F.R.G.S.; H.M. Lieutenant for City of London; appointed first Mayor of the new borough of Kensington, 1900. 25, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.

\***Kitson, Sir James, Bart. (L.)**, has sat for Yorkshire, Colne Valley D., since '92; 2nd s. of the late Mr. J. Kitson, of Leeds; *b.* '35; *E.* University College, London; iron and steel manufacturer; Lord Mayor of Leeds '96 and '97; Director of the North-Eastern Railway; J.P. for Leeds and West Riding, Yorks; President of the Iron and Steel Institute '89-90-91; formerly President of the National Liberal Federation; formerly President of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce; member of the Royal Commission Paris Exhibition 1900; a member of the Civil List Committee 1901. Gledhow Hall, near Leeds, and 105, Pall Mall, S.W.

\***Knowles, Sir Lees, Bart. (C.)**, has sat for Salford, West, since '86; *e. s.* of the late Mr. John Knowles, J.P., C.A., and D.L., of Westwood, Pendlebury; *b.* '57; *E.* Rugby and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. and LL.M.); D.L., F.G.S., F.Z.S., etc.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '82; Northern Circuit; unpaid private secretary to Mr. Ritchie (President Local Government Board and Board of Trade) '87-1900; President of the Cambridge University Athletic Club '78-9; formerly Hon. Secretary to the Guinness Trust; appointed Second Church Estates Commissioner Sept. '95; Hon. Sec. Lancashire Conservative M.P. Association; Bart. Nov. 9th, 1903; Lieut.-Col. 3rd Vol. Batt., Lancashire Fusiliers. Westwood, Pendlebury, and Turton Tower; 4, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; and 46,

Park Street, Grosvenor Square. *Carlton and Junior Carlton, and Union and Conservative, Manchester*.

\***Labouchere, H. (L.)**, has sat for Northampton since '80, was M.P. for Windsor, '65-6, Middlesex '67-8; *b.* '31; *E.* Eton; entered the Diplomatic Service '54, through the influence of his uncle, the late Lord Taunton, and was successively attaché at Washington, Munich, Stockholm, Frankfurt, St. Petersburg, Dresden, and Constantinople, where he became Second Secretary in '63. He retired in the following year; *m.* Miss Henrietta Hodgson, a well-known actress. Edits and owns *Truth*. Mr. Labouchere is noted for his vivacious speeches and lively repartee—gifts which render him popular in the House of Commons. He is an advanced but independent Radical. He was one of the strongest opponents of the administration of the British South Africa Company during the proceedings of the Committee that inquired into the Raid in '97, and of the South African war; a member of the Civil List Committee 1901. 10, Carteret Street, S.W., and Villa Christina, Florence.

\***Lambert, G. (L.)**, has sat for Devonshire, South Molton D., since '91; s. of the late Mr. George Lambert, of Spreyton; *b.* '66; *E.* North Tawton; farms a portion of his own estate; tenant farmer of 300 acres; Lord of the Manor of Spreyton; late Poor Law Guardian; J.P. Devon; member of the Devon C.C.; Captain in 3rd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, stationed at Jersey during embodiment, Dec. '99—Oct. 1900; moved Address '93; member of the Agricultural Commission 93. Spreyton, Bow, North Devon, and 6, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal*.

**Lambton, Hon. Frederick William (L.U.)**, elected for Durham, South-East D., 1900, which division he unsuccessfully contested in '98, but represented the South D. of Durham '80-85; *b.* '55; *E.* Eton; twin brother and heir-presumptive to the Earl of Durham. Lieutenant Coldstream Guards '74-80; Lieutenant-Col. 1st Volunteer Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers '81-7; a member of the Jockey Club; D.L., J.P. Northumberland; Fenton Wooler, Northumberland, and 72, Upper Berkeley Street, W.

\***Langley, Alderman Batty (L.)**, has sat for Sheffield, Attercliffe D., since '94; *b.* '34; has been for many years a member of the City Council of Sheffield; is a well-known Nonconformist; has been Mayor of Sheffield, and is in a large way of business as a timber merchant in the town. *National Liberal*.

\***Laurie, Lieut.-General J. Wimburn (C.)**, has sat for Pembroke and Haverfordwest since '95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. J. Laurie, M.P.; *b.* '35; *E.* Harrow, Dresden, and Sandhurst; entered the Army in '53; served in the Crimean campaign '54-6, in the Indian Mutiny '58-60, repulse of Fenian Raid '66, in the Transvaal '81, the North-West Territories of Canada '85, and in the Servo-Bulgarian War '85-6; J.P. for Nova Scotia and North-West Territories; Inspector of Militia, Nova Scotia and Canada, '61-81; Grand Master Freemasons, Nova Scotia, '74-86; President of Board of Agriculture, Nova Scotia, '74-85; Chairman Halifax County Council, '80-81; Canadian M.P. '87-91; member of Paddington Borough Council; Past Master Saddlers' Company; Prov. Grand Master of Freemasons, South



- Wales, W.D. 47, Porchester Terrace, W., and Oakfield, Nova Scotia. *Carlton.*
- Law, Andrew Bonar (C.),** elected for Glasgow, Blackfriars D., 1900; s. of a Presbyterian clergyman of New Brunswick; *b.* '58; *E.* New Brunswick, Canada, and High School, Glasgow; formerly iron merchant, Glasgow; ex-chairman of the Glasgow Iron Trade Association; J.P., Dumbartonshire; appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade 1902. Kintillo, Helensburgh, N.B.
- Law, Hugh A. (N.),** elected for Donegal, West D., 1902; is son of a former Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who was one of the very highest authorities on the Irish Land question; *E.* Rugby and Oxford; J.P. co. Donegal, and member C.C.
- Lawrence, Sir Joseph (C.),** elected for Monmouth Boroughs May 1901; s. of the late Philip Lawrence; *b.* '48 at Zante; *E.* privately and at Owens College; is chairman of the Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., and the Edison Ore Milling Syndicate; deputy-chairman Dunderland Iron Ore Co.; director of the British Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Co.; member of the Surrey C.C. and J.P. Surrey. Sir Joseph Lawrence was one of the pioneers of the Manchester Ship Canal. Captain 40th Lincs. Vols. '73-8; created a knight June 1902; Lieutenant City of London (Sheriff 1900-1901). 9, Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W.; Oaklands, Kenley, Surrey. *Carlton, City Carlton, and Constitutional.*
- Lawrence, Sir Edwin Durning-, Bart. (L.U.).** See *Durning-Lawrence.*
- \*Lawrence, W. F. (C.),** has sat for Liverpool, Abercromby D., since '85; s. of the late Rev. C. W. Lawrence, of St. Luke's, Liverpool; *b.* '44; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '72); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '71; J.P. for Wiltshire; a second Chairman of the Wilts Quarter Sessions. Cowesfield House, Whiteparish, Salisbury, and 27, Eaton Square, S.W. *Carlton and Athenæum.*
- \*Lawson, J. Grant (C.),** has sat for Yorkshire Thirk D., since '92; Parliamentary Charity Commissioner '95; 2nd s. of the late A. S. Lawson, J.P. and D.L. for Aldborough Manor; *b.* '56; *E.* Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '82); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '81; one of the Deputy-Chairmen of Committees of the House; appointed Nov. 1900 Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board. Does not practise. Knavesmire Lodge, York; Nuttall Hall, Lancashire; and 65, Grosvenor Street, W.
- Lawson, Sir Wilfrid, Bart. (L.),** elected for Cornwall, Camborne D., 1903; also represented Carlisle '59-65 and '68-85, and Cocker-mouth '86-1900; *b.* at Brayton Hall, Cumberland, Sept. 4th, '29; succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, a man of strong temperance and anti-slavery principles; M.P. for Carlisle '59, and lost his seat for that borough in consequence of the introduction into the House of Commons of his Bill for the Legislative Suppression of the Liquor Traffic on March 4th, '64. He was, however, again returned in '68, and kept his seat till the general election of '85, when, Carlisle becoming a one-member constituency, he stood for the Cocker-mouth D. of Cumberland, but was defeated by ten votes. At the general election in the following year he was returned for that division by a large majority, and again at the
- general elections in '92 and '95. Sir Wilfrid Lawson has thrice successfully proposed his Local Option resolution, and was elected President of the United Kingdom Alliance on the death of Sir W. C. Trevelyan. Brayton, Carlisle; 23, Hans Place, S.W. *Reform and Wellington.*
- Layland-Barratt, Francis (L.),** elected for Devonshire, Torquay D., 1900, which division he unsuccessfully contested in '95; *b.* '60; *E.* Trinity Hall, Camb. (M.A. LL.B.). Mr. Layland-Barratt, whose family has been resident in Cornwall for some 400 years, is interested in Cumberland iron-mining; J.P., D.L., C.A. for Cornwall, for which county he was High Sheriff '97; Commodore of the Royal Cornwall Yacht Club. The Manor House, Torquay; Tregarne Lodge, St. Anstell, Cornwall; and 68, Cadogan Square, S.W.
- Lee, Arthur Hamilton (C.),** elected for Hants, Fareham D., 1900; s. of the late Rev. M. L. Lee; *b.* '68; *E.* Cheltenham and Woolwich; entered R.A. '88; Lieutenant '91; Captain '98; Brevet Major 1900; served through the Spanish-American War, '98, as British Military Attaché; and in '99 was appointed military attaché at Washington, with the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; Civil Lord of the Admiralty Oct. 1903; *m.* '99, Ruth, *d.* of the late J. G. Moore, of New York. Rookesbury Park, Wickham, Hants; 10, Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, W. *Carlton, United Service, and Automobile.*
- \*Lees, Sir Elliott, Bart., D.S.O. (C.),** has sat for Birkenhead since '94; M.P. for Oldham '86-92; unsuccessfully contested Rochdale '85, Pontefract '93; only surviving s. of the late Mr. T. E. Lees, J.P., D.L., of Woodfield, Oldham; *b.* '60; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; Major Dorset Yeomanry Cavalry; created a baronet '97; M.A. Oxford; was re-elected 1900 during his absence at the front, where he was serving as a Captain of Imperial Yeomanry (South African medal with five clasps, twice mentioned in despatches and awarded the D.S.O.). South Lytchet Manor, Poole, and 14, Queen Anne's Gate. *Carlton.*
- \*Leese, Sir J. F. (L.),** has sat for Lancashire, Accrington D., since '92; re-elected on his appointment as Recorder Dec. '93; 2nd s. of Mr. Joseph Leese, of Manchester; *b.* '45; *E.* privately (B.A. London) and at Cambridge; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '68; Northern Circuit; K.C.; Recorder of Manchester '93; knighted July '95. Hook Heath House, Woking, Surrey; 80, Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.; and 2, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
- Legge, Colonel the Hon. Heneage (C.),** elected for St. George, Hanover Square, 1900; unsuccessfully contested Yorkshire, Holmfirth D., '85; *y. s.* of the 4th Earl of Dartmouth, and uncle of the present Earl; *b.* '45; *E.* Eton; entered Coldstream Guards '63, but 10 years after exchanged into the 9th Lancers, with which regiment he served in the Afghan war, obtaining the medal with clasp and bronze decoration in the battle of Kandahar, taking part in Lord Roberts's famous march to that place. In '88 he was made a Colonel, having been in command of the 9th Lancers since the previous year; retired from the army '95, but in May 1900 was gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel of the Reserve Regiment of Lancers; D.L. Staffordshire; member of the L.C.C.

- '96-1901; Chief Whip of the Moderate party; City Councillor for Westminster 1900-1901. 90, Piccadilly, W.
- Leigh**, Sir Joseph (L.), elected for Stockport 1900; sat for same constit. '92-5, and was defeated '85, '86, and '95; *b.* '41; *E.* Stockport Grammar School and privately; J.P. Cheshire and Stockport; four times Mayor of Stockport; Hon. Freeman of Stockport; Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. The Towers, Didsbury.
- \***Leng**, Sir John (L.), has sat for Dundee since '89; 2nd s. of the late Mr. A. Leng, of Hull; *b.* 28; *E.* Hull Grammar School; subeditor of the *Hull Advertiser* '47-51; editor and joint proprietor of the *Dundee Advertiser* '51; established the *People's Journal*, and the *People's Friend*; J.P. for Forfar, Fife; D.L. for Dundee; LL.D. St. Andrews; knighted '93. Kinbrae, Newport, Fife, N.B.
- Leveson-Gower**, Frederick N. Sutherland (L.U.), elected for Sutherland 1900; *g.s.* to the 2nd Duke of Sutherland, and cousin to the present holder of that title; *b.* '74; *E.* Eton and Oxford. *Travellers*.
- Levy**, Maurice (L.), elected for Leicestershire, Loughborough D., 1900; Life Director of Hart & Levy, Ltd., wholesale merchants and manufacturers. Humberstone Hall, Leicester. 16, St. James's Place, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal*.
- \***Lewis**, J. H. (L.), has sat for Flint Boroughs since '92; s. of Mr. E. Lewis, shipowner, of Mostyn Quay; *b.* '58; *E.* Montreal University, and Exeter College, Oxford (M.A.); County Alderman of the Flintshire C.C.; Chairman of the Flintshire Joint Education Committee and of the County Governing Body of Intermediate Schools. Penucha, Caerwys, Holywell, Flintshire. *Reform and National Liberal*.
- \***Llewellyn**, Colonel E. H. (C.), has sat for Somersetshire, North, since '85; s. of the late Mr. Llewellyn Llewellyn, of North Devon; *b.* '47; *E.* Rugby; J.P. for Somerset. In 1900 went on active service to South Africa as Major 4th Batt. Somerset Light Infantry, and was appointed military commandant of the Queenstown and Taarhastad districts of the Cape Colony in Nov. 1900; Royal Commissioner on Militia and Volunteers. Langford Court, Somerset.
- \***Lloyd-George**, D. (L.), has sat for Carnarvon since '90; s. of the late Mr. W. George, of Liverpool; *b.* '63; *E.* Llanystumdwy National Schools and under private tuition; admitted a solicitor '84; practises at Ormond House, 63, Queen Victoria Street. Brynaweton, Criccieth, and 179, Trinity Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
- \***Lockwood**, Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. M. (C.), has sat for Essex, West or Epping D., since '92; *e. s.* of the late General Mark Wood, and *g.s.* of Mr. W. J. Lockwood, verderer of Epping Forest, whose name he resumed; *b.* '47; *E.* Eton; entered the Coldstream Guards '66; retired as Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel '83; J.P. and C.C. for Essex; moved address '93; appointed Provincial Grand Master of the Essex Freemasons 1902. Bishop's Hall, Romford, Essex, and 5, Audley Square, W.
- \***Loder**, G. W. E. (C.), has sat for Brighton since '89; 4th s. of the late Sir R. Loder, Bart., of Whittlebury; *b.* '61; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A., LL.B.); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '88; J.P. and D.L. for Sussex; private secretary to Mr. Ritchie '88-92, and to Lord George Hamilton '95-1900. Wakehurst Place, Ardingly, Sussex, and Abinger House, Brighton.
- \***Long**, Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. (C.), has sat for Worcestershire, Evesham D., since Jan. '95; s. of the Ven. Charles Maitland Long, Archdeacon of East Riding of Yorks; *b.* '42; served in the Royal Artillery from '60-86; J.P. and D.L. for Worcestershire, and Chairman of the Parish Council. Severn Bank, Severn Stoke, Worcestershire.
- \***Long**, Right Hon. W. H. (C.), elected for Bristol, South, 1900; sat for Wiltshire, North, '80-85, Devizes D. '85-92, Liverpool, West Derby D., '92-1900; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Richard Penruddocke Long, M.P. for Wiltshire, North, '65-8; *g.s.* of the late Mr. Walter Long, M.P. for Wiltshire North, for 30 years; *b.* '54; *E.* at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. for Somersetshire and Wiltshire; D.L. for Wiltshire; patron of three livings; member of the Agricultural Commission; Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board '86-92; President of the Board of Agriculture '95-1900; appointed President of the Local Government Board Nov. 1900. Rood Ashton, Trowbridge. *Carlton and Turf*.
- \***Lonsdale**, John Brownlee (C.), has sat for Mid Armagh since Feb. 1900; *b.* '49; *E.* privately; a J.P. for co. Armagh; High Sheriff '95. The Pavilion, Armagh; 43, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Carlton, White's, and Conservative*.
- \***Lough**, T. (L.), has sat for Islington, West, since '92; 4th s. of the late Mr. M. Lough, co. Cavan; *b.* '50; *E.* Royal School, Cavan, and Wesley College, Dublin; *m.* '80, Edith H., *d.* of the late Rev. John Mills, since which time he has been a wholesale tea merchant in Eastcheap; was one of the founders and for some time Hon. Secretary of the Home Rule Union; member of the Royal Archaeological Society, Ireland, and of the Statistical Society; author of "England's Wealth, Ireland's Poverty"; a Liberal advocating Home Rule for Ireland, and the "Newcastle" and "London Liberal" programmes with Labour Reform, etc. Drom Mullac, co. Cavan; 14, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. *Reform, National Liberal, and Eighty*.
- \***Lowe**, Francis William (C.), elected for Birmingham, Edgbaston D., '98; s. of the late Mr. William Lowe, a solicitor of Birmingham; *b.* '52; *E.* Birmingham Grammar School and Univ. of London; admitted as a Solicitor '76, but has retired from practice; J.P. City of Birmingham; ex-Chairman of the Midland and National Unions of Conservative Associations; President of the Birmingham Conservative Association since '93. In '85 unsuccessfully contested the East D. of Birmingham, and in '92 the Harbrough D. of Leicester. 109, Colmore Row, Birmingham, and 2, Queen's Gate, S.W. *Carlton, London, and Conservative, Birmingham*.
- Lowther**, Claude W. (C.), elected for Cumberland, North D., 1900; *b.* '70; s. of Capt. F. W. Lowther, R.N.; *E.* Rugby and on the Continent; was for three years attaché at the British Embassy at Madrid; on the outbreak of the Boer War volunteered for active service, and went out as second in command of the Westmorland and Cumberland contingent of Imperial Yeomanry. After the battle



of Faber's Spruit, in which he was recommended for the V.C. for saving the life of a comrade under a galling fire, Sir Charles Warren appointed him A.D.C. He has written several books under a non-de-plume. The Albany, Burlington Gardens, W. *Carlton, St. James's, Garrick, Marlborough, and Bachelors'.*

\***Lewther**, Right Hon. J. W. (C.), has sat for Cumberland, Penrith D., since '86; was M.P. for Rutland '83-5; *e. s.* of the Hon. W. Lowther, M.P.; *b.* '55; *E.* Eton, King's College, London, and Trinity College, Camb. (LL.M. '82); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '79; D.L., J.P. for Cumberland, and Chairman of Quarter Sessions for the county of Cumberland; unpaid Charity Commissioner '87-91; Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs '91-2; British Representative of the Venice International Sanitary Conference '92; has been Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy-Speaker since Aug. '95; P.C. '98. Hutton John, Penrith; 16, Wilton Crescent, S.W. *Carlton.*

\***Loyd**, A. K. (C.), elected for Berkshire, North or Abingdon D., '95; *s.* of the late Mr. T. Kirkman Loyd, of the Bengal Civil Service; *b.* '47; *E.* Brighton College; passed for Indian Civil Service '67; prizeman in English Law and Hindi Language at further examinations; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '68; resigned appointment to Indian Civil Service '69; joined Norfolk Circuit, and afterwards Midland Circuit; K.C. '92; Bencher '94; J.P. and D.L. for Berks. Down House, East Hendred, Berks; 60A, Cadogan Square, S.W.; and Lamb Building, Temple, E.C. *Carlton, Windham, and Union.*

**Lucas**, Col. Francis Alfred (C.), elected for Suffolk, Lowestoft D., 1900; *b.* '50; *E.* privately and at University College, London; has been a member of the firm of Lucas, Micholls & Co.; Director of the Alliance Assurance and Alliance Marine Insurance Companies; Lieutenant-Colonel Artists' Volunteer Corps '82-1900, since when he has been commanding the Harwich Volunteer Infantry Brigade and has the Volunteer decoration; J.P., Suffolk. Stornoway House, Cleveland Row, St. James's, S.W., and Easton Park, Wickham Market, Suffolk.

**Lucas**, Reginald Jaffray (C.), elected for Portsmouth 1900; *s.* of Sir Thomas Lucas, Bt.; *b.* '65; was private secretary '86-92 to Rt. Hon. A. Akers-Douglas, and '95-1900 to Sir W. H. Walrond, chief Ministerial Whips. *Carlton, Turf and Marlborough.*

**Lundon**, William (N.), elected for Limerick, East D., 1900; *b.* '39. Mr. Lundon is a man who has taken a keen interest in all matters relating to Irish politics, and joined in the Fenian rising of '67. Spent three terms of imprisonment in Limerick, Mountjoy, and Limerick again, '67, '68 and '89 respectively, on account of Irish political matters.

**Lyell**, Charles (L.), elected for E. Dorset, Mar. 16th, '04; *b.* in London '75; only *s.* of Sir Leonard Lyell, of Kinnordy, the nephew of Sir Charles Lyell, the eminent geologist; *E.* at Eton and New College, Oxford (honours in the History School); on leaving Oxford he travelled considerably, and then resided at Oxford House, Bethnal Green; was a member of the Mansion House Committee on the Housing question; J.P. and lieutenant

in the Militia; a progressive educationist, a convinced Free Trader, and temperance reformer.

\***Lyttelton**, Rt. Hon. A. (L.U.), has sat for Warwick and Leamington since May '95; *y. s.* of George William, 4th Baron Lyttelton; *b.* '57; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (B.A. '78); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '81; joined the Oxford Circuit; K.C.; Recorder of Hereford '93-4, and of Oxford from Nov. '94; seconded address '97; appointed Deputy High Steward of the University of Cambridge '99; Chairman of the General Committee of the Imperial South African Association. Colonial Secretary Oct. '03. Great College Street, Westminster. *Brooks's.*

\***Macdonald**, J. Cumming (C.), has sat for Southwark, Rotherhithe D., since '92; *e. s.* of the late Mr. G. de Landre Macdonald, F.R.G.S., of West Kirby, Cheshire; *b.* '36; *E.* Trinity College, Dublin, and Oxford; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '89; was Parliamentary Secretary to the Right Hon. R. W. Hanbury, M.P., when Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Has interested himself very much in the House in Seamen's legislation, and passed the Floating Derelicts Bill, which saves many lives every year. Introduced and passed the Lancashire Electric Power Bill before Parliament in 1901, which passed through all its stages in the House of Commons and House of Lords, and carried with it all the other Electric Bills, South Wales, Durham, etc. Was instrumental in raising the Irish Guards, the formation of which had its initiative in his urgent letter in the *Times*, and was one of the last public acts of Queen Victoria's reign. Has introduced the Foreigners' Marriage Act. Hilbre House, West Kirby, Cheshire. *Carlton, and Bath.*

\***MacDonnell**, Mark Antony (N.), has sat for Queen's co., Leix D., since '92; *s.* of the late Mark G. MacDonnell, Esq., of Shraigh, co. Mayo; *b.* '54; *E.* St. Ignatius' Jesuit College, Queen's College, Galway, and Richmond and Whitworth Hospitals, Dublin and Liverpool (M.D., M.Ch. and L.M. '76); formerly Surgeon of the Liverpool Cancer and Skin Hospital, and Consulting Medical Officer Toxteth Infirmary, Liverpool. 145, Harley Street, W.

\***MacIver**, D. (C.), first sat for Liverpool, Kirkdale D., '98, when he was elected unopposed; re-elected 1900 after a contest by a large majority; sat for Birkenhead '74-84; *s.* of the late Charles MacIver; *b.* '40; was formerly partner in the firm of D. and C. MacIver, Liverpool Managers of the Cunard Co., but retired '74, when he started in business for himself, and is now senior partner in the ship-owning firm of David MacIver & Co.; J.P. Liverpool; and Director of the G.W. Railway and other undertakings. 52, Lime Street, E.C.

**Macnamara**, Dr. T. J. (L.), elected for Camberwell, North D., 1900; unsuccessfully contested Deptford '95; *s.* of Sergeant Thomas Macnamara who fought in the Crimea; *b.* '61; *E.* St. Thomas's School, Exeter, and Borough Road Training College; began life by teaching in a school in Exeter. In '92 he became editor of the *Schoolmaster*; President of the National Union of Teachers '96, and was a leading member of the Progressive party on the London School Board; a fellow of the Royal Educational Institute of Scotland;

Fellow of the Institute of Journalists; LL.D. St. Andrews. He took a prominent part in the discussions on the Education Bill in 1902, and has since been active in all problems of social reform. Clontarf, Rolls Court Avenue, Herne Hill.

\***MacNeill, J. G. Swift** (N.), has sat for Donegal, South, since '87; only s. of the late Rev. J. G. Swift MacNeill Chaplain of the Richmond Bridewell, Dublin; *b.* '49; *E.* Christ Church, Oxford; called to the Irish Bar '76; Munster Circuit; appointed K.C.; Professor of Constitutional and Criminal Law, King's Inns, Dublin; author of "The Irish Parliament, What it was, and What it did," etc. Blackhall Street, Dublin. *National Liberal.*

**Maconochie, Archibald White** (L.U.), elected for Aberdeenshire, East D., 1900; *b.* '55; *E.* Shrewsbury and Stratford; Managing Director of Maconochie Bros., Ltd., merchants and preserved provision manufacturers. 22, Westbourne Street, Hyde Park, W.

\***M'Arthur, W. A.** (L.), has sat for Cornwall, St. Austell D., since '87; Buckrose, Yorkshire, '86, but unseated on scrutiny; *e. s.* of Alexander M'Arthur, M.P.; *b.* '57; *E.* privately; partner in the firm of W. & A. M'Arthur, Australian merchants; Director of the Bank of Australasia; D.L. for London; Commissioner for New South Wales to Colonial Exhibition '86; has been Hon. Secretary and Unofficial Whip to the Committee of Radical members; a Junior Lord of the Treasury Aug. '92—July '95, and second Liberal Whip since March '94. Pirbright Chipstead, Surrey, and 12, Buckingham Gate, S.W. *Devonshire, Reform, City Liberal, National Liberal.*

\***McArthur, Charles** (L.U.), elected for Liverpool (Exchange D.), Nov. '97; *s.* of Charles McArthur, of Port Glasgow; *b.* '44, at Kingsdown, Bristol; *E.* Bristol Grammar School; has been for many years an Average Adjuster, and has filled the office of Chairman of the Association of Average Adjusters; was for four years President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce; J.P. Liverpool. Exchange Buildings, Liverpool, and 13, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

\***McAlmont, Colonel J. M. (C.)**, has sat for Antrim, East, since '85; and s. of the late Mr. J. McAlmont, of Abbeylands, Belfast; *b.* '47; *E.* Eton; served in 8th Hussars '66-74; retired captain '74; Aide-de-camp to Earl Cowper and to the late Duke of Marlborough when Viceroy of Ireland; J.P. Antrim; Hon. Colonel of the Antrim Artillery. Maghera-morne, co. Antrim. *Carlton; Kildare Street, Dublin; and Ulster, Belfast.*

\***McCrae, G. (L.)**, elected for Edinburgh, East D., '99; *b.* '60; is in business in Edinburgh as a merchant, and has been very closely connected with the affairs of that city, serving as a member of the Corporation and Treasurer of the city; Lieut.-Col. 4th V.B. Royal Scots. Torluish, Grange, Edinburgh. *National Liberal and Scottish Liberal.*

**McFadden, Edward** (N.), elected for Donegal, East D., 1900; *b.* '62; a solicitor of Letterkenny and Dublin; is Chairman of the Donegal County Council and of the Letterkenny Urban Council. Drumnahough House, Letterkenny. *National Liberal.*

\***M'Hugh, P. A. (N.)**, has sat for Leitrim, North, since '92; *b.* '58; *E.* for the priesthood;

Science and Classical Master at Summerhill College, Athlone, and Sligo College, '80-86; proprietor, editor, and publisher of the *Sligo Champion*; Mayor of Sligo '88, '95, '96, '97, and '98; four times imprisoned under the Crimes Act, and was again imprisoned for six months in 1903 for "seditious libel in connection with jury-packing"; disqualified by bankruptcy arising out of a political lawsuit, but again returned unopposed. Wine Street, Sligo.

\***M'Iver, Sir Lewis, Bart. (L.U.)**, has sat for Edinburgh, West, since May '95; M.P. for Torquay '85-6; *e. s.* of Mr. John M'Iver; *b.* '46; *E.* Elgin Academy, Kensington Grammar School, and Bonn University; created a baronet '96; served in Madras Civil Service '68-84; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '78; Hon. Colonel 1st Edinburgh Royal Garrison Artillery. Sarisbury, Southampton; and 25, Upper Brook Street, W. *Brooks's, St. James's, etc.*

**McKean, John** (N.), elected for Monaghan, South D., 1902; was a teacher in the Catholic College, Blackrock; is interested in commercial undertakings. 15, Albert Square, Clapham, S.W.

\***McKenna, R. (L.)**, elected for Monmouthshire, North, '95; *s.* of the late Mr. William Columban McKenna; *b.* '63; *E.* abroad, King's College, London, and Trinity Hall, Camb. (B.A. '85); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '87, but does not practise. *Reform.*

\***McKillop, J. (C.)**, elected for Stirlingshire '95; *e. s.* of late James McKillop; *b.* '44; *E.* Slammann and Andersonian University, Glasgow; is greatly interested in coalmining and mechanical engineering in Stirlingshire; J.P. and D.L., co. Stirling. Polmont Park, Stirlingshire. *Conservative and Imperial Union, Glasgow.*

**McKillop, William** (N.), elected for Sligo, North D., 1900; *b.* '60; has taken much interest in various Irish organisations; is the owner of several restaurants, and was catering contractor for the International Exhibition at Glasgow, 1901. Laurieville, Queen's Drive, Glasgow. *National Liberal.*

\***M'Laren, Sir C. B. Bart. (L.)**, has sat for Leicestershire, Bosworth D., since '92; was M.P. for Stafford '80-86; 3rd s. of the late Mr. D. M'Laren, M.P.; *b.* '50; *E.* Edinburgh University (Tyndale-Bruce Prize for Mathematics, and Hamilton Scholarship; M.A., with 1st class honours, '70); Bonn and Heidelberg Universities; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '74; Northern Circuit; K.C. '97; Chairman of Metropolitan Railway Co., Palmer's Shipbuilding Co., and of Tredegar Iron and Coal Co.; Deputy Chairman John Brown & Co., Ltd., and owner of Croft Granite Quarries, Leicestershire, and a considerable landowner in North Wales; J.P. Denbighshire; created a baronet 1902. Hilders, Haslemere; Bodnant, Talycain; and 43, Belgrave Square, S.W. *Reform, Savile, National Liberal, and Automobile.*

**McVeagh, Jeremiah** (N.), elected for Down, South D., 1902; was born some 32 years since; is a journalist, and for the past ten or eleven years has been London correspondent of the *Irish News*, Belfast. 25, Montagu Place, W.C.

**Majendie, James H. Alex. (C.)**, elected for Portsmouth 1900, which constituency he contested early in the same year; *g.s.* of the



25th Earl of Crawford; *b.* '71; *E.* Winchester; was from '88-93 Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion (Militia) Royal Scots; J.P., D.L., Essex; J.P., Suffolk; *m.* '93, Beatrice Anna, *d.* of James Mitchell, Esq., J.P., D.L. Heddingham Castle, Halstead, Essex. *Carlton and Marlborough.*

\***Malcolm**, Ian (C.), elected for Suffolk, North-West or Stowmarket D., '95; s. of Colonel E. D. Malcolm, R.E., C.B.; *b.* '68; *E.* Eton and Oxford; served in the diplomatic service at Berlin and Paris; *m.* 1902, Jeanne, *d.* of Mrs. Langtry; Parliamentary Private Sec. to Lord Salisbury '96-9, and to Chief Sec. for Ireland 1900-1. 36A, South Audley Street, W. *Carlton and Marlborough.*

**Manners**, Lord Cecil (C.), elected for Leicestershire, Melton D., 1900; *b.* '68; *E.* Charterhouse and Cambridge. In '88 was assistant private secretary to Viscount Cross, then Secretary for India, and in 1900 acted as correspondent for the *Morning Post* during the South African campaign. Belvoir Castle, Grantham. *Carlton and Bachelors'.*

**Mansfield**, Horace Rendall (L.), elected for Lincolnshire, Spalding D., 1900; *b.* '63; *E.* Portsmouth and London; J.P. Derbyshire; a manufacturer of clay goods. Church Gresley, near Burton-on-Trent; Broom Leys, Coalville, near Leicester.

\***Mappin**, Sir F. T., Bart. (L.), has sat for Yorkshire, West Riding, South Hallamshire D., since '85; was M.P. for East Retford '80-85; s. of the late Joseph Mappin, of Sheffield; *b.* '21; *E.* in Sheffield; Chairman of T. Turton & Sons, Sheaf Works, Sheffield; D.L., J.P. for Yorks, West Riding, and Sheffield; Mayor '77-8; Master Cutler '55-6; created a baronet '86; a town trustee and the town regent; President of the Sheffield Technical School; Chairman of the Sheffield Gas Company; had conferred upon him the honorary freedom of Sheffield 1900; Juror of the Paris International Exhibition '78; Officer of the Legion of Honour; M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E. Thornbury, Sheffield, and 38, Prince's Gate, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal.*

**Markham**, Arthur B. (L.), elected for Notts, Mansfield D., 1900; *b.* '66; *E.* Rugby; a director of several coal and iron companies; late Captain 3rd Derbyshire Regiment; is pledged to the Miners' Eight Hours' Bill; J.P. Leicestershire and Derbyshire. Stuffynwood Hall, Mansfield, Notts. *Reform and Pall Mall.*

**Marks**, Harry H. (C.), elected for Kent (Isle of Thanet) Oct. 7th, 1904; s. of Rev. Professor Marks; *E.* Univ. Coll. London and Brussels. After working as a journalist in America he became editor and chief proprietor of the *Financial News*. He fought N.E. Bethnal Green unsuccessfully in '92, and sat for St. George, Tower Hamlets, 95-1900; J.P. for Kent. Was for some time a L.C.C. Callis Court, St. Peter's, Thanet; 6, Cavendish Square, London, W. *Carlton.*

\***Martin**, R. B. (L.U.), has sat for Worcestershire, Droitwich D., since '92; was M.P. for Tewkesbury '80-85; *e.* s. of the late Mr. R. Martin, of Overbury Court, Tewkesbury; *b.* '38; *E.* Harrow and Exeter College, Oxford (M.A.); London banker; J.P. for Kent, Worcestershire, and Gloucestershire; F.R.G.S.; formerly President of the Institute

of Bankers; Treasurer of the Royal Statistical Society. Overbury Court, Tewkesbury, and 10, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W. *Windham, Athenæum, and Ranelagh.*

\***Massey-Mainwaring**, Hon. W. F. B. (C.), elected for Finsbury, Central, '95; 5th s. of Eyre, 3rd Baron Clarina; *b.* '45; *E.* Trinity College, Dublin (B.A. and LL.B. '66, Junior Moderator and Silver Medallist); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '68, and joined the Home Circuit; D.L. for Lincolnshire. 30, Grosvenor Place, S.W. *Carlton, Junior Carlton Constitutional, Junior Constitutional, and Burlington Fine Arts.*

**Master of Elibank** [see Murray, Hon. Alexander.]

**Maxwell**, W. Jardine Herries (L.U.), elected for Dumfriesshire 1900, which constit. he represented from '92 till '95; *b.* '52; *E.* Edinburgh Academy and Exeter College, Oxford (M.A.); called to the Scottish Bar '76; is J.P. and D.L. for Kirkcudbrightshire, and Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel of the Galloway R.V.; Terraughtie, Dumfries, and Munches, Dalbeattie.

\***Maxwell**, Right Hon. Sir H. E., Bart. (C.), has sat for Wigtownshire since '80; *e.* s. of the late Lieut.-Colonel Sir W. Maxwell; *b.* '45; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; Junior Lord of the Treasury '86-92; P.C. '97; Chairman of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis '97-8; Hon. LL.D. Glasgow, Lord Lieutenant Wigtownshire; formerly Hon. Lieut.-Colonel 3rd Battalion (Militia) Royal Scots Fusiliers; Director of the Glasgow and S.W. Railway and London and Provincial Bank; Fellow of the Royal and other scientific societies; author of works in history, archæology, fiction, and miscellaneous literature; President of the Scottish Antiquaries. Monreith, Whauphill, Wigtownshire, and 49, Lennox Gardens, S.W.

\***Melville**, Beresford V. (C.), elected for Stockport '95; s. of Rev. D. Melville, late canon of Worcester; *b.* '57; *E.* Marlborough and Brasenose College, Oxford (B.A. '84); J.P. for Kent, Surrey, and London. Capo di Monte, Cannes, and 32, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.

\***Meysey-Thompson**, Sir H., Bart. (L.U.), has sat for Staffordshire, Handsworth D., since '92; was M.P. for Knaresborough '80 (unseated on petition), Lincolnshire, Brigg D., '85-6; s. of the late Sir H. S. Meysey-Thompson, M.P.; *b.* '45; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb.; J.P. for North Riding, Yorks; J.P. and D.L. for West Riding, Yorks; Director of the N.-E. Railway; *m.* '85, *d.* of Sir H. Pottinger, Bart. Kirby Hall, York.

\***Middlemore**, J. T. (L.U.), elected for Birmingham, North D., '99; *b.* '44; is a descendant of an ancient family, the head of which was formerly Lord of the Manor of Edgbaston; *E.* for a surgeon, but never practised; is a philanthropist and a munificent donor to the Municipal Art Gallery of Birmingham; founded, and has long been Chief Administrator of, Children's Emigration Homes; was a member of the Birmingham Town Council '83-92, and is a J.P. for that city and for Worcestershire. Brookfield, Belbroughton, near Stourbridge.

\***Mildmay**, F. B. (L.U.), has sat for Devonshire, Totnes D., since '85; *e.* s. of Mr. H. B. Mildmay, of Flete; *b.* '61; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A.); J.P. for Devon; Lieut.-Col. West Kent Yeomanry,

and in 1900 went on active service as a lieutenant in the Imperial Yeomanry to South Africa; a member of the Civil List Committee, 1901. Flete, Ivy Bridge, South Devon; Shoreham Place, Sevenoaks, Kent; and 46, Berkeley Square, W. *Marlborough, Turf, Brooks's and Travellers.*

\***Milner**, Right Hon. Sir F., Bart. (C.), has sat for Nottinghamshire, Bassettlaw D., since '90; was M.P. for York City '83-5; 2nd s. of the late Sir Wm. E. Milner, Bart.; b. '49; *E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. and D.L. for West Riding, Yorks;* succeeded to baronetcy '80; P.C. 1900; s. William Frederick Victor Mordaunt b. '93. 11, Hereford Gardens, W. *Carlton.*

**Milvain**, Thomas (C.), elected for Hampstead 1902; represented Durham '85-92, and unsuccessfully contested Cocker-mouth D. of Cumberland '95; s. of the late Mr. Henry Milvain, of Newcastle-on-Tyne; b. '44; *E. Durham Grammar School and Trinity College, Camb.;* called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '69, took silk '88, and in '93 was elected a Bench of his Inn; was Chairman of the S. African Compensation Commn. 17, Rutland Gate, S.W.

**Mitchell**, Edward (I.U.), elected for Fermanagh, North D., 1903; b. '59; s. of a farmer; he is himself an extensive grazier, and one of the most prominent horse-breeders in Ireland. Derry Vullen, Enniskillen.

**Mitchell**, William (C.), elected for Burnley 1900; contested Accrington D., '95, Middleton D., '97; b. '38; *E. Burnley Grammar School and Upper School of the Liverpool Collegiate Institute; J.P. Lancashire. Fern Hill, Stacksteads, Lancashire. Carlton.*

**Molesworth**, Sir Lewis William, Bart. (L.U.), elected for Cornwall, Bodmin D., 1900; unsuccessfully contested the Launceston D. of the same county in '95; s. of the 10th baronet, Sir Paul Molesworth, to whose title he succeeded in '89; b. '53; *E. Beaumont and Stonyhurst College;* filled the office of High Sheriff of Cornwall in '99, and is J.P. and D.L. for that county; F.R.G.S. Trewarthenick, Grampound, Cornwall, and 3, Great Cumberland Place, W.

**Montagu**, George Charles (C.), elected for Huntingdonshire, Huntingdon D., 1900; g.s. of the 7th Earl of Sandwich; b. '74; *E. Winchester and Magdalen College, Oxford;* assistant private secretary to the President of the Board of Agriculture, '98-1900; private secretary (unpaid) to the President of the Local Government Board 1900-1903. 43, Rutland Gate, S.W.

\***Moon**, Edward R. P. (C.), elected for St. Pancras, North, '95; e. s. of Mr. Robert Moon, of the Inner Temple; b. '58; *E. Winchester College (head boy '76-7) and New College, Oxford (1st in Classical Moderations '78; M.A. '84);* called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '84, and joined the Northern Circuit, as well as practising in Chancery; has ceased to practise; m., 1900, Frideswide, y. d. of Mr. Justice Kekewich. 6, Onslow Gardens, S.W. *Athenæum, Carlton.*

**Mooney**, John J. (N.), elected for Dublin co., South D., 1900; b. '74; *E. Ushaw College, Durham, and Trinity College, Dublin;* called to the Irish Bar '95, and to the English Bar, Middle Temple, 1901. Carrickmoleen, Killybeg, co. Dublin; 26, Mountjoy Square, Dublin. *National Liberal.*

\***Moore**, W. (C.), elected for Antrim, North D., '99; b. '64; e. s. of the late Wm. Moore, J.P., of Moore Lodge, Ballymoney; *E. Marlborough and Trinity College, Dublin;* President of the Dublin University Philosophical Society '87, of which he took the first gold medal for oratory (B.A. '86); called to the Irish Bar '87, and joined the North-Eastern Circuit; Q.C. '99; called to English Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '99; member of Diocesan Court, Down, and of General Synod; Grand Juror and J.P. co. Antrim; Parliamentary Private Secretary to Rt. Hon. George Wyndham Sept. 1902-4; an Ulster Conservative. 73, Leeson Street, Dublin, and Moore Lodge, Ballymoney. *Carlton, Sackville Street (Dublin), and Ulster (Belfast).*

**Morgan**, David John (C.), elected for Essex, Walthamstow D., 1900; b. '44; *E. Forest School, Walthamstow, and Vevey, Switzerland;* a merchant of the firm of Morgan, Gellibrand & Co.; a member of the Mitchell Trust of the City of London, and of the Bishop of St. Albans' Council; J.P., C.C. Essex, and D.L., City of London; Chairman of the Surrey Commercial Docks Co. and Northampton Brewery Co. Bentley Mill, Brentwood; 20, Bishopsgate Street Within.

\***Morgan**, Colonel Hon. F. C. (C.), has sat for Monmouthshire, South, since '85; was M.P. for Monmouthshire '74-85; 3rd s. of 1st Baron Tredegar; b. '34; *E. Winchester;* served in Rifle Brigade through Crimean war; medal (four clasps), Order of Medjidie, and Turkish medal; retired Captain '58; J.P. and D.L. for Monmouthshire; J.P. for Glamorgan-shire; Hon. Colonel 2nd Volunteer Battalion South Wales Borderers '81. Rupirra Castle, Newport, Monmouthshire. *Carlton, and Army and Navy.*

\***Morgan**, J. Lloyd (L.), has sat for Carmarthenshire, West, since '89; y. s. of the late Rev. W. Morgan, Professor of Theology, of Presbyterian College, Carmarthen; b. '61; *E. Tottenhall College, Wolverhampton, and Trinity Hall, Camb. (B.A. '83);* called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '84; joined the South Wales Circuit. 4, Harcourt Buildings, E.C. *Carmarthen.*

\***Morley**, C. (L.), elected for Brecknockshire '95; s. of the late Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P.; b. '47; E. Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '74); Hon. Secretary to the Royal College of Music; elected Chairman National Education Association '98; J.P. Berks and Somerset. Shockerwick House, Bath, and 46, Bryanston Square, W. *Reform, Athenæum, Brooks's, and Travellers'.*

\***Morley**, Right Hon. John (L.), elected for Montrose Burghs '96; b. at Blackburn '38; E. Cheltenham and Lincoln College, Oxford; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '73, but eventually took to literature rather than the law. For some time he edited the *Literary Gazette*, and from '67 to '83 he conducted the *Fortnightly*. He edited the *Pall Mall Gazette* '80-83, and *Macmillan's Magazine* '83-5. His literary career was then in part abandoned for politics. In '83 he was elected for Newcastle-on-Tyne, and when Mr. Gladstone propounded his Home Rule scheme he found in Mr. Morley, whom he made Chief Secretary for Ireland, one of his ablest and most enthusiastic supporters. He fought hard then and during the tenure of power by the Conservative Government, and in '92 he was



re-appointed Chief Secretary. His Irish administration ('92-5) was most successful; but at the General Election of '95 he was defeated at Newcastle, which seat he had held for 12 years. On the retirement of Mr. Shiress Will, he was, in Feb. '96, returned for the Montrose Burghs, and was thus enabled to resume his parliamentary career. He was one of the strongest opponents of the Government's action with regard to the Transvaal during '99. Mr. Morley's literary works include a number of books on the French philosophers of the eighteenth century, an essay on *Compromise*; *Lives of Cobden*, of Edmund Burke, of Walpole, and of Cromwell, and a Romanes lecture on Machiavelli '97; he is the writer of the authoritative *Life of Mr. Gladstone*, published in '03; Hon. LL.D. of Glasgow, Cambridge, McGill, and Toronto Universities; Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford; is Trustee of the British Museum, a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, hon. Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford; hon. Professor in the Royal Academy of Arts; and F.R.S.; P.C. On the eve of the General Election of 1900, Mr. Morley expressed his views of the political situation in a long written address to his constituents, and was re-elected in his absence by a majority of 1570. Appointed a member of the Order of Merit June 1902. He received from Mr. Carnegie the Acton Library in 1902, and gave it to Cambridge University. Member of Royal Commission on Historical MSS. Aug. 1904; visited Canada and the States in 1904. Flowermead, Wimbledon Park, S.W.

**Morpeth**, Viscount (L.U.), elected for Birmingham, South D., Feb. 26, '04; *e. s.* of the Earl of Carlisle and the Hon. Rosalind Stanley, *y. d.* of the 2nd Lord Stanley of Alderley; *b.* Mar. 8, '67; *E.* at Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford; *m.* '94, Rhoda, *d.* of Col. Paget W. L'Estrange, R.A.; elected '94 a Progressive member of the London School Board, and appointed chairman Works Committee; resigned to serve with his Militia Battalion in South Africa; contested unsuccessfully the Chester-le-Street D. of Durham '95, the Hexham D. of Northumberland 1900, and Gateshead 1904; J.P. co. Cumberland. Dacre, Penrith. *Brooks's*.

**Morrell**, G. H. (C.), has sat for Oxfordshire, Mid or Woodstock D., since '95; also represented same constit. '91-2; *e. s.* of the late Rev. G. K. Morrell, D.C.L.; *b.* '45; *E.* Rugby and Exeter College, Oxford, M.A., B.C.L.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '71; J.P., D.L., and County Alderman for Oxfordshire; High Sheriff '85; J.P. for Berkshire; Lieut.-Colonel and Hon. Colonel (V.D. '95) 1st Volunteer Battalion (University) Oxfordshire Light Infantry '79-98, when he retired. Headington Hill Hall, near Oxford, and Strealey House, on Thames, Berks. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, and New University*.

**Morrison**, James Archibald (C.), elected for Wilts (South D.) 1900; a Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards, and at the time of his election was just invalided home from South Africa. Fonthill, Wilts.

**Morton**, Arthur Henry Aylmer (C.), elected for Deptford '97; *s.* of the late Mr. Edw. Morton, of Hyde Park Gate, S.W.; *b.* '36; *E.* Eton and King's Coll., Camb., of which College he was a Fellow and Senior Dean and Bursar; played in the Eton and Cambridge

cricket and football elevens; *m.* 1903 Evelyn, 3rd *d.* of Sir W. R. Wilson-Todd, Bart., M.P.; is a Governor of St. Olave's School, Greycoat Hospital, and Regent Street Polytechnic; was for some years member of the County Council, Vice-Chairman of the Housing of the Working Classes Committee, and a member of the Technical Education Board; Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England and Wales 1904; unsuccessfully contested East Leeds '92, and North Manchester '95. 80, Eaton Place, S.W. *Carlton, Athenæum, St. Stephen's, Ranelagh*.

**Moss**, S. (L.), has sat for Denbighshire, East D., since Sept. '97, being re-elected unopposed in 1900; *b.* '58; *E.* Oxford; for three years a classical master in the south of France; member of the Bar (Chester and North Wales Circuit), with chambers at Chester and in London; Assistant Boundary Commissioner '87; and formerly member of the Denbighshire C.C., and has been Vice-Chairman and Chairman; member of the Chester Town Council; author of "English Land Laws." 50, Hough Green, Chester, and 3, (North) King's Bench Walk, Temple. *National Liberal*.

**Moulton**, John Fletcher (L.), elected for Cornwall, Launceston D., '98; sat for Clapham D. of Battersea '85-6, and Hackney South '94-5; *s.* of Rev. J. E. Moulton, a Wesleyan minister; *b.* '44; *E.* New Kingswood School, Bath, and St. John's College, Camb. (graduating as Senior Wrangler; and also became First Smith's Prizeman and Fellow of Christ's College); called to Bar, Middle Temple, '74; Q.C. '85; M.A. (Lond.) '68, when he was Gold Medallist for mathematics; elected member of Senate of London Univ. '98 and re-elected 1900; Officer of the Legion of Honour. Enjoys a very large practice at the Bar, especially in patent cases. 57, Onslow Square, S.W., and 11, King's Bench Walk, Temple.

**Mount**, William Arthur (C.), elected for Berks, Newbury D., 1900; *e. s.* of Mr. William G. Mount, who sat for this division '85-1900; *b.* '66; *E.* Eton and New College; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '93, and joined the Oxford Circuit; was assistant private secretary to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach from '95 to 1902, and filled the same office to Mr. Ritchie till 1903; J.P. Berks. 46, Belgrave Road, S.W. *Carlton, Oxford and Cambridge*.

**Mowbray**, Sir Robert, Bart. (C.), elected for Lambeth, Brixton D., March 1900; re-elected in September; represented Lancashire, Prestwich D., '86-95; *s.* of the late Sir John Mowbray, Father of the House of Commons; *b.* '50; *E.* Eton and Balliol; is a Fellow of All Souls, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '76; served on the Opium Commission '93-4, and on the Indian Finance Commission '96-7; private secretary to the Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen '88-92. J.P. and D.L., County Alderman, and Vice-Chairman of Quarter Sessions Berks. Warrens Wood, Mortimer, Reading, and 10, Little Stanhope Street, W. *Carlton, Athenæum, and Oxford and Cambridge*.

**Munro-Ferguson**, R. C. (L.), has sat for Leith Burghs since '86; was M.P. for Ross and Cromarty '84-5; *e. s.* of the late Colonel R. Munro-Ferguson, of Raith, Kirkcaldy; *b.* '60; *E.* Royal Military College, Sandhurst; Lieutenant Grenadier Guards; J.P. and D.L. for

- Fifeshire; D.L. for Ross-shire; Captain 1st Fife Light Horse Rifle Volunteers '85; private secretary to Lord Rosebery when Foreign Secretary '86 and '92-4; a Lord of the Treasury March '94—June '95; Vice-President Liberal Imperialist League 1901. Raith House, Kirkcaldy; Novar, Ross-shire; and 46, Cadogan Square, S.W. *Brooks's*.
- \***Muntz**, Sir P. A. Bart. (C.), has sat for Warwickshire, Tamworth D., since '85; was M.P. for Warwickshire, North, '84-5; s. of the late Mr. G. F. Muntz Umberslade, Liberal M.P. for Birmingham until his death '57; *b.* '39; *E.* privately; managing director of Muntz's Metal Co.; J.P. for Warwickshire '66; has taken great interest in agriculture, and is one of the leading breeders of shire horses and Shropshire Down sheep; created a baronet 1902. Dunsmore, near Rugby. *Carlton*.
- \***Murnaghan**, George (A.P.), elected for Tyrone Mid, '95; *b.* '47; *m.* '77; landed proprietor and dairy farmer; J.P. for co. Tyrone; Vice-Chairman Tyrone C.C.; Chairman Board of Guardians Omagh Union, and Omagh Rural District Board. Lisanelly House, Omagh.
- Murphy**, John (N.), elected for Kerry, East D., 1900; *b.* '71; *E.* Presentation Monastery, Killarney; Secretary of United Irish League; has contributed several articles and poems to local papers, and is Chairman of the Gaelic Athletic Club. Henn Street, Killarney, co. Kerry.
- Murray**, Hon. Alexander W. C. O. (L.), Master of Elibank, elected for Midlothian 1900; *e. s.* of Baron Elibank; *b.* '70; was assistant private secretary to the Permanent Under Colonial Secretary '92-3 and '94-5; private secretary and aide-de-camp to Sir W. Haynes Smith, Governor of the Leeward Islands, '93-4; private secretary to Mr. Sydney Buxton, Under Colonial Secretary, in '95; J.P. and D.L. for the co. of Peebles; formerly a Lieutenant in the Lothians and Berwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry; unsuccessfully contested West Edinburgh and Peebles and Selkirk shires '95, and York early in 1900. Juniper Bank, Walkerburn, Peeblesshire.
- \***Murray**, Rt. Hon. A. G. (C.), has sat for Bute-shire since '91; s. of the late Mr. T. G. Murray, of Stenton; *b.* '49; *E.* Harrow and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '74); called to the Scottish Bar '74; Sheriff of Perthshire '90-91; K.C.; Solicitor-General for Scotland '91-2 and '95-6; Lord-Advocate '96-1903; Secretary for Scotland 1903; P.C. '96; Keeper of the Great Seal of the Principality of Scotland; D.L. city and co. of Edinburgh; Lord Lieutenant Bute. Rothesay Terrace, Edinburgh; Stenton, Perthshire. *Carlton*.
- \***Murray**, C. J. (C.), elected for Coventry '95; sat for Hastings '80-83; *e. s.* of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Augustus Murray, K.C.B.; *b.* '51; *E.* Eton; attaché of British Embassy at Rome and St. Petersburg; D.L. for Ross-shire; Lieut.-Col. Highland Volunteer Artillery. Loch Carron, Ross-shire, and 41, Belgrave Square, S.W.
- \***Murray**, Colonel C. Wyndham, C.B. (C.), has sat for Bath since '92; s. of Rev. T. B. Murray, Prebendary of St. Paul's; *b.* '44; *E.* Marlborough College; entered the army '62; D.A.Q.M.G., Intelligence Branch, Dublin, '76-7; Brigade Major Aldershot '78-9; member of the Boundary Commission in Turkey '78; served in Zulu war '79, Afghan war '80, Marri expedition '81, Egyptian campaign and battle of Tel-el-Kebir '82, Bechuanaland expedition '85; retired '90; H.M. Hon. Corps Gentlemen-at-Arms '91; *m.* 1890, Cecilia, *d.* of E. Walker, Esq. Froyle Place, Alton, Hants; 10, Rutland Gate, S.W. *Carlton and Army and Navy*.
- \***Myers**, W. H. (C.), has sat for Winchester since '92; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Charles Myers, of Swanmore House; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford (1st class Classics '75, 3rd class Lit. Hum. '77, M.A. '80); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '81; joined Western Circuit, but does not practise; D.L. and J.P. for Hants, and C.C. for Droxford D. Swanmore House, Bishop's Waltham, Hants. *Carlton, Wellington, and Oxford and Cambridge*.
- Nannetti**, Joseph P. (N.), elected for Dublin, College Green D., 1900; *b.* '51; foreman printer of the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*; is a member of the Dublin Corporation and the Dublin Port and Dock Board; assisted at the formation of the Dublin Trades Council, of which he was President and Secretary. Mr. Nannetti was also Labour correspondent to the Board of Trade, but this office he resigned on his election to Parliament.
- \***Newdigate-Newdegate**, F. A. (C.), has sat for Warwickshire, Nuneaton D., since '92; s. of the late Lieut.-Colonel Newdigate; *b.* '62; *E.* Eton; late of the Coldstream Guards; travelled the Colonies and India '85-7; *m.* '88, the Hon. E. S. L., youngest *d.* of the late Lord Bagot; J.P. and D.L. for Warwickshire and D.L. for Derbyshire; Trustee of Rugby School; Alderman for co. of Warwick. In 1902 he assumed the additional surname of Newdegate according to the will of the late Right Hon. C. N. Newdegate. Arbury, Nuneaton. *Carlton and Cosmopolitan*.
- Newnes**, Sir George (L.), elected for Swansea Town 1900; sat for Cambridgeshire, Newmarket D., '85-95; s. of a congregational minister; *b.* '51; *E.* Silcoats Hall, Wakefield, Warwickshire, and the City of London School; at the age of 16 entered upon a commercial career, and is Chairman of the Directorate of George Newnes, Ltd., and proprietor of the *Westminster Gazette* and other publications; J.P. for Devonshire; created a baronet '95. Wildcroft, Putney Heath; Hollerday Hill, Lynton, North Devon.
- \***Nicholson**, W. Graham (C.), elected for Hants, Petersfield D., June '97; *b.* '62; *e. s.* of Mr. William Nicholson, of Basing Park, Hants, who himself sat for Petersfield '66-74, '80-85; *E.* Harrow and Trinity College, Camb.; Col. commanding 3rd Batt. (Militia) Hants Regiment. Basing Park, Alton, and 80, Eaton Square, W.
- Nolan**, Colonel John P. (N.), was elected for Galway, North D., 1900; previously sat for Galway co. in '72 and from '74-85, and for the Northern D. from '85-95; *b.* '38; *E.* Stonyhurst, Trinity College, Dublin, and Staff College, Woolwich; entered Royal Artillery '57, and served in the Abyssinian campaign, retiring from the army with the rank of lieut.-colonel in '81; a Chairman of Grand Committees. Ballinderry, Tuam, Galway.
- Nolan**, Joseph (N.), elected for Louth, South D., 1900, which division he unsuccessfully contested in '92, after the Parnell split; returned for North Louth '85 and '86; stood for North Louth '95, and afterwards for Limerick, but was defeated at both places.



**Norman, Henry (L.)**, elected for Wolverhampton, South D., 1900: *b.* at Leicester '58; author and traveller. *E.* in France, at Harvard, U.S.A., and at Leipzig. For several years on the staff of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. From '88 travelled in China, Siberia, Korea, Japan, Tonquin, and Malaya, visiting the Franco-Chinese frontier, crossing Korea on horseback, and exploring a hitherto unknown part of the Malay Peninsula, which he also crossed; has also travelled extensively in the Near East, Russia, and Central Asia. Author of "An Account of the Harvard Greek Play" ('81), "The Real Japan" ('91), "The Peoples and Politics of the Far East" ('94), "All the Russias" (1902), and "Motors and Men" (1905). From '92 till '99 he was a member of the editorial staff of the *Daily Chronicle*, being assistant-editor '95-9. He resigned this post, however, in order to have more time to devote to literature and politics. Founded and edits *The World's Work*, a monthly magazine of national efficiency and social reform. *Savile, Devonshire, and Automobile*.

**\*Norton, Captain C. W. (L.)**, has sat for Newington, West, since '92; *s.* of Rev. W. Norton, M.A., late rector of "Baltinglass," Ireland; *b.* '50; *E.* Trinity College, Dublin (double prizeman), Royal Military College, Sandhurst; entered the army '70; served in 5th Royal Irish Lancers; passed Sandhurst Staff College '79; Brigade Major of Cavalry at Aldershot '81-2; retired '82. 22, Barkstone Gardens, S.W.

**\*Nussey, T. W. (L.)**, has sat for Pontefract since '93; *s.* of Mr. Thomas Nussey, of Bramley Grange, Thorner, near Leeds; *b.* '68; *E.* Leamington and Trinity Hall, Camb. (B.A. '90); called to the Bar '93; J.P. and D.L. for North Riding, Yorks; unsuccessfully contested Maidstone '92; *m.* '97, Edith, only *d.* of Mrs. Daniel, of Saxfield, Scarborough. The Rushwood, Tanfield, Bedale, Yorks. *Brooks's*.

**\*O'Brien, J. F. Xavier (N.)**, has sat for Cork City since '95; was M.P. for Mayo, South, '85-95; resigned South Mayo June '95, to contest Cork City, for which he was elected, and again at the general election July '95; formerly tea and wine merchant in Dublin; tried in '67 for high treason, and sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered; sentence commuted to penal servitude for life, and subsequently released. 39, Gauden Road, Clapham, S.W.

**O'Brien, Kendal (N.)**, elected for Mid Tipperary 1900; a farmer who was active in the promotion of the Land and National Leagues, and a member of the United Irish League; was in '99 made a J.P. of his county ex-officio as Chairman of a District Council, but was deprived of his commission by the Lord Chancellor owing to a speech which he made expressing sympathy with the Boers. In June 1901, however, he was once more restored to the commission of the Peace without withdrawal of the speech referred to.

**\*O'Brien, Patrick (N.)**, elected for Kilkenny City '95; sat for Monaghan, North, '86-92; *s.* of Mr. James O'Brien; *b.* '53; remained faithful to Mr. Parnell at the split in 1890; an engineer; is a Whip of the United Irish party.

**\*O'Brien, P. J. (N.)**, has sat for Tipperary, North, since '85; *s.* of Mr. J. O'Brien, merchant, Nenagh; *b.* '35; *E.* locally; merchant; Chairman of the Nenagh Town Commissioners '80-87, '90-93; Chairman of the Board of Guardians '85-99; Chairman of Nenagh District Council '99; and member of North Tipperary C.C. '99; *m.* '78, Bridget A., *d.* of Denis Hayes, Esq., of Ballintober, Nenagh. Castle Street, Nenagh, Tipperary.

**O'Brien, William (Ind.)**, elected unopposed for Cork City, Aug. 19, '04. Sat for Cork '83-85; Tyrone S. '85-86; Cork N.E. '87-92; Cork '92-95; Cork 1900 till Jan. 15, 1904, when he resigned; *b.* '52; *E.* Diocesan College, Cloyne, and Queen's College, Cork; a journalist; was editor of *United Ireland* and one of the founders of the United Irish League; retired from Parliament '95, owing to party quarrels; in '98 he established the *Irish People* to advocate the principles of the League; he has been prosecuted nine times under the Crimes Act, and has spent two years in prison; in '90 during his imprisonment he wrote "When we were Boys." In 1903 he announced his intention to retire from public life, and accepted the Chiltern Hundreds Jan. 15th, 1904, but was re-elected unopposed in Aug. 1904. In 1904 he wrote a series of letters on "The Land Conference and its Critics," criticising Mr. Redmond and his supporters, and advocating a policy of conciliation in Ireland. Mallow Cottage, Westport, co. Mayo.

**\*O'Connor, James (N.)**, has sat for Wicklow, West, since '92; *s.* of Mr. Patrick O'Connor, Glen of Imaal, co. Wicklow; *b.* '36; is a journalist. House of Commons, S.W.

**\*O'Connor, T. P. (N.)**, has sat for Liverpool, Scotland D., since '85; was M.P. for Galway Borough '80-85; *b.* Athlone '48; graduated M.A. of Queen's University. From an early age has been engaged in literary work both in Dublin and London. Was elected for Galway at the general election of '80 as a Home Ruler. Visited America for the Land League in '81, and was present at the Irish-American Convention. Has written "Lord Beaconsfield: a Biography," "Gladstone's House of Commons," "The Parnell Movement," "Some Old Love Stories," a biography of Mr. Parnell, "The Phantom Millions," and many tales and essays. Was the founder, in '88, and the first editor of the *Star*, but severed his connection with this newspaper in July '90. Founded the *Sunday Sun* in May '91; in June '93 brought out the *Sun* as a London evening paper; in '98 started a social journal entitled *M.A.P.*, and in 1902 *T.P.'s Weekly*. Oakley Lodge, Chelsea, S.W., and 6, The Drive, Black Rock, Brighton. *National Liberal, City Liberal, and The Bath*.

**O'Doherty, William (N.)**, elected for Donegal, North D., 1900; *b.* '70; *E.* St. Columb's College, Londonderry; *m.* '94 Margaret, *d.* of William Mitchell, shipowner of Derry, and *g.d.* of Sir Robert McKivicker; a solicitor; Chairman of the Londonderry Public Health Committee; a member of the Corporation and Coroner for North Donegal. 12, Clarence Avenue, Londonderry, and CarnDonagh, co. Donegal. *Reform, National Liberal*.

- \***O'Donnell, John (N.)**, elected for Mayo, South D., 1900; *b.* at Kilmena, Westport, co. Mayo, '70; was the first organiser of the United Irish League, and is Sec. to the Directory of the League; has been prosecuted by the Government six times; imprisoned in Castlebar jail in '08, in Sligo jail in 1900, in Tullamore and Sligo jails for two months early in 1902, and sentenced under the Coercion Act at Birr, Oct. 14th, to four terms of imprisonment amounting to 6 months, 3 with hard labour and 3 without; a strong supporter of Educational Reform in Ireland; a Governor Mayo Lunatic Asylum, member Westport District Council, editor and proprietor of the *Connaught Champion*.
- O'Donnell, T. (N.)**, elected for West Kerry 1900; *b.* '72. M.A. Royal University, Ireland; member of the Central Executive of the Teachers' Association. Killorglin, co. Kerry.
- \***O'Dowd, John (N.)**, elected unopposed for Sligo, South D., 1900; *b.* '56; *E.* at a National School and a College in Albany, New York. One of the chief organisers of the United Irish League; has been prime mover in several Nationalist movements in Ireland, and was imprisoned in Dundalk and Sligo gaols under the Crimes Acts of '81-2; Chairman Sligo County Council; wrote "Lays of South Sligo," a volume of poems.
- O'Kelly, Conor (N.)**, elected for Mayo, North D., 1900; *b.* '73; is Chairman of the Mayo County Council and J.P. co. Mayo; has taken great interest in the United Irish League. Claremorris, co. Mayo
- \***O'Kelly, J. (P.)**, has sat for Roscommon, North, since '95; also represented the County '80-85, and the North Division '85-92; *s.* of the late Mr. John O'Kelly, of Roscommon; *b.* '45; *E.* Dublin University and College of Sorbonne, Paris; served in French army; ex-editor *New York Herald*; war correspondent in Cuba '73; subsequently he engaged in the war against the Sioux chief "Sitting Bull"; failed in an attempt to join the Madhi in the Soudan '85; now editor *Irish Daily Independent*.
- \***O'Malley, W. (N.)**, elected for Galway, Connemara D., '95; *b.* '57; *E.* Model School, Galway, and St. Mary's College, London; journalist; late business manager of the *Star*; founder and conductor of *Chic.* 21, Norfolk Square, Brighton. *National Liberal*.
- O'Mara, James (N.)**, elected for Kilkenny, South D., 1900; *b.* '73; *s.* of Alderman O'Mara of Limerick; he is a provision merchant, member Home and Foreign Produce Exchange, Ltd., London, and treasurer of the United Irish League. Limerick.
- \***O'Neill, Hon. R. T. (C.)**, has sat for Antrim, Mid, since '85; 2nd *s.* of 1st Baron O'Neill; *b.* '45; *E.* Harrow and Brasenose College, Oxford (M.A.); J.P. for Antrim, J.P. and D.L. for co. Londonderry (High Sheriff '71); formerly Major 4th Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Tullymore Lodge, Ballymena, and 3, Regent Street, S.W.
- Ormsby-Gore, Hon. Seymour Fitzroy (C.)**, elected for Lincs., Gainsborough D., 1900; *s.* of Baron Harlech; *b.* '63; *E.* Brasenose College, Oxford (M.A.); a Lieut. in the 4th Battalion (Militia) Oxfordshire Light Infantry '86-90;
- Captain 3rd Kent (Royal Arsenal) Volunteer Artillery, 1900; F.R.G.S.; senior partner of Gore & Co., 5, Lothbury, E.C. 27, Lowndes Street, S.W.
- O'Shaughnessy, Patrick Joseph (N.)**, elected for Limerick, West, 1900; *b.* '72; *E.* Classical Academy, Rathkeale, and French College, Blackrock, co. Dublin; Law Student; he has been instrumental in organising the inhabitants of co. Limerick under the banner of the United Irish League. Rathkeale, co. Limerick.
- \***O'Shee, James John (N.)**, elected for Waterford Sept. '95, on the resignation of Mr. Alfred Webb; land and labour reformer; a solicitor of Carrick-on-Suir. Newtown, Carrick-on-Suir.
- \***Palmer, Sir C. M., Bart. (L.)**, has sat for Durham, Jarrow D., since '85; was M.P. for Durham, North, '74-85; *y.* *s.* of the late George Palmer, Newcastle-on-Tyne; *b.* '22; *E.* Newcastle and France; coalowner; founder of the town of Jarrow; first Mayor '75; J.P. and D.L. for Durham and North Riding, Yorks; Hon. Colonel Durham Engineer Volunteers '68-88; Hon. Colonel Engineer Volunteer Submarine Miners, Royal Engineers '85; created a baronet '86. Grinkle Park, Loftus R.S.O. Yorkshire, and 37, Curzon St., W. *Reform and Brooks's*.
- Palmer, Sir Walter, Bt. (C.)**, elected for Salisbury 1900; *s.* of the late Mr. George Palmer, M.P., who sat for Reading '78-'85; *b.* '58; *E.* University College, London, and Sorbonne University, Paris; B.Sc. London University. A director of Huntley & Palmers, Ltd., biscuit manufacturers; D.L., J.P., Berkshire; many years Chairman of the Council of University College, Reading. Bart. 1904. *m.* Jean, *d.* of Wm. Young Craig, of Alsager, Cheshire, J.P. and M.P. for N. Staffs. '80-85. Frognal, Sunninghill, Berks, and 50, Grosvenor Square, W.
- Parker, Sir Gilbert (C.)**, elected for Gravesend 1900; *b.* '62; *E.* Trinity College, Toronto (D.C.L.); *s.* of late Capt. J. Parker. In '86 he became associate editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*; is now well known by his plays and novels, "The Seats of the Mighty," "Pierre and his People," "The Right of Way," etc.; Hon. Colonel Royal Garrison Artillery (Vol.); created a knight June 1902. 20, Carlton House Terrace. *Carlton and Garrick*.
- \***Parkes, E. (L.U.)**, elected for Birmingham, Central, '95; *s.* of Mr. Israel Parkes, of Edgbaston; *b.* '48; *E.* Wesley College, Sheffield; ironmaster; member of the City Council of Birmingham; Chairman of the Markets and Fairs Committee; J.P. for the City of Birmingham. Oak Grange, Hermitage Road, Edgbaston.
- Parrott, William (L. and Lab.)**, elected March 1, 1904, for Yorkshire, W. Riding, Normanton D.; late member of Corporation Yorkshire Miners' Association; a member of the Barnsley Corporation; General and Corresponding Secretary.
- Partington, Oswald (L.)**, elected for Derbyshire, High Peak, 1900; *b.* '72; *E.* Rossall School; *m.* 1902, Hon. Clara Isabel Murray, *d.* of the 10th Lord Elibank; formerly Captain 4th V.B. Cheshire Regiment. Easton,



Glossop, Derbyshire; 18, Cadogan Square, S.W. *Reform, Brooks's, Bachelors*.

\***Paulton**, J. M. (L.), has sat for Durham, Bishop Auckland D., since '85; s. of the late Mr. A. W. Paulton, of Manchester, Secretary of the Anti-Corn Law League; b. '57; E. London International College and Trinity Hall, Camb. (B.A., honours in Classical Tripos '79); private secretary to the late Mr. Childers when Home Secretary, also to Mr. Asquith '92-5. Boughton Hall, Woking, Surrey, and 79a, Pall Mall, S.W. *Brooks's*.

\***Pearson**, Sir W. D., Bart. (L.), has sat for Colchester since Feb. '95; s. of the late Mr. George Pearson, of Brickendonbury, Hertford; b. '56; E. Harrogate; President of the firm of S. Pearson & Son, Ltd.; created a baronet May '94. Paddockhurst, Sussex, and 16, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.

\***Pease**, Herbert Pike (L.U.), elected for Darlington '98; s. of Mr. Arthur Pease, the late member for this borough; b. '67; E. Trinity Hall, Camb.; a Director of Pease & Partners, Ltd.; J.P. and D.L. North Riding, Yorks. Seconded the Address 1900. Merrow Croft, Merrow, Guildford. *Brooks's*.

**Pease**, Joseph Albert (L.), elected for Essex, Saffron Walden D., 1901; also represented Northumberland, Tyneside D., '92-1900; b. '60; E. Grove House, Tottenham, and Trinity Coll., Camb. (B.A., '81, M.A. '85); D.L. Durham, J.P. Durham and North Riding Yorks.; Durham C.C.; Mayor of Darlington '89; Director of Pease and Partners, Ltd.; was Parliamentary Sec. to Rt. Hon. J. Morley '93-5; Assist. Liberal Whip since '97. Headlam Hall, near Darlington; 8, Hertford Street, W. *Brooks's, Turf*.

\***Peel**, Hon. William Robert Wellesley (L.U.), elected for Manchester, South D., 1900; e. s. of Viscount Peel, late Speaker of the House of Commons; b. '67; E. Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford; called Bar '93; member of the L.C.C. for Woolwich 1900-04; member of Royal Commission for the Port of London; Major Beds. Imp. Yeo.; Gov. of Victoria University, Manchester; J.P. Bedfordshire. Cassiobury, Watford; 52, Grosvenor St., W.; and 13, King's Bench Walk, Temple.

**Pemberton**, John Stapylton Grey (C.), elected for Sunderland 1900, which constituency he unsuccessfully contested '92; b. '60; E. Eton and New College, Oxford (M.A.); Fellow of All Souls' '85-92; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '89, and joined the North-Eastern Circuit; was assistant secretary to Lord Brassey on Opium Commission '94; J.P. co. Durham. Belmont, near Durham; Hawthorn Tower, Seaham, co. Durham; 16, Park Lane, W.

\***Percy**, Earl (C.), returned for South Kensington '95, on the elevation of Sir A. Borthwick to the peerage; s. of the 7th Duke of Northumberland, who was in '87 summoned to the House of Peers in his father's Barony of Lovaine, but was known by the courtesy title of Earl Percy; b. '71; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (prize for English verse '92). Sat as Lord Warkworth until his father succeeded to the Dukedom. One of the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery. Appointed Under-Secretary for India 1902;

Under-Secretary Foreign Affairs, Oct. 1903. 28, Grosvenor Square, W.

\***Perks**, R. W. (L.), has sat for Lincolnshire, Louth D., since '92; e. s. of the late Rev. G. T. Perks, M.A., President of the Wesleyan Conference; b. '49; E. New Kingswood School, Bath, King's College, London, and London University; partner in the firm of C. H. Walker & Co., Ltd., contractors; Chairman of the Metropolitan District Railway; J.P. for Kent; Associate of I.C.E.; Treasurer Liberal League. Littlestone, Kent; Wykhamp Park, Banbury; Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.; and 11, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.

\***Philipps**, John Wynford (L.), has sat for Pembrokeshire since '98; also represented Mid Lanark '88-92 and '92-4; e. s. Rev. Canon Sir Erasmus Philipps, Bart; b. '60; E. Felstead School and Keble College, Oxon (M.A. 3rd class Hist. honours '85); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '86; Chairman Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway, and takes great interest in agricultural pursuits. Lydstep Haven, and Rock Castle, Pembrokeshire. *Devonshire, Wellington, and National Liberal*.

\***Pierpoint**, R. (C.), has sat for Warrington since '92; s. of the late Mr. Benjamin Pierpoint, J.P., of Warrington; b. '45; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '71); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '73; J.P. for Cheshire. St. Austin's, Warrington, and 8A, Bickenhall Mansions, W. *Windham and Carlton*.

\***Pilkington**, Colonel R. (C.), has sat for Lancashire, Newton D., since '99; 2nd s. of the late Richard Pilkington, Esq., of Windle Hall, St. Helens; b. '41; colliery proprietor and glass manufacturer at St. Helens, of which town he has been four times Mayor; J.P. for Lancashire; Col. (V.D.) Commdg. 2nd Volunteer Battalion of the S. Lancashire Regiment. Rainford Hall, St. Helens. *Carlton, Devonshire*.

\***Pirie**, Duncan Vernon (L.), returned for North Aberdeen in May '96, on the resignation of Mr. Hunter; e. s. of the late Mr. Gordon Pirie, of Château de Varennes, France; he entered the Army from Aberdeenshire Militia in '79, retired '98 as Captain 3rd Hussars; serving in the Egyptian campaign of '82, the Soudan expedition of '84, and the Nile expedition of '84-5 (twice mentioned in despatches), A.D.C. to Governor of Ceylon '90-93, and in 1900 went on service to South Africa with Remounts' Department; contested West Renfrewshire '95; D.L., City of Aberdeen. Caskieben, Aberdeenshire. *Nat. Liberal*.

\***Platt-Higgins**, F. (C.), elected for Salford, North, '95; s. of Mr. James Higgins, J.P., of Salford; b. 40; E. Cheltenham College and Berlin; J.P. for Cheshire. Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.

**Plummer**, Sir Walter Richard (C), elected for Newcastle-on-Tyne 1900; b. '58; E. Newcastle; merchant; a member of the City Council of Newcastle; J.P. Newcastle; has been Chairman of the Newcastle School Board and Northern Conservative Club; also Hon. Secretary of the Newcastle Church Institute and Newcastle Conservative Association; is a member of the York House of Laymen. Knighted 1904. 4, Queen's Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne. *Carlton, Constitutional*.

- \***Powell**, Sir F. S., Bart. (C.), has sat for Wigan since '85; also represented same constit. '57-9, Cambridge Borough '63-8, and North West Riding, Yorks, '72-4; s. of the late Rev. B. Powell, of Wigan; b. '27; E. St. John's College, Camb. (B.A., Classical and Mathematical honours '50, Fellow '51, M.A. '53); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '53; Northern Circuit; J.P. for Lancashire, and J.P. and D.L. for West Riding, Yorks; created a baronet May '92. Horton Old Hall, Bradford, and 1, Cambridge Square, Hyde Park, W.
- \***Power**, P. J. (N.), has sat for Waterford, East, since '85; M.P. for Waterford '84-5; s. of Pierse Power, Esq., Carrick Beg House, Carrick-on-Suir; b. '50; E. Stonyhurst College, Blackburn, Lancashire; J.P. for Waterford; Chairman of the Board of Guardians. Newtown House, Tramore, Waterford, and 13, Templeton Place, S.W.
- \***Pretyman**, E. G. (C.), elected for Suffolk, South-East, Woodbridge D., '95; e. s. of Rev. Canon F. Pretyman, J.P., of Lincoln; b. '59; E. Eton and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; served in the Royal Artillery '80-89; J.P. for Suffolk; J.P. and D.L. for Lincolnshire; moved Address 1900, and in the December of that year was appointed Civil Lord of the Admiralty; Sec. to Admiralty Oct. 1903. Orwell Park, Ipswich; Riby Grove, Stallingborough, Lincs.; and 2, Belgrave Square, S.W. *Carlton, Turf, and Wellington.*
- \***Price**, R. J. (L.), has sat for Norfolk, East, since '92; y. s. of the late Mr. E. Price, of Highgate; b. '54; E. Cholmeley School, Highgate, and University College Hospital; M.R.C.S. '76; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '83. Bank, Lyndhurst, Hants, and 6, Sussex Mansions.
- Priestley**, Arthur (L.), elected for Grantham 1900; unsuccessfully contested Lincolnshire, Stamford D., '90, '92, and '95; s. of Mr. Briggs Priestley, who sat for Yorks, West Riding, Pudsey D.; b. '64; E. privately; J.P., Grantham and parts of Kesteven, Lincolnshire; a well-known cricketer and athlete, and has travelled extensively. Hungerton Hall, Grantham, Lincolnshire.
- \***Pryce-Jones**, Edward (C.), elected for Montgomery District '95; e. s. of Sir Pryce Pryce-Jones, of Dolerw, Newtown, M.P.; b. '61; E. Jesus College, Camb. (M.A. '93); m. '86, Beatrice, d. of the late Mr. Herbert Hardie, of Orford House, Cheshire; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '92; J.P., D.L., and C.C. for Montgomeryshire; retired '95 from the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry after 15 years with the rank of Major; Lieut.-Colonel and Officer Commanding 5th Volunteer Battalion South Wales Borderers, having raised the same in '97; Chairman of the Newtown L.B.H. '92-93-94; Governor of Aberystwyth and Bangor University Colleges; member of University Court of Wales. Caerhowell, Montgomery, and 3, Whitehall Court, S.W. *Carlton and Ranelagh.*
- \***Purvis**, R. (L.U.), elected for Peterborough '95; b. '44; E. Marlborough School and Downing College, Camb. (B.A. '70, M.A. and LL.M. '75, LL.D. '81); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '73; joined the North-Eastern Circuit. 43, Ashley Gardens, S.W., and 11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. *Oxford and Cambridge.*
- \***Pym**, C. Guy (C.), has sat for Bedford since '95, s. of Rev. Wollaston Pym, rector of William, Herts, and g.s. of the late Mr. Francis Pym. M.P., of the Hazels Hall, Beds; b. '41; E. Rossall School, Lancashire; War Office '59, retired '74; m. '85 d. late H. Sykes Thornton Esq.; took a leading part in the athletic movement in '61, and was distinguished as an athlete; D.L. and J.P. for Beds. Introduced Bill for reorganisation Fire Brigade Service '99. Caesar's Camp, Sandy, and 35, Cranley Gardens, S.W.
- \***Quilter**, Sir Cuthbert, Bart. (L.U.), has sat for Suffolk, Sudbury D., since '85; e. s. of the late Mr. W. Quilter, of Norfolk Street, Park Lane, W.; b. '41; E. privately; Director (and one of the founders) of the National Telephone Co.; D.L. and J.P. for Suffolk, and County Alderman for West Suffolk; Vice-Commodore of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club; President Suffolk Horse Society. Bawdsey Manor, Woodbridge, and 74, South Audley Street, W.
- Randles**, John Scurrah (C.), elected for Cumberland, Cockermouth D., 1900, defeating Sir W. Lawson; s. of a former President of the Wesleyan Conference; b. '57; E. Woodhouse Grove School, near Leeds. An ironmaster who is director of several iron and steel companies; President British Iron Trade Association 1903-4, and interested in trade and colonial questions; a member of the Cumberland C.C., and J.P. for the county; an abstainer. *Stilecroft, Workington.*
- \***Rankin**, Sir James, Bart. (C.), has sat for Herefordshire, North, since '86; was M.P. for Leominster Borough '80-85; s. of the late Mr. Robert Rankin, of Bromborough Hall, Cheshire; b. '42; E. Trinity College, Camb. (B.A., 1st class Natural Science Tripos '65, M.A. '68); J.P. and D.L. for Herefordshire; chief steward of the City of Hereford; High Sheriff '73; J.P. for Hereford; promoter of Emigrants' Information Office; created a bart. '98. Elected first President of the Herefordshire Association of Fruit Growers and Horticulturists, '99. Bryngwyn, Hereford, and 35, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. *Carlton and New University.*
- \***Rasch**, Major Sir F. C., Bart. (C.), elected for Essex, Chelmsford, 1900; sat for South-East D. '86-1900; s. of the late Mr. F. C. Rasch, of Woodhill; b. '47; E. Eton and Trinity College, Camb.; entered the army, and served in 6th Dragoon Guards; J.P. and D.L. for Essex; Major 4th Battalion Essex Regiment; made a baronet July 1903. Advocates a limit being placed on the duration of speeches in Parliament. Woodhill, Danbury, Chelmsford. *Windham, and Naval and Military.*
- Ratcliff**, Robert F. (L.U.), elected for Staffordshire, Burton D., 1900; b. '67; a director of the brewing firm of Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Ltd.; is Major 2nd Volunteer Battalion of the Prince of Wales' (North Staffs) Regiment, and has a certificate of proficiency in the examination in tactics laid down for captains in the army. Bass & Co., Burton-on-Trent.
- Rea**, Russell (L.), elected for Gloucester 1900; unsuccessfully contested Liverpool, Exchange D., '97; s. of the late Daniel Rea, Esq., and g.s. of the late Joseph Russell, Esq., a Liverpool shipbuilder, and is himself a shipowner



- and merchant; *b.* '46; *E.* privately; late Deputy Chairman of the Taff Vale Railway; *m.* Jane, *d.* of the late P. L. Mactaggart. Author of many articles and pamphlets on economic subjects. 22, Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.
- \***Reckitt**, Harold J. (L.), elected for Lincolnshire, North Lindsey or Brigg D., '95; sat for Pontefract Feb.—June '93; unseated on petition; contested Thirsk and Malton D. of Yorks '92; *e.* s. of Sir James Reckitt, Bart., Swanland Manor, Brough; *b.* '68; *E.* Oliver's Mount School, Scarborough, and King's College, Camb.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '92; J.P. East Riding, Yorks; *m.* '99, Christine, *d.* of the late Alex. Howden, Esq., of 72, Holland Park, W., and has issue *d.* Nancie, *b.* 1901. Winstead Hall, Hull, and 1, Wilton Terrace, S.W. *Reform, Bath, and National Liberal.*
- Reddy**, M. (N.), elected for King's co., Birr D., 1900; a farmer, who was in 1899 elected Chairman of one of the Urban District Councils, and is a J.P. for King's co.
- \***Redmond**, John E. (P.), has sat for Waterford City since '92; was M.P. for New Ross '81-2; Wexford, North, 85-91, Waterford '91-2; *e.* s. of the late Mr. W. A. Redmond, M.P. for Wexford '72-80; *b.* '56; *E.* Clongowes Wood College, Kildare, and Trinity College, Dublin; entered Civil Service; formerly a clerk in Vote Office, House of Commons; called to the Bar, Gray's Inn, '86; was in 1900 chosen Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party, and led it with great ability as "an independent body, ready," as he declared in the autumn, "to ally itself with any English party that would help it towards its goal—the creation of an independent Irish Parliament." Visited the United States in 1904. (See IRELAND.) Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin.
- \***Redmond**, William (P.), has sat for Clare, East, since '92; was M.P. for Wexford Borough '83-5, Fermanagh, North, '85-92; 2nd s. of the late Mr. W. A. Redmond, M.P.; *b.* '61; *E.* Clongowes College; imprisoned under Crimes Act '88; called to Irish Bar '90.
- Reed**, Sir Edward James (L.), elected for Cardiff 1900, which const. he represented from '80-95, having previously ('74-80) sat for the Pembroke District; s. of the late Mr. John Reed, of Sheerness; *b.* '30; *E.* at the School of Mathematics and Naval Construction, Portsmouth; received the honour of a C.B. in '68 during the time he was holding the position of Chief Constructor of the Navy (from '63-70), and of a K.C.B. in 1880; was President of the Committee to Determine the Load Line of Steamers in '84; a Junior Lord of the Treasury in '86; a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers; a member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers; Vice-President of the Institution of Naval Architects; a Fellow of the Royal Society; J.P. Pembrokeshire and Glamorgan, and author of several works on naval construction. Broadway Chambers, Westminster, and The Lodge, Ascot.
- Reid**, James (C.), elected for Greenock 1900; *b.* '39; *E.* Belfast Academy and Queen's College; Deputy-Chairman of Fleming, Reid & Co., Ltd., worsted spinners and hosiery manufacturers, Greenock; is Provincial
- Grand Master Depute of the Freemasons of Renfrewshire West; J.P. and D.L. for Renfrewshire. Monfode, Greenock, N.B. *Carlton, Conservative, and National.*
- \***Reid**, Sir Robert T. (L.), G.C.M.G., has sat for Dumfries Burghs since '86; was M.P. for Hereford '80-85; s. of the late Sir J. J. Reid; *b.* '46; *E.* Cheltenham and Balliol College, Oxford (Ireland Scholar, 1st class Lit. Hum., B.A. '69); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '71; Oxford Circuit; K.C.; Benchers '90; Solicitor-General May—Oct. '94; Attorney-General Oct. '94—June '95. One of the British Counsel before the Venezuelan Commission. Made G.C.M.G. Nov. '99. 8, Eaton Sq., S.W. Kingsdown House, near Dover, and 1, Temple Gardens, Temple, E.C. *Brooks's and National Liberal.*
- \***Remnant**, James Farquharson (C.), elected for Finsbury, Holborn D., 1900; *b.* '63; *E.* Harrow and Oxford, B.A.; called to the Bar '86; L.C.C. '92-1901. The Grange, Hare Hatch, Twyford, Berks, 4, South Eaton Place, S.W., and 2, Mitre Court Chambers, Temple, E.C. *Carlton and United.*
- \***Renshaw**, Sir C. Bine, Bart. (C.), has sat for Renfrewshire West since '92; 3rd s. of the late T. C. Renshaw, Q.C.; *b.* '48; *E.* St. Clere, Sevenoaks, and in Germany; manufacturer; J.P., D.L., and C.C. for co. Renfrew; Commissioner of Supply; F.R.G.S.; a member of the Civil List Committee 1901. Created a baronet in 1902. 82, Cadogan Square, S.W.; Barochan, Houston, N.B.
- Renwick**, George (C.), elected for Newcastle-on-Tyne 1900; *b.* '50; *E.* at Newcastle and North Shields; a steamship owner, who is Chairman of the Manchester Ship Canal Pontoons and Dry Dock Co., Ltd.; Chairman of the Pacific Patent Fuel Co., Ltd., Swansea; J.P. city and county of Newcastle-on-Tyne and borough of Tynemouth. 1, Henshelwood Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Springhill, Morpeth. *Carlton, Junior Constitutional, Northumberland, and Northern Counties.*
- \***Richards**, H. C. (C.), elected for Finsbury, East, '95; s. of Mr. Frederick Richards, J.P., of St. Leonards-on-Sea; *b.* '51; *E.* City of London School; Vice-President City of London College; called to the Bar, Gray's Inn, '81 (Bacon Scholar); Benchers '98; K.C.; joined the South-Eastern Circuit '82; Senior Counsel for Postmaster-General at the Central Criminal Court since '98; F.S.A.; F.R.H.S. Caerhays, West Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea, and 2, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, Constitutional, Junior Constitutional, Sussex County, Leves.*
- Richards**, T. (L. and Lab.), elected for West Monmouth, Nov. 3, 1904.
- \***Rickett**, J. Compton (L.), elected for Scarborough '95; *e.* s. of the late Mr. Joseph Rickett, of East Hoathly; *b.* '47; *E.* privately; author of "The Christ that is to be," "The Quickening of Caliban," etc., and a constant contributor to journalism; D.L. for North Riding, Yorks. Barham House, East Hoathly, Sussex; Sea-Croft, Scarborough; and 100, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, W. *Reform, National Liberal, and City Liberal.*
- Ridley**, Samuel Forde (C.), elected for Bethnal Green, South-West D., 1900; only s. of S. E. Ridley, Esq., of St. Helens, Isle of Wight; *b.* '64; *E.* Clifton College; *m.* '96, Muriel, *d.*

- of Sir W. Paget Bowman, Bart. 19, Cadogan Place, S.W. *Carlton and Conservative.*
- Rigg, Richard, jun. (L.),** elected for Westmorland, Appleby D., 1900; *b.* '77; *E.* Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge (B.A.); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '99, and King's Inns, Dublin, 1902; Captain 2nd V.B. Border Regiment, Instructor of Musketry '96-1901; J.P. Westmorland, co. Durham, and North Riding, Yorkshire; member of the Kent Fishery Board and of the Committee of the English Lake District Association; Mr. Rigg was the first Liberal member for his native county; a prominent Freemason and temperance advocate. In Nov. 1904 he announced that his political opinions had changed, and his resignation was arranged for an early date. Applegarth, Windermere. *Reform, Eighty, and Royal Windermerc Yacht.*
- \*Ritchie, Right Hon. C. T. (C.),** has sat for Croydon since May '95, and was M.P. for Tower Hamlets '74-85, and St. George's D. '85-92; s. of the late Mr. W. Ritchie, of Broughty Ferry; *b.* '38; Director of the Royal Exchange Assurance, and of the Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Hon. Col. of the 1st Volunteer Battalion of the Queen's R. W. Surrey Regiment; J.P. for Middlesex, London, and Bucks; Secretary to the Admiralty '85-6; President of the Local Government Act '86-92; President Board of Trade '95-1900, when he was appointed Home Secretary. This office he held until 1902, when on the re-organisation of the Ministry he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, an office which he resigned Sept. 1903, because of his opposition to the Government's attitude on the Fiscal question. He made strenuous efforts to effect a settlement of the great engineering dispute in '97; carried through the House of Commons the Local Government Act of '88, the Housing of the Working Classes Act '90, Public Health (London) Act '91, Companies Act 1900, the Bill for the better prevention of accidents to railway servants in the same year, the Factory and Workshops Act 1901, and the Licensing Act 1902; an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England. Welders, Gerrard's Cross R.S.O., Bucks, and 37, Princes Gate, S.W.
- \*Roberts, J. Bryn (L.),** has sat for Carnarvonshire, Eifion D., since '85; *e.* s. of the late Daniel Roberts, Bryn Adda; *b.* '43; *E.* Cheltenham Grammar School; admitted Solicitor '68; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '89; J.P., D.L., and County Alderman for Carnarvonshire, and Deputy-Chairman of the Quarter Sessions. Bryn Adda, Bangor, North Wales, and 17, Orchard Street, W. *Reform.*
- \*Roberts, J. Herbert (L.),** has sat for Denbighshire West, since '92; *e.* s. of Mr. J. Roberts, M.P.; *b.* '63; *E.* Trinity College, Camb. (B.A., honours in History '48); timber merchant; J.P. and C.C. for Denbighshire; member of the Executive North Wales Liberal Federation; Treasurer of the Bangor Normal College. Bryngwenallt, Abergele, Denbighshire, and 87, Ashley Gardens, S.W.
- Roberts, Samuel (C.),** elected for Sheffield, Ecclesal D., 1902, after unsuccessfully contesting the High Peak D. of Derbyshire at the previous General Election; s. of the late Mr. Samuel Roberts, of Queen's Tower, Sheffield; *b.* '52; *E.* Trinity College, Camb.;

called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '78, but does not practise; is a Director of Messrs. Charles Cammell & Co., manufacturers of armour plates, Sheffield; of the Sheffield Banking Co., of J. Grayson Lowood & Co., colliery owners, Sheffield, and is also Chairman of various undertakings; is J.P. Sheffield and West Riding of Yorkshire, of which latter place he is also D.L., and in 1900-1 he filled the office of Lord Mayor of Sheffield. 65, Whitehall Court, S.W.

- \*Robertson, Edmund, K.C. (L.),** has sat for Dundee since '85; s. of the late Mr. E. Robertson, of Kinnaird, Perthshire; *b.* '45; *E.* St. Andrews University and Lincoln College, Oxford (University Scholar and Prizeman '71); Fellow of Corpus Christi College '74; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '71; Northern Circuit; formerly Professor of Roman Law, University College, London; LL.D. (St. Andrews); Civil Lord of the Admiralty '92-5. 4, Essex Court Temple. *Reform.*
- \*Robertson, T. Herbert (C.),** elected for Hackney, South, '95; s. of the late Mr. Thomas Storm Robertson, M.D., F.R.C.S.; *b.* '49; *E.* Magdalen College, Oxford (B.A. '72, M.A. '90); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '73. Huntington Castle, Clonegal, co. Carlow, and The Cedars, South Hackney.
- \*Robinson, B. (C.),** has sat for Dudley since '86; s. of the late Mr. W. Robinson, of Dudley; *b.* '36; *E.* Rugby; formerly practised as Solicitor; Captain Worcestershire Yeomanry. Barford House, Warwick, and 36, Chapel Street, Belgrave Square, W. *Carlton.*
- \*Robson, W. S. (L.),** has sat for South Shields since '95; represented Bow and Bromley D., Tower Hamlets, '85-6; s. of the late Mr. R. Robson, J.P., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; *b.* '52; *E.* Gonville and Caius College, Camb. (M.A.); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '80; joined North-Eastern Circuit; Q.C. '92; Recorder of Newcastle-upon-Tyne '95; Benchers Inner Temple 1900; Vice President Liberal Imperialist League 1901. 11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, and 26, Eaton Square, S.W. *Brooks's and Reform.*
- \*Roche, J. (N.),** has sat for Galway, East, since '90; s. of Mr. W. Roche, of Woodford; *b.* '48; miller and farmer; local leader of tenantry on the Woodford Estate of the Marquis of Clanricarde; several times imprisoned. Woodford, Loughrea, co. Galway, and 15, Montague Place, Russell Square, W.C.
- Roe, Sir Thomas (L.),** elected for Derby 1900, which seat he held from '83-95, when he was defeated in company with Sir W. Harcourt; *b.* '32; J.P. Derbyshire; J.P. and Alderman of Derby; Mayor '67-8 and '96-7; a member of many local boards and institutions; *m.* 1903, Emily, d. of the late Matthew Kirtley, of Derby. Litchurch, Derby; Ventnor, I.W. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- Rolleston, Sir John Fowke Lancelot (C.),** elected for Leicester 1900, which division he unsuccessfully contested in '94 and '95; s. of the late Rev. W. L. Rolleston; *b.* '48; *E.* Repton School, Derbyshire, and King's College, London; is in business as a surveyor; President of the Surveyors' Institute, 1901; Director of the Leicestershire Bank, and Chairman of the Leicestershire Conservative Association; is also D.L. and J.P. for the



county of Leicester, and J.P. for the borough; has travelled a great deal in Europe, Africa, India, and America. Glen Parva Grange, Leicester; 54, Curzon St., Mayfair. *Carlton and Junior Carlton.*

\***Rollit**, Sir Albert Kaye (I.C.), has sat for Islington, South, since '86; s. of the late Mr. John Rollit, Hull; b. '42; E. King's College, London; B.A., LL.D. (London); Gold Medallist, Fellow and member of Senate, University of London; Fellow and Governor of King's College; D.C.L. (Durham and Montreal); Solicitor '63; Prizeman of the Incorporated Law Society, of which Society he was elected President 1902; senior partner of Rollit & Sons, London and Hull, also Bailey & Leetham, steamship owners, Hull, London, Newcastle, and Manchester; Director of National Telephone Co.; Alderman for Hull; Sheriff '76; Mayor '83-5; J.P. for London and Berks; D.L. for West Riding, Yorks, York City, and Tower of London; Commissioner of Lieutenancy for the City; President of the Association of Municipal Corporations; ex-President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and of the London and Hull Chambers of Commerce; President British Commission Brussels International Exhibition '97; Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Engineer Militia (Humber D.) Submarine Miners, Royal Engineers; Elder Brother of Trinity House '91; knighted '85; Chairman Inspection Committee of Savings Banks from '91; Hon. Freeman of Hull '90, Huddersfield '94, and Hon. Freeman of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters, London; Board of Trade Representative on the Humber Conservancy; m. Duchess-Dowager of Sutherland Nov. 12th, '96. He holds several foreign orders of knighthood, including Knight-Commander of the Iron Crown of Italy, of Leopold of Belgium, and of the Double Dragon of China. Elected to the Senate of the University of London 1900. 3, Mincing Lane, E.C.; The Willows, near Windsor; 45, Belgrave Square, W.; 18, Avenue D'Antin, Paris. *Carlton and Junior Naval and Military.*

**Ropner**, Sir Robert, Bt. (C.), elected for Stockton-on-Tees 1900; unsuccessfully contested Yorkshire, Cleveland D., '95 and '97; s. of an officer in the Prussian army, came over to England at an early age; b. '38; E. Grammar School, Helmstedt, Germany. At Hartlepool he was engaged by a firm as commercial clerk in '57, and from that position he has become one of the largest owners of steam vessels in Hartlepool, and has a large shipbuilding yard at Stockton; formerly Colonel Commanding and Hon. Colonel 1st Volunteer Battalion Durham Light Infantry; has the Volunteer decoration; J.P. for co. Durham and North Riding, Yorks; D.L. Durham, and was in '96 High Sheriff for Durham county; knighted 1902; bart. 1904. Preston Hall, Eaglescliffe, Stockton-on-Tees, and Skutterskelle Hall, Yarm. *Carlton and Constitutional.*

**Rose**, Charles Day (L.), elected for Cambridge-shire, Eastern D., 1903; b. '47; s. of the late Rt. Hon. Sir John Rose, Bart., of Montreal, who was for many years Solicitor-General for Canada, and held other public offices there; E. Rugby, from whence he went to Canada, and was for some time Capt. of the Montreal Brigade Garrison of Artillery, helping to

quell the Fenian rebellion of '66; formerly partner in the American banking firm of Messrs. Morton, Rose, & Co.; member Jockey Club. Hardwick House, Pangbourne; 53, Berkeley Square, W.

\***Rothschild**, Hon. L. W. (L.U.), has sat for Buckinghamshire, Aylesbury D., since '99; e.s. of Lord Rothschild (1st Baron), and nephew of the late member for this division, Baron Ferdinand; b. '68; E. Bonn and Magdalene College, Cambridge; Captain of the Royal Bucks Hussars Yeomanry Cavalry, and a Lieutenant of the City of London; an eminent naturalist, and possesses the finest existing private zoological collection. Doctor of Science, University of Giessen, '99. Mid-Bucks has been held by a Rothschild ever since it was made a constituency under the Redistribution Act of '85. Tring Park, Hertfordshire, and 148, Piccadilly, W.

\***Round**, Right Hon. J. (C.), has sat for Essex, Harwich D., since '85; M.P. for Essex, East, '68-85; e.s. of the late Rev. J. T. Round, of Colchester; b. '42; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A.); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '68; J.P., D.L., and County Alderman for Essex; formerly Major West Essex Militia; was elected to first House of Layman; P.C. 1902. Birch Hall, Colchester, and 31, De Vere Gardens, W. *Carlton.*

\***Royds**, C. M. (C.), elected for Rochdale '95; e.s. of the late Mr. William Edward Royds; b. '42; J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire (High Sheriff '89); late Colonel Commanding Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry Cavalry; Hon. Colonel 2nd Volunteer Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers; Chairman of the Williams Deacon's Bank and Rochdale Canal Co.; Knight of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem in England. Seconded Address in Autumn Session '99; C.B. 1902. Greenhill, near Rochdale. *Carlton and United Service.*

**Runciman**, Walter (L.), elected for Dewsbury 1902; also represented Oldham '99-1900, and unsuccessfully contested Gravesend July '98; s. of Mr. Walter Runciman, sen., J.P., of Fernwood House, Newcastle-on-Tyne; b. '70; E. Trinity College, Camb.; partner in the firm of Walter Runciman & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and of Bishopsgate Street, London, owners of the Moor Line of steamers; elected a member of the Newcastle School Board '98. West Denton Hall, Scotswood-on-Tyne, and 15, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.

\***Russell**, T. W. (L.), has sat for Tyrone, South, since '86; s. of Mr. David Russell, of Cupar, Fife; b. '41; E. Madras Academy, Cupar; J.P. for co. Dublin; was Parliamentary Secretary of the Local Government Board '95-Nov. 1900; advocated during the General Election of 1900 a large scheme of Irish land purchase, involving an expenditure of £120,000,000. St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, and 99, Ashley Gardens, S.W. *Ulster Reform.*

\***Rutherford**, J. (C.), elected for Lancashire, North-East, Darwen D., '95; s. of Mr. John Rutherford, J.P., of Blackburn; b. '54; E. Royal Grammar School, Lancaster, and Glasgow University; Mayor of Blackburn '89; Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry; D.L. Lancaster. Beardwood, Blackburn, and 101, Mount Street, W.

**Rutherford**, William Watson (C.), elected for Liverpool, West Derby D., 1903; *b.* '53; *s.* of the late Mr. Wm. Rutherford; *E.* Merchant Taylors' School, Great Crosby; admitted a solicitor in '75, and became junior partner in the firm of Messrs. Miller, Peel, & Hughes in '78, of which he is now head; has taken a prominent part in public affairs for some years, and in 1900 contested the Scotland D. of Liverpool with Mr. T. P. O'Connor. Mr. Rutherford at the time of the bye-election was holding the position of Lord Mayor of Liverpool; he, however, resigned in order to become a candidate for Parliament, and was returned. Heathfield, Wavertree, Liverpool.

**Sadler**, Colonel Samuel Alexander (C.), elected for Middlesbrough 1900; unsuccessfully contested this division in '78, '80, and '95; *b.* '42; *E.* privately and at University College; manufacturing chemist and coalowner, who has been closely connected with the municipal life of Middlesbrough for over 30 years, having been twice elected Mayor, and served as a Councillor and Alderman; J.P. borough and co. Durham and North Riding, Yorks; Lieut.-Colonel (and Hon. Colonel) 1st Volunteer Battalion Durham Light Infantry '76-96, since when he has been Hon. Colonel; has obtained the Volunteer decoration; is a D.Sc. and one of the Admiralty Commissioners of the River Tees; Chairman of the Port Authority. Southlands, Eaglescliffe, R.S.O., co. Durham, and Cleveland, Middlesbrough; Whitehall Court, London. *Carlton and Junior Carlton.*

**Samuel**, Herbert Louis (L.), elected for Yorks., Cleveland D., 1902; *E.* at Balliol Coll., Oxford; *s.* of the late Mr. Edwin L. Samuel, of Messrs. Samuel, Montagu, & Co., bankers. Mr. Samuel has always taken a keen interest in political, economic, and social questions even from his college days, when he was President of the Russell Club and of the Oxford Society for the Study of Social Ethics, and Hon. Sec. of the Univ. Social Science Club; author of "Liberalism: its Principles and Proposals," 1902. 88, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park.

\***Samuel**, Sir Harry (C.), elected for Tower Hamlets, Limehouse, '95; *s.* of the late Mr. H. S. Samuel; *b.* '53; *E.* Eastbourne College and St. John's College, Camb. (B.A. '75); knighted Nov. 9th, 1903. 7, Park Lane, W. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, and St. Stephen's.*

**Samuel**, Stuart Montagu (L.), elected for Tower Hamlets, Whitechapel D., 1900; *b.* '56; *E.* Liverpool Institute and University College School; is the nephew of Sir Samuel Montagu, Bart., late member for Whitechapel, and is a partner of the banking house of Samuel Montagu & Co.; J.P. county of London and a member of the Jewish Board of Guardians. 12, Hill Street, Mayfair, W.

\***Sandys**, Colonel T. M. (C.), has sat for Lancashire, Bootle D., since '85; *s.* of the late Captain T. Sandys, R.N., and afterwards in the Hon. East India Company's service; *b.* '37; *E.* Shrewsbury School; served in Hon. E. I. Company's Military Service through Indian Mutiny, stationed in Bengal, retired from army as Captain 7th Royal Fusiliers after 20 years' service; formerly Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant 3rd (Militia) Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, and re-

cently retired with hon. rank of Colonel Sept. '97; D.L. for Lancashire. Graythwaite Hall, near Ulverston, and 87, Jermyn Street, S.W. *Carlton, Constitutional, and United Service.*

\***Sassoon**, Sir E. A., Bart. (C.), elected for Hythe '99; *b.* '56; *s.* of Sir Albert Sassoon, 1st Bart., who was a member of a firm of merchants and bankers of Bombay and London; *E.* London University; D.L. for Sussex; retired Captain of the Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry; like his father is a banker, and is associated with several philanthropic works; a strong advocate of Imperial cables; *m. a d.* of Baron Gustave de Rothschild, Alvie Lodge, Kingcraig, N.B., and 25, Park Lane, W.

\***Saunderson**, Right Hon. Colonel E. J. (C.), has sat for Armagh, North, since '85; M.P. for co. Cavan '65-74; *s.* of the late Colonel A. Saunderson; *b.* '37; served in the Royal Irish Fusiliers some years; retired with rank of Major; Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel 4th Battalion (Militia) of the same regiment '86; J.P. and L.L. for Cavan; High Sheriff '59; P.C. Castle Saunderson, Belturbet, Cavan, and 46, Clarges Street, W. *Brooks's.*

\***Schwann**, C. E. (L.), has sat for Manchester, North, since '86; 5th *s.* of the late Mr. F. Schwann, of Gloucester Square, Hyde Park; *b.* '44; *E.* Owens College, Manchester, and London University College; merchant; formerly President of the Manchester Reform Club and National Reform Union; now President of Manchester Liberal Union and of the Ninety-five Club; was Director of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce; interested in Indian and Ceylon industrial questions. 4, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Reform.*

\***Scott**, C. P. (L.), has sat for Lancashire, South-West Leigh, D., since '95; *s.* of the late Mr. Russell Scott, of London; *b.* '46; *E.* privately and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford (M.A. '72); editor of the *Manchester Guardian*; J.P. for Manchester; Governor of Victoria University, Manchester, the University of Liverpool, Manchester Grammar School, and the Hulme Trust. The Firs, Fallowfield, Manchester. *Reform and National Liberal.*

\***Scott**, Sir Samuel E., Bart. (C.), elected for the Western D. of Marylebone '98; *s.* of the late Sir E. H. Scott; *E.* Eton and Royal Military Coll., Sandhurst; formerly a Lieutenant Horse Guards; in 1900 went on active service to South Africa as Lieutenant in the Imperial Yeomanry; D.L. Inverness. Westbury Manor, Brackley, Northants; North Harris, N.B.; and 38, South Street, Mayfair, W.

\***Scott-Montagu**, Hon. J. W. E. D. (C.), has sat for Hampshire, New Forest D., since '92; *e. s.* of 1st Lord Montagu, of Beaulieu, verderer of the New Forest; *b.* '66; *E.* Eton and Oxford; *m.* '89, Lady Cecil Victoria Constance, *e. d.* of the 9th Marquis of Lothian; Major 4th Volunteer Battalion Hampshire Rifles '83; J.P. and C.C., Hants. Beaulieu, Hampshire. *Carlton, Beefsteak, Automobile, and Bachelors'.*

\***Seely**, C. H. (L.U.), elected for Lincoln '95; *e. s.* of Sir Charles Seely, who was for many years M.P. for Nottingham; *b.* '59; *E.* Harrow and Trinity College, Camb. (B.A. '81, 1st class Mathematical honours, M.A. '84); colliery owner; J.P. for Nottinghamshire and Hampshire; Lieut.-Col. commanding 5th Volunteer Battalion Hampshire Regiment. Langford Hall, Newark.



- \***Seely**, Major John Edward Bernard, D.S.O. (L.), elected for the Isle of Wight, May 1900; 3rd s. of Sir Charles Seely, who was for many years M.P. for Nottingham; *b.* '68; is a Major in the Hampshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and at the time of his election was serving in South Africa; he is a practised oarsman. Some years ago he received a medal from the French Government as a recognition of his bravery in swimming out to a French boat in distress with a rope. He strongly opposed the Government on the Fiscal question and the Chinese labour question, and in vindication of his attitude resigned, but was returned unopposed (April 6th, 1904), the Liberals being prepared to support him and no candidate appearing against him. He has since been counted as a supporter of the Liberal party. Brooke House, Isle of Wight.
- \***Seton-Karr**, Sir Henry, C.M.G. (C.), has sat for St. Helens since '85; s. of the late Mr. G. B. Seton-Karr, of the Indian Civil Service, who was resident commissioner in the Southern Mahratta country during the Mutiny; *b.* '53; *E.* Harrow and Corpus Christi College, Oxford (honours in Law, M.A. '80); *m.* (1) Edith, *d.* of W. Pilkington, Esq., of Liverpool; (2) Jane, *d.* of W. Thorburn, Esq., of Edinburgh; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '79; Northern Circuit; D.L., J.P. for Roxburghshire; author of "The Call to Arms," 1901, and "My Sporting Holidays"; knighted 1902. Kippilaw, St. Boswell's, N.B., and 47, Chester Square, S.W. *Carlton and New Club, Edinburgh.*
- Shackleton**, David James (Lab.), elected for Lancashire, Clitheroe Div., 1902; s. of Mr. William Shackleton, watchmaker, of Accrington; J.P. Darwen; a member of Blackburn Chamber of Commerce, Secretary of the Darwen Weavers', Winders', and Warpers' Association, and Vice-President Northern Counties' Weavers' Association; member of the Parliamentary Committee, Trade Union Congress; chairman of the Labour Representation Committee. 51, London Terrace, Darwen.
- \***Sharpe**, W. E. T. (C.), elected for Kensington, North, '95; s. of the late Mr. C. Sharpe, of Birr; *b.* '33; *E.* Trinity College, Dublin (M.A.); entered the Ceylon Civil Service '57; Government agent for Central Province and member of the Legislative Council, Ceylon, '86; retired '89; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '80. 11, Ladbroke Square, W.
- \***Shaw**, T. (L.), has sat for Hawick Burghs since '92; s. of Mr. A. Shaw, of Dunfermline, Fifeshire; *b.* '50; *E.* High School, Dunfermline, and Edinburgh University; M.A. (honours in Philosophy) '74; Hamilton Fellow of Mental Philosophy; LL.B. '75; Lord Rector's Historical Prizeman; called to the Scottish Bar '75; Advocate-Depute for Western Circuit '85-6; K.C.; Solicitor-General for Scotland '94-5; D.L. Edin. '95; LL.D. St. Andrews Univ., 1902; 17, Abercrombie Place, Edinburgh. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- \***Shaw**, C. E. (L.), has sat for Stafford since '92; *e. s.* of the late Mr. E. D. Shaw, of Wolverhampton; *b.* '59; *E.* Tettenhall College, Wolverhampton; entered the firm of J. Shaw & Sons, Merchants, of Wolverhampton, '77; entered Balliol College, Oxford, '86, but returned to take up the control of the firm '87; life member of the Eighty Club; ex-Captain D Company 3rd South Staffordshire Battalion; ex-member of the Wolverhampton Town Council. Tettenhall, Wolverhampton, and 2, Hans Crescent, S.W. *Bath, Reform, and Automobile.*
- \***Shaw-Stewart**, Sir Hugh, 8th Bart. (C.), has sat for Renfrewshire, East, since '86; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; formerly Captain 4th (Militia) Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Hon. Col. 1st Renfrew Volunteers; J.P. and D.L. for Renfrewshire and Stirlingshire; member of the Royal Commission on Deer Forests, '92, and on Physical Training, Scotland, 1902. Ardgowan, Greenock, N.B., and 20, Mansfield Street, W. *Carlton and Travellers'.*
- Sheehan**, Daniel D. (N.), elected for Cork, Mid D., 1901; *b.* '74; is a journalist, and formerly edited the *Catholic News* and *Cork Southern Star*; prominent in the Irish Labour movement.
- Sheehy**, David (United Irish League), elected Oct. 10th, 1903, and sat for South Galway '85-95; 2nd s. of R. Sheehy, of Dublin; *E.* Jesuit Seminary, Limerick, and Irish Coll., Paris; joined his father's business at Mallow '67; is a staff official of the United Irish League.
- Shipman**, John Greenwood (L.), elected for Northampton 1900; unsuccessfully contested Gravesend '92; *b.* '48 at Manchester; *E.* privately and Hurstpierpoint, and at New College, Oxford; B.C.L., M.A. ('79), Vinerian Law Scholar; LL.D. (Lond.) '95. Called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '78; Studentship, '77; Inner Temple Common Law Scholarship, '78; joined the Midland Circuit; J.P. Northamptonshire. Templemore, Dallington, Northampton, and House of Commons. *Reform.*
- \***Simeon**, Sir J. S. B. (L.U.), elected for Southampton '95; *e. s.* of Sir John Simeon; *b.* '50; served in the Rifle Brigade '68-70; Hon. Col. 1st Hants Royal Garrison Artillery (Volunteers); J.P. for Hampshire; D.L. and County Alderman for the Isle of Wight; Director of the L. & S.W. Railway. Swainston, Newport, I. of W., and 19, Wilton Crescent, S.W. *Brooks's and Travellers'.*
- \***Sinclair**, John (L.), elected for Forfarshire Jan. '97; sat for Dumbartonshire '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Captain George Sinclair; *b.* '60; *E.* Edinburgh Academy, Wellington, and Sandhurst; entered the army '79; served with Soudan Expedition '85, and retired '87; A.D.C. to the Earl of Aberdeen (when Viceroy of Ireland) '86, and Governor-General's Secretary to the noble Earl when Governor-General of Canada; served on the London County Council '89-92; appointed Liberal Whip for Scotland 1900; *m.* 1904, Lady Marjorie Gordon, *d.* of Earl of Aberdeen. 2, Cambridge Gardens, W.
- \***Sinclair**, L. (C.), elected for Essex, Romford D., Feb. '97; *b.* '61; *E.* at University College, London, and in France and Germany; he went to Australia at an early age, and was on the staff of the *Argus*, subsequently engaging in commercial pursuits; having retired, he returned to England in '85; appointed Joint Hon. Sec. Commercial Committee of the Houses of Parliament, 1902;

- great advocate of Inter-Parliamentary Conferences and International Arbitration; *m.* '86 Nina, daughter of Daniel de Pass, of London, Natal, and Cape Town.
- \***Skewes-Cox**, T. (C.), elected for Kingston D. of Surrey, '95; s. of Mr. William Nicholas Cox, of Richmond; *b.* '49; assumed surname of Skewes '75; admitted a Solicitor '81; J.P.; Mayor of Richmond '92; member of the Surrey C.C.; Chairman of the Richmond Horticultural Society. Heron House, Richmond, Surrey, and 8, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C. *Carlton*.
- Slack**, J. Bamford (L.), elected Feb. 13, '04, for Herts, St. Albans D.; *b.* '57; he is a native of Derbyshire; *E.* at London University; he is a partner in the firm of Messrs. Slack, Monro, & Atkinson, solicitors, of 31, Queen Victoria Street; he is well known as an advocate of temperance, and is a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference. The winning of the seat was unexpected, and evoked great enthusiasm in Liberal and Free Trade ranks. Fellow of Royal Geographical, Zoological, Bibliographical, Palæographical Societies. 10, Woburn Square, London, W.C. *Reform, City Liberal, National Liberal, Alpine, Climbers*.
- Sloan**, Thomas H. (Ind. Protestant), elected for Belfast, South D., 1902; was an operative in the shipbuilding trade; a public lecturer under the Belfast Protestant Association and a temperance reformer.
- \***Smith**, Abel H. (C.), sat for Christchurch '92-1900, when he was elected for Herts (Hertford D.); *e. s.* of the late Mr. Abel Smith, M.P., of Woodhall Park, Herts; *b.* '62; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '88); J.P. for Herts; Major Herts Yeomanry '90; private secretary (unpaid) to the Right Hon. Walter H. Long when President of the Board of Agriculture. Woodhall Park, Hertford.
- Smith**, Hugh Crawford (L.U.), elected for Northumberland, Tyneside D., 1900; *b.* '46; *E.* High School, Glasgow; Chairman of Lockhart, Smith & Co., Ltd.; he is a J.P. for Northumberland and Newcastle-on-Tyne. 6, Osborne Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- \***Smith**, J. Parker, P.C. (L.U.), has sat for Lanarkshire, Partick D., since '90; *e. s.* of the late Mr. A. Smith, F.R.S., of Jordanhill; *b.* '54; *E.* Winchester and Trinity College, Camb. (4th Wrangler '77, Smith's Prizeman and Fellow of Trinity); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '80; Oxford Circuit; J.P. and D.L. for Renfrewshire and Glasgow; J.P. for Lanarkshire; Fellow of Winchester; appointed private secretary to the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain 1901; P.C. 1904. Jordan Hill, Glasgow, and 20, Draycott Place, S.W.
- \***Smith**, Samuel (L.), has sat for Flintshire since '86; M.P. for Liverpool '82-5; *e. s.* of the late J. Smith, of Borgue, Kirkcubright; *b.* '36; *E.* Borgue Academy and Edinburgh University; retired cotton broker and merchant of Liverpool; J.P. for Liverpool and Kirkcubright; President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce '76-7. Carleton, Prince's Park, Liverpool; Orchill, Braco, Perthshire. *Liverpool, Reform*.
- \***Smith**, Hon. W. F. D. (C.), has sat for Strand since '91; *e. s.* of the late Right Hon. W. H. Smith; *b.* '68; *E.* Eton and New College, Oxford; *m.* '94, Lady Esther C. G. Gore, *d.* of the Earl and Countess of Arran; Treasurer King's College, London; partner in the firm of W. H. Smith & Son '90; appointed Chairman of the Metropolitan Unionist members ('96) in succession to Lord Glenesk. Seconded Address '99; Burgess of the Royal Manor of Savoy; a member of the Civil List Committee 1901. 3, Grosvenor Place, S.W., and 186, Strand.
- \***Soames**, Arthur Wellesley (L.), elected for Norfolk (South D.) '98; unsuccessfully contested Ipswich '92, and again in '95; *s.* of the late Mr. Aldwin Soames, of Brighton; *b.* '52; *E.* Brighton and Trinity Coll., Camb. (B.A. '76, M.A. '80); an architect retired from practice. Park Crescent, Marylebone.
- Soares**, Ernest Joseph (L.), elected for Devonshire, Barnstaple D., 1900; is the son of a retired merchant of Liverpool of Portuguese descent; *b.* '64; *E.* privately and at St. John's College, Cambridge, M.A., LL.D.; was admitted a solicitor in '88, and was formerly a partner in the Manchester firm of Allen, Prestage, & Soares. Upcott, Barnstaple. *National Liberal and Oxford and Cambridge*.
- Spear**, John Ward (L.U.), elected for Devon, Tavistock D., 1900; *b.* '48; *E.* Milton Abbot; a tenant farmer and landowner; J.P. and County Alderman for Devon. Eastcott, Tavistock.
- \***Spencer**, Sir Ernest (C.), has sat for West Bromwich since '86; *y. s.* of the late Mr. J. Spencer, of West Bromwich; *b.* '48; Barrister of the Middle Temple '85; Oxford Circuit; Counsel to the Austrian Consulate; knighted 1901; J.P. and D.L. for Staffordshire; *m.* Helen, only child of the late J. Williamson, I.C.S. (Bombay). Warren Mount, Oxshott, Surrey; 10, St. James's Place, S.W., and 1, Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple. *Carlton*.
- Spencer**, Rt. Hon. Charles Robert (L.), Northamptonshire (Mid), 1900; *s.* of 4th Earl Spencer; *b.* '57; *E.* Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge (M.A.); was Parliamentary Groom-in-Waiting '86, and Vice-Chamberlain of the Household '92-5; P.C.; J.P., D.L., Northants; Major 1st Volunteer Battalion Northants Regiment; represented North Northamptonshire '80-85, and Mid Northamptonshire '85-95; appointed Junior Liberal Whip 1901, which position he held previous to '93. Dallington House, Northampton; 28, St. James's Place, S.W.
- Stanhope**, Hon. Philip James (L.), elected for Leicestershire, Harborough D., June 17, '04; previously represented Wednesbury '86-92, and Burnley '93-1900; *y. s.* 5th Earl Stanhope and Harriet, *d.* of Sir E. Kerrison; *b.* '47; *m.* '77, Alexandra, *d.* of the late Count Cancrinc, and widow of Count Tolstoy; formerly in R.A., and also a civil engineer; trustee National Portrait Gallery. 3, Carlton Gardens, S.W.
- \***Stanley**, Hon. Arthur (C.), elected for Lancs., South-West (Ormskirk) D., '98, in succession to the late Sir A. B. Forwood; *s.* of the 16th Earl of Derby and brother of Lord Stanley, who has been M.P. for the Houghton D. of Lancashire since '92; *b.* '69; *E.* Wellington Coll.; private secretary to Mr. Balfour in '92, then entered the Foreign Office, afterwards the Diplomatic Service; third secretary at Cairo in '95, and second.



- secretary in '08. Derby House, St. James's Square, S.W., and Knowsley, Prescott, Lancashire.
- \***Stanley, E. J. (C.)**, has sat for Somerset, Bridgewater D., since '85; was M.P. for West '82-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. E. Stanley, of Cross Hall, Lancashire; *b.* '26; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A.); *J.P.* and *C.C.* for Somerset; High Sheriff '80; *D.L.* for Lancashire and Somerset. Quantock Lodge, Bridgwater. *Travellers' and Carlton.*
- \***Stanley, Lord (C.)**, has sat for Lancashire, West Houghton D., since '92; *e. s.* of Earl of Derby; *b.* '65; *m.* '80, Lady A. Montagu, *d.* of the 7th Duke of Manchester; entered the army; lieutenant Grenadier Guards '85-95; aide-de-camp to his father, Governor-General of Canada, '88-90; *C.B.* (Military); *P.C.*; *J.P.* and *D.L.* for Lancashire; a Lord of the Treasury '95-Nov. 1900, when he was appointed Financial Secretary to the War Office; Postmaster General 1903 (in Cabinet); Prov. Grand Master of Freemasons for East Lancashire '99; in '99 went on special service to South Africa, acting during a great part of the campaign as chief military press censor, and private sec. to Lord Roberts; Hon.-Col. 6th Battalion Manchester Regiment (Militia); Hon. Col. 2nd Volunteer Battalion Loyal N. Lancashire Regiment. Coworth Park, Sunningdale, and 36, Great Cumberland Place, W.
- \***Stevenson, F. S. (L.)**, has sat for Suffolk, Eye D., since '85; *s.* of the late Sir W. Stevenson, K.C.B., Governor of Mauritius; *b.* '62; *E.* Lausanne, Harrow, and Balliol College, Oxford (1st class Final Classical Schools); Parliamentary Charity Commissioner April '94-Aug. '95; author of "Historic Personality," "Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln," etc. A prominent advocate of the Armenian cause; *D.L.* and *J.P.* Suffolk, and County Alderman for East Suffolk; a member of the Civil List Committee 1901. Playford Mount, Woodbridge, and 5, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. *Reform, Devonshire, Athenæum, and National Liberal.*
- \***Stewart, Sir Mark J. McTaggart, Bart. (C.)**, has sat for Kirkcudbrightshire since '85, having previously represented Wigtown Burghs '74-80; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Mark Hathorn Stewart, of Southwick, Kirkcudbright; *b.* '34; *E.* Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. '58, M.A. '60); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '62; *J.P.* and *D.L.* for Kirkcudbrightshire; *J.P.* for Wigtownshire; *m.* '66, M. Susanna, only child of John Orde Ommanney, Esq.; Hon. Colonel 1st Brigade Ayr and Galloway Artillery Volunteers; Volunteer Decoration: *m.* '66, Marianne Susanna, *d.* of the late John Orde Ommanney, Esq., by Susanna, *d.* and heiress of the late Sir John MacTaggart, Bart., of Ardwell (extinct). Assumed additional surname and arms of MacTaggart '95. Ardwell, Wigtownshire, N.B.; Southwick, Kirkcudbrightshire; 1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. *Carlton, Athenæum, and New and Conservative, Edinburgh.*
- \***Stirling-Maxwell, Sir J., Bart. (C.)**, elected for Glasgow (College) '95; *e. s.* of Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., M.P.; *b.* '66; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. *D.L.* for Renfrew and Glasgow; a Scottish University Commissioner. Pollok House, Glasgow, and 48, Belgrave Square, S.W.
- \***Stock, J. H. (C.)**, has sat for Liverpool, Walton D., since '92; *s.* of the late John Stock, Esq., of Woolton; *b.* Dec. '55; *E.* privately and at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. and M.A. '82); *m.* May Sabina, *d.* of the late Right Hon. Arthur MacMurrough Kavanagh, L.L., co. Carlow, M.P. '68-80; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '82; *J.P.* Cheshire; Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Lancashire Hussars Yeomanry Cavalry, 1903. Knolle Park, Woolton, Lancashire; The White Hall, Tarporley, Cheshire; Glenapp Castle, Ayrshire; and 16, Basil Mansions, S.W. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, Arthur's, Hurlingham, and Wellington.*
- \***Stone, Sir J. Benjamin (C.)**, elected for Birmingham, East, '95; *s.* of Mr. Benjamin Stone; *b.* '38; *E.* Birmingham Grammar School; *J.P.* for co. Warwick, City of Birmingham, and Borough of Sutton Coldfield; Mayor of the latter '86-90; Fellow of the Linnæan, Astronomical, Geological, and Geographical Societies; knighted '92; elected member of the Jewish Historical Society '99; is one of the first of living amateur photographers; awarded "Grand Prize" for his photos of "English National Life" at the St. Louis Exhibition 1904, of which he was a Royal Commissioner. The Grange, Erdington, Birmingham.
- Stopford-Sackville, Colonel Sackville George (C.)**, elected for Northampton, North D., 1900, which const. he represented '67-80; *b.* '40. *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A.); entered diplomatic service '65, and was for some time Attaché at Lisbon; Hon. Colonel 3rd Battalion (Militia) Northamptonshire Regiment; *J.P.*, *D.L.*, and *C.C.* for Northamptonshire; Chairman of the Quarter Sessions '91-1904, and of the C.C. since '93. Drayton House, Thrapston, Northamptonshire. *Travellers' and Carlton.*
- \***Strachey, Sir Edward, Bart. (L.)**, has sat for Somerset, South, since '92; *e. s.* of Sir E. Strachey, 3rd Bart., of Sutton Court, Somerset (baronetcy created 1801); *b.* '58; *E.* Christ Church, Oxford; *m.* '80, Constance, only child of the late Mr. C. B. Braham; Lieutenant 4th Battalion (Militia) Somersetshire Light Infantry '77-82; *J.P.*, *D.L.* and *C.C.* for Somerset. Sutton Court, Pensford, Somerset, and 27, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. *Brooks's, Travellers', and National Liberal.*
- Stroyan, John (U.)**, elected for Perthshire West D., 1900; *s.* of the late Mr. John Stroyan, of Kirkchrist; *b.* '56. He owns the estate of Kirkchrist, Wigtownshire. Other residences: Ochertyre, Crieff, N.B., and Saxon Hall, Palace Court, London.
- \***Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley (C.)**, elected for Essex, East Maldon D., '95; sat for same const. '83-5; *s.* of 2nd Baron Rayleigh; *b.* '49; *E.* Winchester and Trinity College, Camb. (1st class Moral Science Tripos '71); *J.P.* for Essex; Chairman of Quarter Sessions and County Alderman. Wickam Hall, Blunt's Hall, Witham, Essex; and 90, Onslow Gardens, S.W.
- \***Sullivan, D. (N.)**, has sat for Westmeath, South, since '85; *s.* of the late Mr. D. Sullivan, of Bantry; *b.* '38; formerly manager of the publishing department of the *Nation*. 6, Gardiner's Row, Rutland Square, Dublin, *National Liberal.*

\***Talbot**, Lord Edmund Bernard (C.), has sat for Sussex, Chichester D., since Aug. '94; *b.* '55; *s.* of 14th Duke of Norfolk, and only *br.* and *heir-pres.* of the present duke; *E.* Oratory of St. Philip, at Edgbaston, under Cardinal Newman; assumed by royal license, '76, the surname of Talbot in lieu of that of Howard, under the will of the Earl of Shrewsbury; Major 11th Hussars; Adjutant Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry '83-8; and in Oct. '99 went on special service to South Africa in connection with the recent campaign, during which time he acted as a military press censor.

\***Talbot**, Right Hon. J. G. (C.), has sat for Oxford University since '78; was M.P. for Kent, West, '68-78; *e. s.* of the late Hon. J. C. Talbot; *b.* '35; *E.* Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford; Alderman of Kent County Council; Chairman of the West Kent Quarter Sessions; J.P. for Sussex, Middlesex, Kent, and London; Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade '78-80; Ecclesiastical Commissioner since '89; a Governor of the Charterhouse; member of the Governing Body of Charterhouse School and of Westminster School; P.C. '97. Falconhurst, Eden Bridge, Kent, and 10, Great George Street, S.W. *Carlton and Travellers'.*

**Taylor**, Austin (C.), elected for Liverpool, East Toxteth D., 1902; *b.* '58; the son of the Ven. William Francis Taylor, Archdeacon of Liverpool. Mr. Taylor is a steamship owner; head of the firm of Hugh Evans & Co., Liverpool. 179, Ashley Gardens, S.W.

**Taylor**, H. W. Worsley (C.), elected for Lancashire, Blackpool D., 1900; *b.* '47; *E.* Harrow and Exeter College, Oxford (B.A. 1870); called Bar, Middle Temple, '71, formerly practised exclusively at the Parliamentary Bar; K.C.; Bencher '94; J.P. and D.L. Lancashire; J.P. West Riding and Yorks.; Chairman of the Preston Quarter Sessions, and was from '93-'98 Recorder of that borough. Moreton Hall, Whalley, Lancashire.

**Taylor**, Theodore Cooke (L.), elected for Lancashire, Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth D., 1900; *b.* '50; *E.* Batley Grammar School and Silcoates Northern Congregational School, Chairman of J. T. and J. Taylor, Ltd., woollen manufacturers, Batley; is interested in social economics, and profit sharing has been in operation in his own business for several years. Sunny Bank, Batley, Yorks. *National Liberal.*

\***Tennant**, Harold John (L.), has sat for Berwickshire since March '94; 3rd s. of Sir Charles Tennant, of The Glen, Innerleithen, and St. Rollox, Glasgow; *b.* '65; *m.* (1) Helen, *d.* of Major Gordon Duff, of Drummair, who died '92, (2) Margaret Edith, *d.* of Mr. G. Whitley Abraham, of Rathgar, co. Dublin; served as Secretary to the Departmental Committee on "The Various Lead Industries" '93, and as Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Miscellaneous Dangerous Trades '95-9; private secretary to the Home Secretary '92-5. 33, Bruton Street, W. *Brooks's, National Liberal, Scottish Liberal, and New (Edinburgh), and Liberal (Glasgow).*

\***Thomas**, Abel (L.), has sat for Carmarthenshire, East, since Aug. '90; K.C.; 2nd s. of the late Mr. T. E. Thomas, J.P., of Pem-

brokeshire; *b.* '48; *E.* Clifton and London University (B.A. '71); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '73; South Wales Circuit; J.P. for Pembrokeshire, 85, Cornwall Gardens, S.W., and 7, King's Bench Walk E.C.

\***Thomas**, Sir Alfred, Kt. (L.), has sat for Glamorganshire, East, since '85; merchant of Cardiff; Mayor '81-2; D.L. and J.P. for Cardiff and Glamorganshire; President of the South Wales University College '98; elected Chairman of the Welsh Liberal parliamentary party; created a knight June 1902. Bronwydd, Cardiff. *Devonshire and National Liberal.*

\***Thomas**, D. A. (L.), has sat for Merthyr Tydfil since '83; s. of the late Mr. S. Thomas, of Aberdare; *b.* '56; *E.* Gonville and Caius College, Camb.; Mathematical Scholar of Caius and Jesus College (M.A. '83); senior partner in the firm of Thomas & Davey, coal agents, Cardiff; J.P. and D.L. for Glamorganshire; J.P. for Monmouthshire. Mr. Thomas's majority of 9644 in '92 is the largest ever recorded. Llanwern, Newport, Monmouthshire. *Reform, Devonshire, and National Liberal.*

**Thomas**, Freeman Freeman- (L.), elected for Hastings 1900; *g. s.* of the 1st Viscount Hampden; *b.* '66; Major in the Sussex Imperial Yeomanry; aide-de-camp to his father-in-law, Lord Brassey, Governor of Victoria '97-1900; J.P., Sussex. Ratton, Willington, Sussex, and 76, Ashley Gardens, S.W.

**Thomas**, John Aeron (L.), elected for Glamorganshire, Gower D., 1900; *b.* '50; s. of Mr. Lewis Thomas, of Panteryrod, Cardiganshire; *E.* Rhydown and Milford Grammar Schools. Admitted a solicitor '74, Mr. Thomas is head of the legal firm of Aeron, Thomas & Co., of Swansea, but he is also a colliery proprietor and tinsplate manufacturer. County Alderman of Swansea; Mayor '97-8, and a member of the Swansea Harbour Trust. Westcross R.S.O., Glamorganshire.

**Thompson**, Edward Charles (Ind. N.), elected for North Monaghan 1900; *E.* Trinity College, Dublin; is M.B. and F.R.C.S.I.; was some time surgeon R.N., and subsequently medical officer of H.M. Prison, Omagh; and is surgeon of Tyrone County Hospital and visiting physician to the Tyrone and Fermanagh Lunatic Asylums. Holds Albert and St. John's medals. *Tyrone County and National Liberal.*

**Thomson**, F. Whitley (L.), elected for Yorkshire, Skipton D., 1900; *b.* 51; *E.* Glasgow Academy and Andersonian University, Glasgow. Head of John Whiteley & Sons, cardmakers, Halifax. Mr. Thomson has done much for the advancement of technical education, both in the Chamber of Commerce and the Technical Instruction Committee. Savile Heath, Halifax; 4, Chelsea Court, S.W. *Reform.*

\***Thorburn**, Sir Walter, of Glenbreck, Peeblesshire (L.U.), has sat for Peebles and Selkirk Counties since '86; s. of the late Mr. W. Thorburn, banker, of Springwood, Peebles; *b.* '42; *E.* privately; woollen manufacturer at Peebles; D.L. and J.P. for the county; knighted 1900. Kerfield, Peebles, N.B. *Devonshire (London), and New (Edinburgh).*

\***Thornton**, P. M. (C.), has sat for Clapham since '92; *e. s.* of the late Rear-Admiral S. Thornton; *b.* '41; *E.* Harrow and Jesus



College, Camb. (LL.B. '64);<sup>2</sup> author of "Foreign Secretaries of the XIXth Century," "Harrow School and its Surroundings," "The Brunswick Accession," "The Stuart Dynasty," "Continental Rulers of the Nineteenth Century," and other works. Battersea Rise, S.W. *Carlton, United University and St. Stephen's.*

**Tillett, Louis J. (L.),** elected for Norwich Jan. 15, 1904; a well-known solicitor of Norwich; grandson of the late Mr. Jacob Henry Tillett, formerly M.P. for Norwich; *b.* '65; *E.* privately; *m.* Miss Reeve, *d.* of Mr. James Reeve; a member of the Norwich Town Council since '90, and leader of the Liberal party in the city. He won the seat by a majority of over 1800, despite the splitting of the votes by the presence of a Labour candidate.

\***Tollemache, H. J. (C.),** has sat for Cheshire, Eddisbury D., since '85, was M.P. for Cheshire, West, '81-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. W. S. Tollemache; *b.* '46; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. and D.L. for Cheshire; Captain Cheshire Yeomanry '74; Hon. Major '86; retired '94; *m.* 1904, *widow* of E. C. Streatfield, Esq. Dorfold Hall, Nantwich, Cheshire, and 2, Cheyne Walk, S.W. *Arthur's and Turf.*

**Tomkinson, James (L.),** elected for Cheshire, Crewe D., 1900; *b.* '40; *E.* Rugby and Oxford (B.A.). A landowner of Cheshire, who takes great interest in local affairs, Mr. Tomkinson is Major and Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel in the Earl of Chester's Yeomanry Cavalry; D.L. and J.P., Cheshire, of which county he was High Sheriff in '87. Willington Hall, Tarporley, Cheshire.

\***Tomlinson, Sir W. E. M., Bart. (C.),** has sat for Preston since '82; *e. s.* of the late Mr. T. Tomlinson; *b.* '38; *E.* Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '65; D.L. and J.P. for Lancashire; retired Major and Hon. Lieut.-Colonel 1st Volunteer Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (V.D.); member of the Royal Institution; baronet 1902. Heysham House, near Lancaster, and 3, Richmond Terrace, S.W. *Carlton, Athenæum, St. Stephen's, and Constitutional.*

**Toulmin, George (L.),** elected for Bury 1902, having unsuccessfully contested the constit. at the previous General Election; *b.* '57; *E.* Preston Grammar School; a newspaper proprietor, who has always taken a great interest in the welfare of the poor, being Vice-Chairman of the Board of Guardians of Preston; J.P. Preston. 166, Ashley Gardens, S.W. *Eighty and National Liberal.*

\***Trevelyan, C. P. (L.),** elected for Yorkshire, Elland D., '99; unsuccessfully contested North Lambeth '95; *s.* of Sir George Trevelyan, ex-M.P. and Minister, and biographer of his uncle, Lord Macaulay; *b.* '70; *E.* Harrow and Trinity College, Camb.; private secretary to Lord Crewe when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; *m.* Mary Katharine, *d.* of Hugh Bell, Esq. Cambo, Northumberland, and 11, North Street, Westminster, S.W.

\***Tritton, C. E. (C.),** has sat for Lambeth, Norwood D., since '92; 2nd *s.* of the late Mr. Joseph Tritton, of Lombard Street; *b.* '45; *E.* Rugby and Trinity Hall, Camb. (B.A. '68); partner in the firm of Brighton

& Co., City; member of the London Chamber of Commerce; Treasurer of C.E.T.S.; member of the London City Mission Committee. 5, Cadogan Square, S.W., and Bloomfield, Norwood. *Carlton and New University.*

**Tuff, Charles (C.),** elected for Rochester 1903; *s.* of the late Mr. H. Tuff, of Borstal, near Rochester; *b.* Sept. 4th, '55; member of firm of Tuff & Miskim, merchants, contractors, and bargeowners on the Medway; Mayor of Rochester 1900-1902. Friars, Rochester, and Cliff House, Tankerton, Whitstable. *Carlton and Constitutional.*

**Tufnell, Lieut.-Colonel Edward (C.),** elected for Essex, South-East D., 1900; *b.* '48; *E.* Eton, and entered the army as an ensign in '67; was made Lieutenant '70; exchanged from the 39th to the 18th Foot '71; Captain '79; Major '82, retiring '89 with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; Jubilee and Coronation medals; served in the Nile Expedition '84-5, when he obtained the medal with clasp and the Khedive's star; appointed to the Royal Body Guard and Hon. Corps Gentlemen-at-Arms '94, and a Knight of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem. 46, Eaton Square, S.W., and The Grove, Wimbledon Park, S.W. *Carlton and St. James's.*

\***Tuke, Sir John Batty (C.),** elected for Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities 1900; *b.* '35; *E.* Edinburgh Academy and Edinburgh University, of which he is M.D.; LL.D.; F.R.C.P.; Hon. D.Sc. Dublin Univ. (Trinity College); ex-President Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; member General Medical Council of Registration and Education; a specialist in mental diseases. 20, Charlotte Square, and Balgreen, Gorgie, Edinburgh. *Carlton, Savile, Royal Societies', Edinburgh University, and Scottish Conservative.*

**Turnour, Edward Viscount (C.),** elected for Sussex (Horsham D.), Nov. 11, 1904, is the son and heir of the Earl of Winterton, by his marriage to Lady Georgiana Susan Hamilton; *b.* April 4, '83; Lieut. Sussex Imperial Yeomanry. Shillinglee Park, Petworth.

\***Tully, J. (N.),** has sat for Leitrim, South, since '92; *b.* '59; *E.* Summerhill College, Athlone; proprietor of the *Roscommon Herald* and *Westmeath Nationalist*; imprisoned several times under Coercion Act. *Herald Office, Boyle.*

\***Ure, A. (L.),** elected for Linlithgowshire '95; *s.* of the late Mr. John Ure, of Helensburgh, ex-Lord Provost of Glasgow; *b.* '53; *E.* Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities (M.A. and LL.B.); called to the Scottish Bar '78; K.C.; ex-Lecturer on Constitutional Law and History in Glasgow University. 31, Heriot Row, Edinburgh, and Whitehall Court, S.W.

\***Valentia, Hon. A. A., Viscount (C.),** has sat for Oxford since April '95; *s.* of the Hon. Arthur Annesley; *b.* '43; *E.* Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; served in the 10th Hussars '64-72, and Queen's Own Oxford Hussars '70, of which regiment he is now Hon. Col.; J.P. for Oxfordshire; High Sheriff '74, and Chairman of the County Council; Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons in Oxfordshire; Comptroller of the Household since '98; went to South Africa as Assistant

- Adjutant-General Imperial Yeomanry 1900; mentioned in despatches, and C.B. Bletchington Park, near Oxford; Eydon Hall, Banbury; and 49, Cadogan Square, S.W. *Carlton, White's, Turf, and Arthur's.*
- \***Vincent, Sir Edgar (C.)**, elected for Exeter, Nov. '99, in succession to Sir Stafford Northcote, is *y. s.* of the late Rev. Sir Frederick Vincent, and brother of Sir Howard Vincent, M.P.; *b.* '57; and after passing, '77, at the head of the list the examination for student dragoman in Constantinople, he joined the Coldstream Guards; was in '80 appointed military attaché to the Constantinople Embassy, and private secretary to Lord E. Fitzmaurice, Commissioner for Eastern Roumelia; was in '82 appointed British, Belgian, and Dutch representative on the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt, becoming President of the Council of the Debt in '83; was financial adviser to the Egyptian Government '83-9, and '89-97 Governor of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, Constantinople. 3, Buckingham Gate, S.W.; and Esher Place, Surrey. *Carlton, St. James's, and R. Y. S.*
- \***Vincent, Colonel Sir Howard (C.)**, has sat for Sheffield, Central, since '85; *s.* of the late Rev. Sir F. Vincent, Prebendary of Chichester; *b.* '49; *E.* Westminster School and Royal Military College, Sandhurst; entered the army '68; retired '73; French Faculté de Droit '77; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '76; South-Eastern Circuit; Director of Criminal Investigations '78-84; author of works on Law of Libel, Volunteers, Police Code (12th edition 1904), etc.; Colonel Queen's Westminster Volunteers; A.D.C. to the King; J.P. for Middlesex, Westminster, and Berks; D.L. for London; member of the London C.C. '89-96; Founder and Hon. Sec. since 91 of the United Empire Trade League; C.B. '86; knighted '96; Knight of the Crown of Italy; Knight of the German Crown; K.C.M.G. '99, after he had served as second British representative at the Anti-Anarchist Conference at Rome; Knight of St. John 1900; South African Medal and Volunteer Decoration 1901; a pioneer since '85 of Mr. Chamberlain's Tariff proposals. 1, Grosvenor Square, W., and Villa Flora, Cannes. *Athenæum, Carlton, Marlborough, and Naval and Military.*
- Waldron, Laurence Ambrose (I.N.)**, elected for Dublin, St. Stephen's Green D., March 21, 1904; a well-known Dublin stockbroker, and Director Grand Canal Co.; *b.* 58; his father was M.P. for Tipperary '57-65.
- Walker, Col. W. Hall (C.)**, elected for Lancashire, Widnes D., 1900; *b.* '56; *E.* Harrow. A good all-round sportsman; has won many yachting and horse races; is the managing director of a brewing firm in Liverpool; member of the City Council; Vice-Chairman of the Arts Committee; married a great-granddaughter of Richard B. Sheridan. Gateacre Grange, Liverpool, and Tully House, The Curragh, co. Kildare.
- \***Wallace, R. (L.)**, elected for Perth '95; *s.* of the late Rev. Robert Wallace, of Dublin; *b.* '50; *E.* Dublin and Queen's University, Ireland (B.A. '71, LL.B. '73); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '74; joined North-Eastern Circuit; K.C. 32, Clarence Gate Gardens; and 2, Garden Court, Temple.
- \***Walrond, Right Hon. Sir W. H., Bart. (C.)**, has sat for Devonshire, Tiverton D., since '85; was M.P. for East Devon '80-85; *e. s.* of the late Sir J. W. Walrond; *b.* 49; *E.* Eton; served in Grenadier Guards; Captain 71; retired '72; Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Devon Rifle Volunteers '77; Hon. Colonel '89; J.P. and D.L. for Devon; Junior Lord of the Treasury '85-6 and '86-92; second C. Whip '85-6 and '86-95, when he was appointed Patronage Secretary to the Treasury and senior Conservative Whip; P.C. In 1902, at the reorganisation of the Ministry under Mr. Balfour, Sir William ceased being Patronage Secretary, and was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Bradford, Collumpton, and 9, Wilbraham Place, S.W. *Carlton and Turf.*
- \***Walton, John Lawson (L.)**, has sat for Leeds, South, since '92; *s.* of Rev. J. Walton, M.A.; *b.* '52; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '77, and joined North-Eastern Circuit; K.C.; J.P. Bucks. 3, Melbury Road, Kensington; Coombe Hill, Butler's Cross, Bucks; and 5, Paper Buildings, Temple. *Brooks' and Reform.*
- \***Walton, Joseph (L.)**, elected for Yorkshire, Barnsley D., '97; *b.* 1849; *E.* privately; D.L. and J.P. for the North Riding of Yorks; unsuccessfully contested Doncaster in '95, and was put forward for the Cleveland vacancy, but retired in favour of Mr. Alfred Pease. Mr. Walton is interested in the coal and allied trades, but has also travelled a great deal in Africa, India, America, China and Japan, Persia and Asiatic Turkey, and many of our colonies; is the author of the recently published book "China and the Present Crisis." Glenside, Saltburn-by-the-Sea. *Reform.*
- \***Wanklyn, J. L. (L.U.)**, elected for Bradford, Central, '95; *e. s.* of the late Rev. James Hibbert Wanklyn, M.A.; *b.* '60; Director of various South American railways. 75, Chester Square, S.W. *Marlborough and New.*
- \***Warde, Colonel C. E. (C.)**, elected Kent, Medway D., 1900; sat for same const. '92-5, '95-1900; *e. s.* of the late General Sir E. Warde; *b.* 45; *E.* privately; entered the army '69; Cornet 10th Hussars '71; Captain 5th Dragoon Guards '79; 4th Hussars '80; Major '88; aide-de-camp to the Governor of Gibraltar '73-6, and to Brigadier-General Belfast District '84-6; retired '91; commanding West Kent Yeomanry Cavalry; J.P. for Kent; *m.* '90, Helen, *d.* of the late Viscount de Stern, Barham Court, Maidstone. 17, Lennox Gardens, S.W. *Carlton, Naval and Military, and Hurlingham.*
- \***Warner, Thomas Courtenay Theydon (L.)**, returned for the Lichfield D. of Staffs Feb. '96, after Mr. Fulford had been unseated on petition; sat for North Somerset '92-5; *s.* of the late Mr. E. Warner, M.P.; *b.* '57; *m.* Lady Leucha Diana, 6th *d.* of the 1st Earl De Montalt; J.P. for Somerset; High Sheriff of Essex '90; Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. 4th Oxfordshire Light Infantry. He moved the Address in '94. Brettenham Park, Ipswich, Suffolk; Highams, Woodford Green, Essex; and 56, Cadogan Square. *Reform, Bachelors' Union, and National Liberal.*
- \***Wason, Eugene (L.)**, elected for Clackmannan and Kinross in 1899; *s.* of the late Mr. Rigby Wason, who represented Ipswich for some time; *b.* '46; *E.* Rugby and Wadham College, Oxford; called to the Bar '70; has



travelled a great deal; was formerly in the Volunteers, and is greatly interested in rowing and football. He sat for Ayrshire '85-6 and '92-5. Blair, Daily S.O., Ayrshire, 8, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, W. *Reform and Union.*

**Wason, John Cathcart** (Ind. L.), elected for Orkney and Shetland 1900; s. of the late Mr. Rigby Wason, who represented Ipswich for some years; b. 48; E. Rugby; was called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '87. By profession a farmer, and for several years a member of the New Zealand Parliament; F.R.G.S. Objected to the Government policy on several grounds, including the Education Bill, and resigned, being in due course re-elected as a Liberal. 6, Evelyn Mansions, Victoria, S.W.; Craig, Ayrshire; and New Zealand. *Reform and Union.*

**Webb, Colonel William George** (C.), elected for Staffordshire, Kingswinford D., 1900; e. s. of the late Edward Webb, of Wordesley; b. '44; m. Ada, d. of the late Captain W. Broughton Pryce. 37, De Vere Gardens, Kensington; and Wordesley, Staffordshire. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, and St. Stephen's.*

**Weir, J. G. (L.)**, has sat for Ross and Cromarty since '92; s. of the late Mr. J. R. Weir, of Dunfermline; b. '39; E. Dollar Academy, N.B.; interested in crofters; ex-member of the London C.C.; retired manufacturer. 4, Frognaal, Hampstead, N.W. *National Liberal.*

**\*Welby, Lieut.-Colonel Alfred C. E. (C.)**, elected for Taunton '95; s. of the late Sir Glynn Earle Welby-Gregory, of Denton Hall, Grantham; b. '49; E. Eton; entered the army '67; served in 56th Regiment and 90th Light Infantry; contested Grantham '85, Poplar '86 and '92; Lieut.-Colonel commanding Royal Scots Greys '92-6; J.P. for Lincolnshire; Order of St. Anne of Russia (2nd class, jewelled); m. '98, A. Désirée, d. of A. Copland Griffiths, Esq. 26, Sloane Court, S.W. *Carlton and Garrick.*

**\*Welby, Sir Charles Glynn Earle, Bart. (C.)**, elected for Nottinghamshire, Newark D., 1900; s. of Sir William Earle Welby-Gregory, 4th Bart.; b. '65; D.L., J.P., Lincolnshire; was an assist. under secretary (unpaid) at the War Office 1900-1902 during the South African campaign; created a C.B. '97; appointed a member of the War Office Reorganisation Committee 1901. Denton Manor, near Grantham, Lincs. *Carlton, Wellington, and Travellers'.*

**\*Wentworth, Bruce C. V. (C.)**, has sat for Brighton since Dec. '93; s. of the late Mr. T. F. C. Vernon Wentworth, of Wentworth Castle, Yorks; b. '62; E. Harrow and Sandhurst; is a great-grandson of the Right Hon. George Canning; J.P. for West Riding; Lieutenant Grenadier Guards. 11, Connaught Place, W. *Carlton and Guards'.*

**\*Wharton, Right Hon. J. L. (C.)**, has sat for Yorkshire, Ripon D., since '86; also represented Durham City '71-4; s. of the late Mr. J. T. Wharton, Dryburn, Durham; b. '37; E. Eton and Trinity College, Camb.; Hon. D.C.L. for Durham '87; called to the Bar, Inner Temple '62; J.P., D.L., and Chairman of Quarter Sessions; Alderman of the Durham C.C.; J.P. for West Riding, Yorks; Director of the North-Eastern Railway; P.C.; a member of the Civil List Committee 1901. Bramham, Tadcaster.

Yorks, and Dryburn, Durham. *Oxford and Cambridge.*

**White, George (L.)**, elected for Norfolk, North-West D., 1900; b. '40; E. Bourne Grammar School, Lincs; a manufacturer of Norwich, for which city he was Sheriff '88-9; Chairman of Education Committee; and J.P. and Alderman for the borough. The Grange, Eaton, Norwich. *National Liberal and Reform.*

**White, Luke (L.)**, elected for Yorks, E.R., Buckrose D., 1900; b. '45; a solicitor, practising at Driffeld; is a member of the Incorporated Law Society, and Coroner for East Yorks.

**White, Patrick (N.)**, elected for Meath, North D., 1900; a member of the United Irish League, also of the Dublin Corporation.

**\*Whiteley, George (L.)**, elected for Yorks, Pudsey D., 1900; sat for Stockport from '93; e. s. of Mr. George Whiteley; b. '55; E. England and abroad; an Alderman and formerly Mayor of Blackburn. Mr. Whiteley was returned for Stockport in the Conservative interest, but objected strongly to the Agricultural Rating legislation of the Government, and on the Bill for the partial relief of the rates of Clerical Tithe-payers, which was brought forward in the session of '99, he offered to resign, but at request of the leading Conservatives of Stockport consented to retain the seat as an independent member until the end of that Parliament. He was afterwards classed as a Liberal; at the General Election of 1900 he stood and was elected for the Pudsey Division. Compton House, Stockbridge, Hants, and 31, Prince's Gate, S.W.

**\*Whiteley, H. J. (C.)**, elected for Ashton-under-Lyne, '95; s. of Mr. George Whiteley, of Blackburn; b. '57; E. Colwall, Herefordshire, and abroad; m. '95, Florence Kate, e. d. of William Balle, Hurtington, Darwen, cotton-spinner and manufacturer, Blackburn; member of the Blackburn Town Council; Mayor '93; Magistrate. Woodlands, Blackburn. *Carlton.*

**Whitley, John Henry (L.)**, elected for Halifax 1900; s. of the late Mr. Nathan Whitley; E. Clifton School, and is a B.A. London; senior partner in the firm of Messrs. S. Whitley & Co., cotton spinners, Halifax; takes great interest in local affairs, and has done much work in connection with the gymnasium and boys' camps; J.P. Halifax and West Riding, Yorks.

**\*Whitmore, C. A. (C.)**, has sat for Chelsea since '86; e. s. of the late Mr. C. S. Whitmore, Q.C.; b. '51; E. Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; Fellow of All Souls' College '74; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '76; Oxford Circuit; assistant private secretary to Mr. Matthews while Home Secretary; Second Church Estate Commissioner '92; Alderman of the London C.C. '95; J.P. for Gloucestershire. Manor House, Lower Slaughter R.S.O., Gloucester, and 75, Cadogan Place, S.W.

**\*Whittaker, T. P. (L.)**, has sat for Yorkshire, Spen Valley D., since '92; s. of Mr. T. Whittaker, J.P., of Scarborough; b. '50; E. Huddersfield College; Chairman and Managing Director of Life Insurance Institution; contributor on economic questions to reviews, etc.; member of Royal Commission on Licensing Laws '96-'99. 13, Taviton Street, W.C. *National Liberal.*

**Williams, Arthur Osmond (L.)**, elected for Merionethshire 1900; *b.* '49; *E.* Eton; a landowner in Merionethshire and Carnarvonshire; is J.P. and D.L. for both counties; C.C., Merionethshire, and Deputy-Chairman of the Quarter Sessions. Castle Deudraeth, Penrhyndeudraeth, Merionethshire. *Reform.*

\***Williams, Colonel R. (C.)**, has sat for Dorset, West, since May '95; *e. s.* of Mr. R. Williams, of Bridehead, Dorchester; *b.* '48; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; D.L. for City of London; J.P. and D.L. for Dorsetshire; member of the Dorset C.C.; Director of the L. & S.W. Railway Co., of Williams Deacon Bank, and the Wilts and Dorset Banking Co.; Colonel 1st Volunteer Battalion Dorset Regiment. Bridehead, Dorchester, and 1, Hyde Park Street, W.

\***Willoughby-de-Eresby, Lord (C.)**, has sat for Lincolnshire, Horncastle D., since Jan. '94; *e. s.* of the Earl of Ancaster; *b.* '67; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb.; J.P. for Lincolnshire and Rutland; Major Lincolnshire Yeomanry; Chancellor Primrose League. Normanton Park, Stamford, and 12, Belgrave Square, S.W. *Carlton.*

\***Willox, Sir John A. (C.)**, has sat for Liverpool, Everton D., since Feb. '92; *s.* of the late Mr. J. Willox, of Edinburgh; *b.* '42; *E.* privately and Liverpool College; proprietor and editor of the *Liverpool Courier*; tobacco manufacturer, under the style of Cope Bros. & Co.; formerly Chairman of the Press Association; President of the Institute of Journalists '95-6, and a munificent donor to its funds; knighted '97. Parkside House, Huyton; Abercromby Square, Liverpool; and Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.

**Wills, Sir Frederick (L.U.)**, elected for Bristol, North D., 1900; unsuccessfully contested the Launceston D. of Cornwall '95 and '98; *b.* '38; *E.* Independent College, Taunton, and Amersham; a director of W. D. & H. O. Wills, Ltd., the tobacco manufacturers of Bristol and London; is greatly interested in many philanthropic and charitable institutions; a member of the Royal Thames Yacht Club; was created a baronet in '97. Manor Heath, Bournemouth; Northmoor, Dulverton; and 9, Kensington Palace Gardens, W. *Reform.*

**Wilson, Arthur Stanley (C.)**, elected for Yorks, Holderness D., 1900; *b.* '68; *E.* Eton and Cambridge; *e. s.* of Mr. Arthur Wilson, of Tranby Croft; *m.* '92, *e. d.* of the late Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart. 17, Grosvenor Place, S.W., and Raywell, Hull.

\***Wilson, C. H. (L.)**, has sat for Hull, West, since '85, was M.P. for Hull '74-85; *s.* of the late Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Hull; *b.* '33; *E.* Kingston College, Hull; steamship owner; J.P. and D.L. for East Riding, Yorks; Sheriff for Hull City and County '70. Warter Priory, Pocklington; The Bungalow, Cottingham, East Yorks; and 41, Grosvenor Square, W. *Reform.*

\***Wilson, F. W. (L.)**, elected for Norfolk, Mid, '95; *s.* of Mr. W. Wilson, of the Manor House, Scarning, Norfolk; *b.* '44; *E.* Wymondham Grammar School; editorial staff *Liverpool Daily Post*, '64, founded *East Anglian Times* '74, J.P. Suffolk '93, President Newspaper Society '95, founded Norfolk Small Holdings Association '99 and was President. Highrow, Felixstowe, Suffolk, and The Dale, Scarning, Norfolk. *Reform.*

\***Wilson, Henry J. (Rad.)**, has sat for Yorkshire, Holmfirth D., since '85; *s.* of the late W. Wilson, of Nottingham, Torquay, and Mansfield; *b.* '33; *E.* Dissenters' School, Taunton, and University College, London; gold and silver smelter and refiner; J.P. for West Riding, Yorks, and Sheffield; was for 15 years member of the Sheffield School Board; member of the Royal Commission on Opium in India '93-5; strenuously opposed to Mr. Chamberlain's South African policy and the war. Osgathorpe Hills, Sheffield.

\***Wilson, John (L.)**, elected for Falkirk Burghs '95; *s.* of the late Mr. James Wilson, coal-owner, of Airdrie; *b.* '44; *E.* Airdrie and Glasgow Academies; a coalowner; J.P. and D.L. for Lanarkshire and Glasgow; Chairman of Wilsons and Clyde Coal Co., Ltd. Airdrie House, Airdrie, and Kippen House, Dunning, Perthshire. *Reform, Bath, Scottish Liberal, etc.*

**Wilson, John (L.U.)**, elected for Glasgow, St. Rollox D., 1900; *b.* '37; *E.* at Glasgow. D.L., J.P., and C.C., Stirlingshire, Finnochmalise, Drymen, Stirlingshire. *Devonshire, New Club, Glasgow, and Stirling County Club.*

\***Wilson, J. (L.)**, has sat for Durham, Mid, since '90; was M.P. for Houghton-le-Spring D. '85-6; *s.* of Mr. Christopher Wilson, labourer; *b.* '37; began to work at the age of ten; worked in Durham and American mines; assisted in forming Miners' Association '69; now Corresponding Secretary to the Association; Secretary of the Durham Miners' Franchise Association '76; Treasurer of the Miners' Association '82; Financial Secretary to same '90, and Corresponding Secretary '96. North Road, Durham, and 97, Kennington Road, S.E.

\***Wilson, J. W. (L.)**, but opposed to Home Rule), elected for Worcestershire, North, '95; *e. s.* of Mr. John E. Wilson, of Edgbaston; *b.* '58; *E.* Grove House, Tottenham, and abroad; member of the firm of Albright & Wilson, chemical manufacturers, Oldbury; J.P. for Worcestershire. Perrycroft, Colwall, Malvern, and Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. *Reform and Bath.*

\***Wilson-Todd, Sir Wm. H., Bart. (C.)**, has sat for Yorkshire, Howdenshire D., since '92; 3rd *s.* of the late Colonel J. Wilson, of Roseville, Wexford; *b.* '28; *E.* Royal Military College, Sandhurst; served in the army, and retired as Captain; J.P., D.L., and C.C. for North Riding, Yorks; took the name of Todd in addition to that of Wilson on his marriage; made a baronet 1903. Halnaby Hall, Croft, Darlington, and Tranby Park, Hessle, East Yorkshire. *Carlton, Army and Navy, and Constitutional.*

\***Wodehouse, Rt. Hon. E. R. (L.U.)**, has sat for Bath since '80; *s.* of the late Sir P. E. Wodehouse; *b.* '35; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '61; private secretary to Lord Kimberley when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland '64-6; Lord of the Privy Seal '68-70, and Colonial Secretary '70-74; P.C. '98. Minley Grange, Farnborough, Hants, and 56, Chester Square, S.W.

\***Wolff, G. W. (C.)**, has sat for Belfast, East, since '92; *s.* of a Hamburg merchant; *b.* '34; *E.* Hamburg and Liverpool College Institute; partner in the firm of Harland & Wolff, ship-builders and marine engineers. The Den, Belfast, and 90, Piccadilly, W.



**Wood, James (L.)**, elected for Down, East D., 1902, in succession to Mr. Rentoul; a solicitor and farmer who pledged himself in writing at the time of election to the compulsory land purchase sale programme of Mr. T. W. Russell. *National Liberal*.

**Woodhouse, Sir J. T. (L.)**, elected for Huddersfield '95; *e. s.* of J. Woodhouse, Esq.; *b.* '52; *E. Hull College and University College, London (LL.B. London)*; Mayor of Hull '91; J.P. for Kingston-upon-Hull; D.L. for East Riding, Yorks.; retired Major 1st Volunteer Battalion East Yorks Regiment; Vice-President Association of Municipal Corporations; Director of London City and Midland Bank and of Hull and Barnsley Railway Company. Brough House, Brough, Yorks. *Reform, Ranelagh, and Bath*.

**\*Wortley, Right Hon. C. B. Stuart, Q.C. (C.)**, has sat for Sheffield, Hallam D., since '85; was M.P. for the undivided Borough of Sheffield '80-85; *s.* of the late Right Hon. J. Stuart-Wortley, and *g.s.* of 1st Baron Wharcliffe; *b.* '51; *E. Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford*; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '76; North-Eastern Circuit; Q.C. '92; Parliamentary Under-Secretary of the Home Department '85-6 and '86-92; principal Delegate of H.B.M. Government to the Madrid International Conference on the Protection of Industrial Property and the Repression of False Trade Description '90, and again at Brussels '97 and 1900; Chairman of the Council of the National Union Conservative Associations '91-2; has acted since '95 as one of the Deputy-Chairmen of Committees of the House, and since '94 as one of the panel of Chairmen of Standing Committees; Church Estates Commissioner '95; P.C. '96; *m.* 1st, '80, Beatrice, *d.* of T. Adolphus Trollope (died '81), and 2nd, Alice Sophia Caroline, *d.* of Sir J. E. Millais, Bart., P.R.A. 7, Cheyne Walk, S.W., and 1, King's Bench Walk, E.C. Carlton, Marlborough, and Beefsteak.

**\*Wrightson, Sir Thomas, Bart. (C.)**, sat for St. Pancras, East D., since '99; was M.P. for Stockton '92-5; unsuccessfully contested same constit. '85, '86, and '88; *s.* of the late Mr. Thomas Wrightson, of Neasham, Darlington; *b.* '39; civil engineer and director of the firms of Head, Wrightson & Co., bridge builders, North-Eastern Steel Co., Middlesbrough, and Cramlington Coal Co., Northumberland. J.P., D.L. for co. Durham. Neasham Hall, Darlington.

**\*Wylie, Alexander (C.)**, elected for Dumbartonshire '95; *s.* of the late Mr. John Wylie, calico printer; Director of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, etc.; C.C., J.P., and D.L. for Dumbartonshire; ex-Chairman of the Cardross School Board. Cordale, Renton, and 1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. Carlton.

**\*Wyndham, Right Hon. George (C.)**, has sat for Dover since '89; *e. s.* of the Hon. Percy S. Wyndham; *b.* '63; *E. Eton*; Lieutenant 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards '83-7; served in the Soudan '85; Lieutenant Cheshire Yeomanry; J.P. for Cheshire; Director of the L.C. & D. Railway; private secretary to Mr. A. J. Balfour when Chief Secretary for Ireland '87-92; Under-Secretary for War '98-Nov. 1900, when he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland; carried the Irish Land Act through the Commons with great

ability and tact in 1903. Hon. D.C.L. Oxon 1904. Saughton Grange, Chester; Chief Secretary's Lodge, Dublin; and 35, Park Lane, W. Carlton.

**\*Wyndham-Quin, Lieut.-Colonel W. H., C.B. D.S.O. (C.)**, elected for Glamorganshire, South, '95; *e. s.* of the late Capt. the Hon. W. H. Wyndham-Quin; *b.* '57; served with the Inniskilling Dragoons in the Boer war '81; Captain '86; aide-de-camp to the Governor of Madras '86-9; Major '93; served in Boer war 1900-1, commanding Glamorgan Imperial Yeo. 5, Seymour Street, Portman Square, W. *Thrf.*

**\*Yerburgh, R. A. (C.)**, has sat for Chester since '86; 3rd *s.* of Rev. R. Yerburgh, vicar of Sleaford, Lincolnshire; *b.* '53; *E. Harrow and University College, Oxford*; *m.* '88, Elma Amy, *d.* of the late David Thwaites, Esq., formerly M.P. for Blackburn; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '80; Northern Circuit; private secretary to Mr. Akers-Douglas '85-6, and assistant private secretary to the late Mr. W. H. Smith; J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire; J.P. Kirkcudbrightshire; late Major 2nd Volunteer Battalion Cheshire Regiment; President of the Navy League 1900; President Agricultural Organisation Society; Chairman China League. Woodfold Park, Blackburn; Barwillant, Parton, N.B.; and 25, Kensington Gore, S.W. Carlton, Travellers', and Wellington.

**\*Young, Samuel (N.)**, has sat for Cavan, East, since '92; *s.* of the late Samuel Young, Esq., Dunavally, Portaferry, co. Down, by Sarah, *d.* of the late Arthur Black, Esq., of Ballyhaft, near Newtownards; *b.* '22; *E. Old Presbyterian College, Belfast*; *m.* '46, Isabel, *d.* of the late Edward Allen, shipowner, Fenchurch Street, E.C.; J.P.; senior partner in the firm of Young, King, & Co., Ltd., whisky distillers and blenders, Belfast and Limavady, co. Londonderry; Chairman of Bernard Hughes, Ltd., millers and bakers; was a member of the Royal Commission on Liquor Licensing Laws. Avonmore, Derrivogie, Belfast. *National Liberal, London, and Reform, Belfast*.

**\*Younger, W. (C.)**, elected for Lincolnshire, South, Kesteven or Stamford D., '95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. William Younger; *b.* '62; *m.* '88, Helen C. B., *e. d.* of Colonel R. Gunter, M.P.; J.P. for Dumfriesshire and Leicestershire; late Lieutenant 16th Lancers; Major Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry Cavalry. Auchen Castle, Moffat, Dumfriesshire. Carlton, Naval and Military, Boodle's, etc.

**\*Yoxall, J. H. (L.)**, elected for Nottingham, West, '95; *e. s.* of Mr. H. H. Yoxall, of Redditch; *b.* '57; *E. Westminster Training College*; head master of a Sheffield Board School till '92; President of the National Union of Teachers '91-2, and since '92 General Secretary; unsuccessful candidate for Bassetlaw D. of Notts '92; Royal Commissioner on Secondary Education '94; author of "Smalilou," "The Rommany Stone," and "Alain Tanger's Wife"; journalist, and editor of educational works; a Governor of Homerton College, Camb.; M.A. Camb. 20, Kew Gardens Road, Kew, and 67, Russell Square, W.C. *Reform, National Liberal, and Nottingham and County Liberal*.

## 2. Alphabetical List of Constituencies with number of Registered Electors 1904, and Pollings, 1900—1904

The following table shows the total number of registered electors, with other details, in the United Kingdom in 1904:—

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Population 1901 . . . . .	32,527,843	4,472,103	4,458,775
Inhabited Houses 1901 . . . . .	6,260,852	926,914	858,158
<b>County Electors:</b>			
Owners . . . . .	496,069	57,332	9,227
Occupiers . . . . .	2,675,998	336,555	570,336
Lodgers . . . . .	43,418	8,747	3,127
Total County . . . . .	3,215,485	402,634	582,690
<b>Borough Electors:</b>			
Occupiers . . . . .	2,276,899	259,020	106,211
Lodgers . . . . .	107,181	12,302	2,099
Freemen, etc. . . . .	25,371	30,041	3,009
Total Borough . . . . .	2,409,451	301,363	111,319
University Electors . . . . .	18,234	20,823	4,703
Grand Total 1904 . . . . .	5,643,170	724,820	698,712
Total for United Kingdom . . . . .		7,066,702	

The following is an alphabetical list of the Parliamentary constituencies of the United Kingdom, with the names of the member or members returned by each, and, where there was a contest, the figures declared to have been polled by the candidates at the General Election of 1900, or at any bye-elections since that date up to Dec. 31st, 1904. The great majority of the old constituencies were by the last Redistribution Act split up into divisions each returning one member, and the names of these divisions are given in parentheses after the name of the county or borough; thus, the Luton or South Division of Bedfordshire appears as Beds (S. or Luton). Therefore, in seeking for the figures with regard to any special division of a county or borough, the county or borough should be turned to in its proper alphabetical place, and the local division will be readily found. The few places which, like the City of London, Leicester, etc., were not broken up into single-member divisions, and still return two members, are distinguished in the alphabetical list of constituencies by a figure thus (2). The figures in brackets, e.g. [5280], show the number of electors on the register revised according to the latest returns.

<b>Aberdeen (N.)</b> [10,340]. D. V. Pirie (L) - - - 4238 R. Williams (C) - - - 2251	<b>Argyllshire</b> [10,996]. D. Ninian Nicol (C) - - - 3834 J. S. Ainsworth (L) - - - 3234 On the death of Mr. Nicol (polling Aug. 26th, '03): Mr. J. S. Ainsworth (L) 4326 Mr. C. Stewart (U) - - - 2740 (L gain).	<b>Ayrshire (S.)</b> [16,756]. Sir W. Arrol (L U) - - - 6615 A. Johnston Ferguson (L) - 5753
<b>Aberdeen (S.)</b> [12,621]. J. Bryce (L) - - - 4238 W. C. Smith (L U) - - - 3830	<b>Armagh (Mid)</b> [6961]. J. B. Lonsdale (U.) unopp.	<b>Banffshire</b> [8245]. A. W. Black (L) - - - 2768 J. Watt (C) - - - 2470
<b>Aberdeenshire (E.)</b> [12,353]. A. W. Maconochie (L U) - 4173 T. R. Buchanan (L) - - - 4100	<b>Armagh (N.)</b> [7577]. Col. E. J. Saunderson (C) - 3579 J. Orr (Ind C) - - - 2468	<b>Barrow-in-Furness</b> [8748]. Sir C. W. Cayzer (C) unopp.
<b>Aberdeenshire (W.)</b> [10,649]. Dr. R. Farquharson (L) - 4352 Sir A. H. Grant, Bart. (C) 3213	<b>Armagh (S.)</b> [7457]. J. Campbell (N.) - - - 1646 Dr. O'Neill (N.) - - - 1261	<b>Bath (2)</b> [7661]. Col. C. W. Murray (C) - 3486 E. R. Wodehouse (L U) - 3439 D. Maclean (L) - - - 2605 A. C. Morton (L) - - - 2549
<b>Anglesey</b> [9889]. Ellis J. Griffith (L) unopp.	<b>Ashton-under-Lyne</b> [8016]. H. J. Whiteley (C) - - - 3548 E. A. Parkyn (L) - - - 2400 J. Johnston (Soc) - - - 737	<b>Battersea</b> [14,571]. John Burns (Lab) - - - 5860 R. Garton (C) - - - 5606
<b>Antrim (E.)</b> [8437]. Col. J. M'Calmont (C) - - 3582 Dr. King Kerr (C & Presb.) 2653	<b>Aston Manor</b> [12,149]. Evelyn Cecil (C) unopp.	<b>Bedford</b> [5331]. C. G. Pym (C) - - - 2115 P. Barlow (L) - - - 1848
<b>Antrim (Mid)</b> [7457]. Hon. R. T. O'Neill (C) unopp.	<b>Ayr Burghs</b> [7240]. C. L. Orr-Ewing (C) - - - 3101 Col. E. C. Browne (L) - 2511 On the death of Mr. Orr-Ewing, Dec. 24th, '03 (polling Jan. 30th, '04): Joseph Dobbie (L) - - - 3221 George Younger (U) - 3177 (L gain).	<b>Beds (N. or Biggleswade)</b> [13,993]. Lord A. F. Compton (L U) unopp.
<b>Antrim (N.)</b> [7901]. W. Moore (C) unopp.	<b>Ayrshire (N.)</b> [14,733]. Hon. T. H. Cochrane (L U) 5985 A. Williamson (L) - - - 4791	<b>Beds (S. or Luton)</b> [13,947]. T. G. Ashton (L) - - - 5474 G. E. Elliott (L U) - - - 5371
<b>Antrim (S.)</b> [10,281]. W. E. Macartney (C) - - 3674 S. Lawther (Ind. C) - - - 3081 Upon the appointment of Mr. Macartney as Deputy Master of the Mint (polling Feb. 6th, '03): Mr. C. C. Craig (C) - - 4464 Dr. Keightley (Farmers and Labourers' Union Candidate - - - 3615 (No change).		<b>Belfast (E.)</b> [15,761]. G. W. Wolff (C) unopp.
		<b>Belfast (N.)</b> [10,232]. Sir J. H. Haslett (C) - - - 4172 T. Harrison (Ind) - - - 1855
		<b>Belfast (S.)</b> [9135]. W. Johnston (C) unopp.



On the decease of Mr. Wm. Johnston (polling Aug. 18th '02):  
Thomas H. Sloan (Ind C) 3795  
Chas. W. D. Buller (C) - 2959

**Belfast (W.)** [8923].  
H. O. Arnold-Forster (L U) unopp.

On his appointment as Secretary of State for War (polling Oct. 24th, '03):  
Rt. Hon. H. O. Arnold-Forster (U) - 3912  
Mr. Patrick Dempsey (N) 3671

**Berks (N. or Abingdon)** [8870].  
A. K. Loyd (C) unopp.

**Berks (S. or Newbury)** [11,055].  
W. A. Mount (C) unopp.

**Berks (E. or Wokingham)** [12,398].  
Capt. O. Young (C) unopp.  
On the resignation of Capt. Young, Mr. Ernest Gardner (C) was (July 12th, 1901) returned unopposed.

**Berwickshire** [5450].  
Harold John Tennant (L) 2518  
Lord Dunglass (C) - 1968

**Bethnal Green (N.E.)** [7937].  
Sir M. Bownaggee (C) - 2988  
H. L. W. Lawson (L) - 2609

**Bethnal Green (S.W.)** [7611].  
F. S. Ridley (C) - 2862  
E. H. Pickersgill (L) - 2514

**Birkenhead** [16,263].  
Sir Elliott Lees (C) unopp.

**Birmingham (Bordesley)** [16,553].  
J. Collings (L U) unopp.

**Birmingham (Central)** [11,546].  
E. Parkes (L U) unopp.

**Birmingham (E.)** [14,124].  
Sir J. B. Stone (C) - 4989  
J. V. Stevens (L) - 2835

**Birmingham (Edgbaston)** [12,684].  
F. W. Lowe (C) unopp.

**Birmingham (N.)** [9531].  
J. T. Middlemore (L U) unopp.

**Birmingham (S.)** [11,984].  
J. Powell Williams (L U) unopp.  
On the death of Mr. Powell Williams (polling Feb. 26th, '04):  
Lord Morpeth (L U) - 5299  
J. Hirst Hollowell (L) - 2223  
(No change).

**Birmingham (W.)** [12,616].  
J. Chamberlain (L U) unopp.

**Blackburn (2)** [20,600].  
Sir W. H. Hornby (C) 11247  
Sir W. H. Coddington (C) - 9415  
P. Snowden (Soc) - 7096

**Bolton (2)** [20,174].  
H. Shepherd-Cross (C) unopp.  
G. Harwood (L) unopp.

**Boston** [3692].  
W. Garfit (C) - 1710  
W. T. Simonds (L) - 1155

**Bradford (Cent.)** [10,271].  
J. L. Wanklyn (L U) - 4634  
A. Anderton (L) - 4007

**Bradford (E.)** [15,085].  
Capt. the Hon. R. H. F. Greville (C) - 6121  
W. E. B. Priestley (L) - 5514

**Bradford (W.)** [13,481].  
E. Flower (C) - 4990  
F. W. Jowett (Lab) - 4949

**Brecknockshire** [11,538].  
C. Morley (L) unopp.

**Brighton (2)** [19,937].  
G. W. E. Loder (C) - 7858  
B. C. V. Wentworth (C) - 6626  
J. Kensit (C and Prot) - 4693

**Bristol (E.)** [14,328].  
C. E. Hobhouse (L) - 4979  
R. A. Sanders (C) - 3848

**Bristol (N.)** [12,905].  
Sir F. Wills (L U) - 4936  
Sir C. Smith (L) - 4182

**Bristol (S.)** [14,127].  
W. H. Long (C) - 5470  
W. H. Davies (L) - 4859

**Bristol (W.)** [9165].  
Sir M. Hicks-Beach (C) unopp.

**Bucks (Mid. or Aylesbury)** [11,488].  
Hon. L. W. Rothschild (L U) unopp.

**Bucks (N. or Buckingham)** [12,168].  
W. W. Carlile (C) - 5101  
H. Beaumont (L) - 4684

**Bucks (S. or Wycombe)** [14,240].  
W. H. Grenfell (C) - 6111  
J. Thomas (L) - 3582

**Burnley** [15,496].  
W. Mitchell (C) - 6773  
Hon. P. J. Stanhope (L) - 6173

**Bury (Lancs)** [8962].  
J. Kenyon (C) - 4132  
G. Toulmin (L) - 3283  
On the retirement of Mr. James Kenyon (polling May 10th, 1902):  
Mr. George Toulmin (L) 4213  
Mr. Harry Lawson (U) - 3799  
(L gain)

**Bury St. Edmunds** [2739].  
Sir E. W. Greene (C) unopp.

**Buteshire** [3485].  
A. Graham Murray (C) - 1241  
N. Lamont (L) - 1046

**Caithness-shire** [4178].  
R. L. Harmsworth (L) - 1189  
D. Henderson (C) - 1161  
Dr. G. B. Clark (L) - 673  
F. C. Auld (L) - 141

**Camberwell (Dulwich)** [13,721].  
Sir J. B. Maple (C) unopp.  
On the death of Sir J. Blundell Maple (polling Dec. 15th, '03):  
Dr. Rutherford Harris (U) - 5819  
Mr. C. F. G. Masterman (L) - 4382

**Camberwell (N.)** [12,719].  
Dr. T. J. Macnamara (L) - 4820  
J. R. Diggle (C) - 3485

**Camberwell (Peckham)** [12,122].  
F. G. Banbury (C) - 4453  
F. Hemphill (L) - 3061

**Cambridge** [8745].  
Sir R. Penrose Fitzgerald (C) unopp.

**Cambs. (W. or Chesterton)** [10,418].  
Capt. W. R. Greene (C) - 4190  
H. E. Hoare (L) - 3961

**Cambs. (E. or Newmarket)** [9801].  
Col. H. L. B. M'Calmont (C) 4295  
C. D. Rose (L) - 3218

On the death of Col. M'Calmont (polling Jan. 3rd, '03):  
Mr. C. D. Rose (L) - 4414  
Mr. L. Brassey (C) - 3907  
(L gain).

**Cambs. (N. or Wisbech)** [10,668].  
Hon. A. Brand (L) - 4007  
C. T. Giles (C) - 3846

**Cambridge Univ. (2)** [6997].  
Sir R. C. Jebb (C) unopp.  
Sir J. E. Gorst (C) unopp.

**Canterbury** [4050].  
J. Henniker Heaton (C) unopp.

**Cardiff** [26,144].  
Sir E. J. Reed (L) - 9342  
J. Lawrence (C) - 8541

**Cardiganshire** [13,263].  
M. Vaughan Davies (L) - 4563  
J. Harford (C) - 3787

**Carlisle** [7206].  
W. C. Gully (L) unopp.

**Carlrow Co.** [5347].  
J. Hammond (N) unopp.

**Carmarthen Dist.** [5990].  
A. Davies (L) - 2837  
Sir J. J. Jenkins (L U) - 2047

**Carmarthenshire (E.)** [14,710].  
Abel Thomas (L) - 4337  
Capt. E. Richardson (C) - 2155

**Carmarthenshire (W.)** [11,086].  
J. Lloyd Morgan (L) unopp.

**Carnarvon (Dist.)** [5364].  
D. Lloyd-George (L) - 2412  
Col. Platt (C) - 2116

**Carnarvonsh. (N. or Arfon)** [9747].  
W. Jones (L) unopp.

**Carnarvonsh. (S. or Eifion)** [9303].  
J. Bryn Roberts (L) unopp.

**Cavan (E.)** [9205].  
S. Young (N) unopp.

**Cavan (W.)** [9119].  
T. McGovern (N) unopp.

**Chatham** [6554].  
Sir H. D. Davies (C) unopp.

**Chelsea** [11,993].  
C. A. Whitmore (C) - 4637  
J. Jeffrey (L) - 3306

**Cheltenham** [7883].  
J. T. Agg-Gardner (C) unopp.

**Cheshire (Altrincham)** [15,082].  
C. R. Disraeli (C) - 5685  
E. F. Alford (L) - 4177

**Cheshire (Crewe)** [14,560].  
J. Tomkinson (L) - 6120  
J. E. Reiss (C) - 4921

**Cheshire (Eddisbury)** [10,668].  
H. J. Tollemache (C) unopp.

**Cheshire (Hyde)** [10,822].  
E. Chapman (C) - 4774  
J. F. Brunner (L) - 4195

**Cheshire (Knutsford)** [10,636].  
Hon. Alan de Tatton Egerton (C) unopp.

Cheshire (Macclesfield) [8576]. W. Bromley-Davenport (C) unopp.	Cornwall (N.E. or Launceston) [9814]. J. F. Moulton (L) - - - 3831 F. H. E. Cunliffe (L U) - - - 2737 Cornwall (Mid, or St. Austell) [9988]. W. A. M'Arthur (L) unopp.	Devon (Mid, or Ashburton) [10,094]. C. Seale-Hayne (L) - - - 4487 J. A. Nix (C) - - - 3716 On the death of Mr. Seale Hayne (polling Jan. 7th, '04): H. T. Eve, R. C. (L) - - - 5034 Sir R. Harrison (U) - - - 3558 (No change).
Cheshire (Northwich) [12,486]. Sir J. T. Brunner (L) - - - 5377 C. L. Samson (C) - - - 4678	Cornwall (W. or St. Ives) [8536]. E. Hain (L U) unopp. Cornwall (Truro) [9294]. Sir E. Durning-Lawrence (L U) - - - 3869 C. W. Thornton (L) - - - 3091 Coventry [12,989]. C. J. Murray (C) - - - 5257 L. Cowen (L) - - - 4187	Devon (N.W. or Barnstaple) [12,501]. E. T. Soares (L) - - - 5007 Sir W. C. Gull (L U) - - - 4660
Cheshire (Wirral) [17,755]. J. Hoult (C) - - - 6084 W. H. Lever (L) - - - 5079	Croydon [22,793]. C. T. Ritchie (C) unopp.	Devon (E. or Honiton) [9487]. Sir J. H. Kennaway (C) unopp.
Chester [7713]. R. A. Yerburgh (C) - - - 3393 H. Idris (L) - - - 2574	Cumberland (Cockermouth) [11,249]. J. S. Randles (C) - - - 4276 Sir W. Lawson (L) - - - 4067 Cumberland (W. or Egremont) [9434]. J. R. Bain (C) - - - 3917 D. Ainsworth (L) - - - 3377	Devon (N. or S. Molton) [8534]. G. Lambert (L) unopp.
Christchurch [8969]. Major K. R. Balfour (C) - 3411 Capt. the Hon. T. A. Brassey (L) - - - 3408	Cumberland (N. or Eskdale) [10,397]. C. W. Lowther (C) - - - 4052 R. A. Allison (L) - - - 3349	Devon (N.E. or Tiverton) [9017]. Sir W. H. Walrond (C) unopp. On the appointment of Sir W. Walrond to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster he was (Aug. 19th, '02) returned un- opposed.
Clackmannan and Kinross [7776]. Eugene Wason (L) - - - 3284 G. Younger (L U) - - - 2933	Cumberland (Mid, or Penrith) [8780]. J. W. Lowther (C) unopp.	Devon (W. or Tavistock) [13,429]. J. W. Spear (L U) - - - 4746 Hon. J. Wallop (L) - - - 4731
Clapham [18,203]. P. M. Thornton (C) - - - 7504 F. D. Perrott (L) - - - 3084	Darlington [8315]. H. Pike Pease (L U) unopp.	Devon (Torquay) [10,038]. F. L. Barratt (L) - - - 4020 C. R. Rankin (C) - - - 3891
Clare (E.) [8656]. W. Redmond (N) unopp.	Denbigh (Dist.) [4481]. Hon. G. T. Kenyon (C) - 1862 C. Edwards (L) - - - 1752	Devon (S. or Totnes) [9124]. F. B. Mildmay (L U) unopp.
Clare (W.) [8893]. Major J. E. Jameson (N) unopp.	Denbighshire (E.) [10,873]. S. Moss (L) unopp.	Devonport (2) [14,379]. H. E. Kearley (L) - - - 3626 E. J. C. Morton (L) - - - 3538 J. Lockie (C) - - - 3458 F. McC. Goodheart (C) - - - 3394 On the decease of Mr. E. J. C. Morton (polling Oct 22nd, '02): J. Lockie (C) - - - 3785 Hon. T. A. Brassey (L) - 3757 (C gain)
Colchester [6032]. Sir W. D. Pearson, Bart. (L) 2548 Col. T. J. Holland (LU) - 2274	Denbighshire (W.) [9732]. J. H. Roberts (L) unopp.	On the resignation of Mr. Lockie (polling June 20th, '04): J. W. Benn (L) - - - 6219 Sir J. Jackson (C.) - - - 5179 (L gain)
Cork City (2) [13,103]. W. O'Brien (N) - - - 5812 J. F. X. O'Brien (N) - - - 5513 J. C. Blake (N) - - - 2235 M. Healy (N) - - - 1985 On the acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds by Mr. W. O'Brien, Jan. 15th, '04, after a long interval Mr. W. O'Brien was (Aug. 19th) returned un- opposed.	Deptford [14,814]. A. H. A. Morton (C) - - - 6236 B. Jones (Lab) - - - 3806	Dewsbury [13,744]. M. Oldroyd (L) - - - 6045 F. J. Morrow (C) - - - 3897 On the resignation of Mr. Mark Oldroyd (polling Jan. 28th, 1902): W. Runciman (L) - - - 5660 J. Haley (U) - - - 4512 H. Quelch (Soc) - - - 1597
Cork Co. (E.) [6349]. Capt. A. J. Donelan (N) unopp.	Derby (2) [19,594]. Sir T. Roe (L) - - - 7917 R. Bell (Lab) - - - 7640 Sir H. H. Bemrose (C) - 7389 G. Drage (C) - - - 6776	Donegal (E.) [6609]. E. McFadden (N) - - - 3113 J. Cook (C) - - - 2660
Cork Co. (Mid) [7039]. Dr. C. K. Tanner (N) unopp. On the decease of Dr. Tanner, Mr. D. D. Sheehan (N) was (May 17th, 1901) returned un- opposed.	Derbyshire (Chesterfield) [14,070]. T. Bayley (L) - - - 5418 Lieut. A. W. Byron (C) - 4729	Donegal (N.) [6600]. W. O'Doherty (N) - - - 2562 A. O'Connor (Ind N) - - - 1613
Cork Co. (N.) [6889]. J. C. Flynn (N) unopp.	Derbyshire (High Peak) [10,793]. O. Partington (L) - - - 4591 S. Roberts (C) - - - 4432	Donegal (S.) [6407]. J. G. Swift MacNeill (N) unopp.
Cork Co. (N.E.) [6745]. W. Abraham (N) unopp.	Derbyshire (Ilkeston) [16,154]. Sir W. Foster (L) - - - 6633 F. Wright (C) - - - 5698	Donegal (W.) [7214]. J. Boyle (N) unopp.
Cork Co. (S.) [6487]. E. Barry (N) unopp.	Derbyshire (Mid) [12,248]. J. A. Jacoby (L) - - - 5323 H. St. J. Raikes (C) - - - 4094	On the resignation of Mr. James Boyle, Mr. Hugh A. Law (Nat) was (April 25th, '02) re- turned unopposed.
Cork Co. (S.E.) [6952]. E. Crean (N) - - - 2037 M. Hickey (Ind. N.) - - - 1509	Derbyshire (N.E.) [14,597]. D. D. Bolton (L) - - - 5251 T. J. Court (L U) - - - 4983	
Cork Co. (W.) [6093]. J. Gilhooly (N) unopp.	Derbyshire (S.) [15,755]. J. Gretton (C) - - - 6073 H. H. Raphael (L) - - - 5707	
Cornwall (S.E. or Bodmin) [10,362]. Sir L. W. Molesworth (LU) 4280 T. Snape (L) - - - 3248	Derbyshire (W.) [11,162]. V. C. Cavendish (L U) unopp. Upon the appointment of Mr. Victor Cavendish as Treasurer of the Household, he was (Dec. 11th, 1900) re-elected unopposed.	
Cornwall (N.W. or Camborne) [8791]. W. S. Caine (L) - - - 3101 A. Strauss (L U) - - - 2993 On the decease of Mr. W. S. Caine (polling April 8th, '03): Sir Wilfrid Lawson (L) - 3558 Mr. A. Strauss (L U) - 2869 (No change)		



**Dorset (E.)** [12,686].  
 Hon. H. N. Sturt (C) - 4776  
 A. Allen (L) - - - 4680  
 On the accession of the Hon.  
 H. N. Sturt to the Peerage  
 (polling March 16th, '04):  
 Charles Lyell (L) - - 5929  
 C. Van Raalte (U) - - 5109  
 (L gain).

**Dorset (N.)** [8251].  
 J. K. Wingfield-Digby (C) - 3705  
 Hon. G. G. Gordon (L) - 3165  
 On the death of Mr. Wingfield-  
 Digby (polling —).

**Dorset (S.)** [10,140].  
 W. E. Brymer (C) - - 3884  
 Capt. A. L. Renton (L) - 3519

**Dorset (W.)** [7284].  
 Col. R. Williams (C) unopp.

**Dover** [6375].  
 G. Wyndham (C) unopp.  
 Upon the appointment of Mr.  
 Wyndham to the Chief Secre-  
 taryship for Ireland, he was  
 (Dec. 8th, 1900) re-elected un-  
 opposed.

**Down (E.)** [8042].  
 J. A. Rentoul (C) unopp.  
 On the appointment of Dr.  
 Rentoul to a judgeship of the  
 City of London Court (polling  
 Feb. 5th, '02):  
 James Wood - - - 3576  
 Colonel Wallace - - 3429

**Down (N.)** [9647].  
 T. L. Corbett (C) - - 4493  
 Col. Sharman Crawford (C) 3233

**Down (S.)** [8558].  
 M. McCartan (N) unopp.  
 On the resignation of Mr.  
 McCartan, Mr. Jeremiah Mc-  
 Veigh (Nat) was (Feb. 19th, '02)  
 returned unopposed.

**Down (W.)** [8219].  
 Capt. H. Hill (C) unopp.

**Dublin (College Green)** [9037].  
 J. P. Nannetti (N) - - 2467  
 J. L. Carew (N) - - - 2173

**Dublin (Harbour)** [8270].  
 T. Harrington (N) unopp.

**Dublin (St. Patrick's)** [8775].  
 W. Field (N) unopp.

**Dublin (St. Stephen's Green)**  
 [8018].

J. McCann (N) - - - 3429  
 James H. M. Campbell (C) - 2873  
 On the death of Mr. J. M.  
 McCann (polling March 21st,  
 1904):  
 L. A. Waldron (I N) - - 3457  
 C. L. Matheson, K.C. (U) - 2821

**Dublin Co. (N.)** [13,579].  
 J. J. Clancy (N) unopp.

**Dublin Co. (S.)** [11,142].  
 J. Mooney (N) - - - 3668  
 Hon. H. C. Plunkett (C) - 2854  
 E. Ball (C) - - - 1533

**Dublin University (2)** [4703].  
 Sir E. Carson (C) unopp.  
 W. E. H. Lecky (L U) unopp.

On resignation of Mr. Lecky  
 (polling March 5th, '03):  
 Mr. J. H. Campbell (C) - 1492  
 Mr. Samuels (Ind. C) - 1421  
 (No change)

**Dudley** [16,779].  
 B. Robinson (C) - - - 6461  
 W. Belcher (Lab) - - - 5876

**Dulwich: see Camberwell**  
 (Dulwich).

**Dumbartonshire** [15,064].  
 A. Wylie (C) - - - 6083  
 P. R. Buchanan (L) - - 5393

**Dumfries Burghs** [3740].  
 Sir R. T. Reid (L) - - 1847  
 W. Murray (L U) - - 1300

**Dumfriesshire** [9405].  
 W. J. Maxwell (L U) - - 4124  
 R. Souttar (L) - - - 3675

**Dundee (2)** [19,070].  
 E. Robertson (L) - - 7777  
 Sir J. Leng (L) - - - 7650  
 A. W. Smith (C) - - - 5181  
 J. E. Graham (L U) - - 5152

**Durham (Barnard Castle)**  
 [11,490].

Sir J. W. Pease (L) - - 5036  
 Hon. Maj. W. L. Vane (C) 3545  
 On the death of Sir Joseph  
 Pease (L) (polling July 25th, '03):  
 Mr. A. Henderson (Lab.) 3370  
 Col. Vane (U) - - - 3323  
 Mr. Beaumont - - - 2809

**Durham (Bishop Auckland)**  
 [12,253].

J. M. Paulton (L) - - 4872  
 W. H. Hopkins (C) - - 3641

**Durham (Chester-le-Street)**  
 [18,895].

Sir J. Joicey (L) - - - 5830  
 Capt. Nicholson (C) - - 5391

**Durham (City)** [2638].  
 Hon. A. R. D. Elliott (L U) 1250  
 Sir W. N. Geary (L) - - 781

**Durham (Houghton-le-Spring)**  
 [15,292].

R. Cameron (L) - - - 6865  
 R. W. Jackson (C) - - 4917

**Durham (Jarrow)** [16,880].  
 Sir C. M. Palmer (L) unopp

**Durham (Mid)** [13,251].  
 J. Wilson (L) - - - 5565  
 C. E. Hunter (C) - - - 4105

**Durham (N.W.)** [15,444].  
 L. Atherley-Jones (L) - 5158  
 J. Joicey (C) - - - 5137

**Durham (S.E.)** [16,210].  
 Hon. F. W. Lambton (L U) 6198  
 Joseph Richardson (L) - 5524

**Edinburgh (Cent.)** [7119].  
 C. M. Brown (L) - - - 3028  
 A. Conan Doyle (L U) - 2459

**Edinburgh (E.)** [11,615].  
 G. McCrae (L) - - - 4461  
 R. S. Brown (C) - - - 3170

**Edinburgh (S.)** [16,076].  
 Sir A. N. Agnew (L U) - 5766  
 A. Dewar (L) - - - 5655

**Edinburgh (W.)** [8924].  
 Sir L. M'fiver (L U) - - 4180  
 E. Adam (L) - - - 2655

**Edinburgh and St. Andrews**  
**Universities** [10,474].  
 Sir J. B. Tuke (C) unopp.

**Elgin Burghs** [5141].  
 Alexander Asher (L) - - 1744  
 J. Moffatt (C) - - - 1187

**Elgin and Nairn** [5810].  
 J. E. Gordon (C) - - - 2334  
 S. Williamson (L) - - - 2159

**Essex (Mid. or Chelmsford)** [11,211].  
 Major F. C. Rasch (C) - 4978  
 H. C. S. Henry (L) - - 1849

**Essex (W. or Epping)** [10,731].  
 Lt.-Col. A. R. Lockwood (C)  
 unopp.

**Essex (N.E. or Harwich)** [12,559].  
 J. Round (C) unopp.

**Essex (E. or Maldon)** [10,366].  
 Hon. C. H. Strutt (C) - 4649  
 J. M. Henderson (L) - - 3301

**Essex (S. or Romford)** [41,759].  
 L. Sinclair (C) - - - 10,450  
 Hon. L. R. Holland (L) - 7388

**Essex (N. or Saffron Walden)**  
 [8626].

Hon. A. Wodehouse (L) - 3247  
 C. W. Gray (C) - - - 3137  
 On the decease of the Hon.  
 Armine Wodehouse (polling  
 May 31st, '01):

J. A. Pease (L) - - - 3994  
 C. W. Gray (C) - - - 3202

**Essex (S.E.)** [18,366].  
 Lieut.-Col. E. Tufnell (C) - 5815  
 R. Whitehead (L) - - 4461

**Essex (S.W. or Walthamstow)**  
 [32,945].

D. J. Morgan (C) - - - 9807  
 Samuel Woods (L) - - 7342

**Exeter** [9164].  
 Sir E. Vincent (C) - - 4001  
 A. Bright (L) - - - 3388

**Falkirk Group** [11,885].  
 J. Wilson (L U) - - - 4222  
 J. Murray McDonald (L) - 4022

**Falmouth and Penryn** [2870].  
 F. J. Horniman (L) - - 1184  
 M. L. Cohen (L U) - - 1164

**Fermanagh (N.)** [5162].  
 E. M. Archdale (C) unopp.

On the retirement of Mr.  
 E. M. Archdale (polling March  
 20th, '03):

Mr. E. Mitchell (Com-  
 pulsory Purchase Can-  
 didate) - - - 2407  
 Capt. Craig (C) - - - 2255

**Fermanagh (S.)** [5436].  
 J. Jordan (N) - - - 2735  
 T. F. S. Battersby (C) - 1982

**Fifeshire (E.)** [9859].  
 H. H. Asquith (L) - - 4141  
 A. H. B. Constable (C) - 2710

**Fifeshire (W.)** [13,707].  
 J. D. Hope (L) - - - 4352  
 G. W. Ralston (L U) - - 2374

**Finsbury (Cent.)** [8530].  
 Hon. W. F. B. Massey-  
 Mainwaring (C) - - - 2872  
 J. Benson (L) - - - 2523

<p><b>Finsbury (E.)</b> [5545].  H. C. Richards (C) - - - 2174  J. A. Baker (L) - - - 1827</p> <p><b>Finsbury (Holborn)</b> [9244].  J. F. Remnant (C) unopp.</p> <p><b>Flint (Dist.)</b> [3600].  J. H. Lewis (L) - - - 1760  J. L. Price (C) - - - 1413</p> <p><b>Flintshire</b> [11,206].  Samuel Smith (L) - - - 4528  Col. H. L. Howard (C) - - 3922</p> <p><b>Forfarshire</b> [12,401].  Capt. J. Sinclair (L) - - - 4962  Hon. C. M. Ramsay (C) - - 4714</p> <p><b>Fulham</b> [19,243].  W. H. Fisher (C) - - - 6541  E. A. Cornwall (L) - - - 4247</p> <p><b>Galway (City)</b> [2264].  Hon. Martin Morris (C) - 882  E. Leamy (N) - - - 765  On the succession to the peerage of Hon. Martin Morris (polling Nov. 21st, 1901):  A. Lynch (N) - - - 1247  H. Plunket (U) - - - 473  (Nat. gain)  On the conviction for treason of Col. Lynch (March 9th, '03) unopposed:  Mr. Devlin (N).</p> <p><b>Galway (Connemara)</b> [6631].  W. O'Malley (N) unopp.</p> <p><b>Galway Co. (E.)</b> [6894].  J. Roche (N) unopp.</p> <p><b>Galway Co. (N.)</b> [7755].  Col. J. Nolan (N) unopp.</p> <p><b>Galway Co. (S.)</b> [6475].  P. M. Duffy (N) unopp.</p> <p><b>Gateshead</b> [17,951].  W. Allan (L) - - - 6657  J. Sherburn (L U) - - - 5711  On the death of Sir W. Allan, Dec. 28th, 1903 (polling Jan. 20th, '04):  J. Johnson (L) - - - 8220  Viscount Morpeth (U.) - 7015</p> <p><b>Glamorganshire (E.)</b> [18,883].  A. Thomas (L) - - - 6994  Maj. Lindsay (C) - - - 4080</p> <p><b>Glamorganshire (Mid)</b> [14,943].  S. T. Evans (L) - - - 7027  H. Phillips (C) - - - 2244</p> <p><b>Glamorganshire (W. or Gower)</b> [12,763].  J. A. Thomas (L) - - - 4276  J. Hodge (Lab) - - - 3853</p> <p><b>Glamorganshire (Rhondda)</b> [14,283].  W. Abraham (L) - - - 8383  R. Hughes (C) - - - 1874</p> <p><b>Glamorganshire (S.)</b> [19,912].  Major W. H. Wyndham-Quin (C) - - - 6841  W. Morgan (L) - - - 6322</p> <p><b>Glasgow (Blackfriars)</b> [9897].  A. B. Law (C) - - - 4140  A. D. Provand (L) - - - 3140</p> <p><b>Glasgow (Bridgeton)</b> [11,904].  C. S. Dickson (C) - - - 5032  A. F. Murison (L) - - - 4041</p>	<p><b>Glasgow (Camlachie)</b> [10,511].  A. Cross (L U) - - - 4345  A. E. Fletcher (Lab) - - 3107</p> <p><b>Glasgow (Cent.)</b> [15,385].  J. G. A. Baird (C) unopp.</p> <p><b>Glasgow (College)</b> [16,003].  Sir J. Stirling Maxwell (C) 6629  R. Paterson (L) - - - 5160</p> <p><b>Glasgow (St. Rollox)</b> [18,648].  J. Wilson (L U) - - - 6232  T. M. Wood (L) - - - 6049</p> <p><b>Glasgow (Tradeston)</b> [9753].  A. C. Corbett (L U) - - - 4389  W. Maxwell (L) - - - 2785</p> <p><b>Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities</b> [9937].  J. A. Campbell (C) unopp.</p> <p><b>Gloucester City</b> [7838].  R. Rea (L) - - - 3267  P. Ralli (L U) - - - 3044</p> <p><b>Gloucester (E. or Cirencester)</b> [9521].  Hon. A. B. Bathurst (C) unopp.</p> <p><b>Gloucester (Forest of Dean)</b> [10,399].  Sir C. Dilke (L) - - - 4972  H. Terrell (C) - - - 2520</p> <p><b>Gloucester (Mid. or Stroud)</b> [10,423].  C. P. Allen (L) - - - 4692  C. A. Cripps (C) - - - 4379</p> <p><b>Gloucester (N. or Tewkesbury)</b> [12,742].  Sir J. E. Dorington (C) unopp.</p> <p><b>Gloucester (S. or Thornbury)</b> [13,449].  C. E. Colston (C) unopp.</p> <p><b>Grantham</b> [3224].  A. Priestley (L) - - - 1347  H. Y. B. Lopes (C) - - - 1309</p> <p><b>Gravesend</b> [6219].  G. Parker (C) - - - 2542  H. Harmsworth (L) - - - 1804</p> <p><b>Great Yarmouth</b> [8887].  Sir J. C. Colomb (C) unopp.</p> <p><b>Greenock</b> [7749].  J. Reid (C) - - - 3165  L. Maconie (L) - - - 2886</p> <p><b>Greenwich</b> [12,650].  Lord H. Cecil (C) - - - 5454  R. S. Jackson (L) - - - 3484</p> <p><b>Grimsby</b> [14,385].  G. Doughty (L U) unopp.</p> <p><b>Hackney (Cent.)</b> [8577].  A. H. Alhusen (C) - - - 3747  Sir I. Hart (L) - - - 2423</p> <p><b>Hackney (N.)</b> [12,786].  W. R. Bousfield (C) - - 5005  W. H. Wilberforce (L) - 2437</p> <p><b>Hackney (S.)</b> [11,682].  T. H. Robertson (C) - - 4714  H. Bottomley (L) - - - 4376</p> <p><b>Haddingtonshire</b> [6871].  R. B. Haldane (L) - - - 2668  J. Kerr (L U) - - - 2290</p> <p><b>Halifax (2)</b> [15,357].  Sir S. B. Crossley (L U) - 5931  J. H. Whiteley (L) - - - 5543  A. Billson (L) - - - 5325  J. Parker (Lab) - - - 3276</p>	<p><b>Hammersmith</b> [13,649].  W. J. Bull (C) - - - 5458  M. E. Lange (L) - - - 2166</p> <p><b>Hampstead</b> [11,023].  E. Brodie Hoare (C) unopp.  On the resignation of Mr. Brodie Hoare (polling Jan. 24th, 1902):  J. Milvain (C) - - - 3843  G. F. Rowe (L) - - - 2118</p> <p><b>Hants (W. or Andover)</b> [9885].  W. W. B. Beach (C) unopp.  On the decease of Mr. W. W. Beach (polling Aug. 26th, 1901):  E. Beckett Faber (C) - - 3696  George Judd (L) - - - 3473</p> <p><b>Hants (N. or Basingstoke)</b> [11,047].  A. F. Jeffreys (C) unopp.</p> <p><b>Hants (S. or Fareham)</b> [17,003].  Lt.-Col. A. H. Lee (C) - 7375  R. T. Smith (L) - - - 3828  On his appointment as Civil Lord of the Admiralty Mr. A. H. Lee was (Oct. 28th, '03) returned unopposed.</p> <p><b>Hants (Isle of Wight)</b> [14,840].  Capt. J. E. B. Seely (C) unopp.  On his resignation Major Seely was (April 6th, 1904) returned unopposed.</p> <p><b>Hants (New Forest)</b> [10,604].  Hon. J. W. Scott-Montagu (C) unopp.</p> <p><b>Hants (E. or Petersfield)</b> [9302].  W. G. Nicholson (C) unopp.</p> <p><b>Hanley</b> [16,344].  A. H. Heath (C) - - - 6586  E. Edwards (L) - - - 5944</p> <p><b>Hartlepool</b> [14,340].  Sir C. Furness (L) - - - 6491  Sir T. Richardson (L U) - 4612</p> <p><b>Hastings</b> [8373].  F. Thomas (L) - - - 3399  E. Boyle (C) - - - 3191</p> <p><b>Hawick Burghs</b> [5806].  T. L. Shaw (L) - - - 2611  J. Sanderson (L U) - - - 2386</p> <p><b>Hereford (City)</b> [3732].  J. S. Arkwright (C) unopp.</p> <p><b>Herefordshire (N. or Leominster)</b> [9033].  Sir J. Rankin (C) unopp.</p> <p><b>Herefordshire (S. or Ross)</b> [9969].  P. Clive (L U) unopp.</p> <p><b>Herts (E. or Hertford)</b> [10,992].  A. H. Smith (C) unopp.</p> <p><b>Herts (N. or Hitchin)</b> [9624].  G. B. Hudson (C) unopp.</p> <p><b>Herts (Mid. or St. Albans)</b> [11,518].  Hon. Vicary Gibbs (C) unopp '95 and 1900.  On the resignation of the Hon. Vicary Gibbs (polling Feb. 13th, 1904):  J. Bamford Slack (L) - 4757  Hon. Vicary Gibbs (C) - 4625 (L gain).</p> <p><b>Herts (W. or Watford)</b> [15,481].  T. F. Halsey (C) unopp.</p>
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**Huddersfield** [17,248].  
 Sir J. T. Woodhouse (L) - 7896  
 Col. Carlile (C) - - 6831

**Hull (Cent.)** [9121].  
 Sir H. S. King (C) - - 5257  
 G. G. Greenwood (L) - - 2465

**Hull (E.)** [12,473].  
 J. T. Firbank (C) - - 5264  
 T. P. Ferens (L) - - 4428

**Hull (W.)** [19,137].  
 C. H. Wilson (L) - - 6364  
 J. B. Willows (C) - - 4419

**Hunts (S. or Huntingdon)** [5223].  
 G. Montagu (C) - - 2118  
 C. R. V. Adeane (L) - - 1838

**Hunts (N. or Ramsey)** [7100].  
 Hon. A. E. Fellowes (C) - 2893  
 G. F. Phillips (L) - - 1742

**Hythe** [6235].  
 Sir E. A. Sassoon (C) unopp.

**Inverness Burghs** [4372].  
 Sir R. B. Finlay (L U) - 1829  
 J. B. Duncan (L) - - 1469

**Inverness-shire** [9850].  
 J. H. Dewar (L) - - 3168  
 The Macintosh of Macintosh (C) - - 2867

**Ipswich (2)** [11,667].  
 D. F. Goddard (L) - - 4557  
 Sir C. Dalrymple (C) - - 4527  
 N. E. Buxton (L) - - 4283  
 J. F. P. Rawlinson (C) - 4207

**Islington (E.)** [10,821].  
 B. L. Cohen (C) - - 4205  
 A. M. Torrance (L) - - 2586

**Islington (N.)** [12,205].  
 G. C. T. Bartley (C) - - 4881  
 E. C. Rawlings (L) - - 2567

**Islington (S.)** [8459].  
 Sir A. K. Rollit (C) - - 3881  
 J. A. Strahan (L) - - 1665

**Islington (W.)** [9460].  
 T. Lough (L) - - 3178  
 F. H. Medhurst (L U) - 3159

**Kensington (N.)** [10,165].  
 W. E. T. Sharpe (C) - - 3257  
 R. Isaacs (L) - - 2527

**Kensington (S.)** [9290].  
 Earl Percy (C) unopp.

**Kent (S. or Ashford)** [13,126].  
 L. Hardy (C) - - 5898  
 B. Nicholson (Prot) - - 2343

**Kent (N.W. or Dartford)** [18,533].  
 Sir W. Hart Dyke (C) unopp.

**Kent (N.E. or Faversham)** [14,161].  
 Capt. J. Howard (C) unopp.

**Kent (Mid. or Medway)** [14,298].  
 Lt.-Col. C. R. Warde (C) unopp.

**E. Kent (or St. Augustine's)** [15,328].  
 A. Akers-Douglas (C) unopp.

**Kent (W. or Sevenoaks)** [16,487].  
 H. W. Forster (C) - - 6604  
 M. Richardson (L) - - 1792  
 On the appointment of Mr. H. W. Forster to be Lord Commissioner of the Treasury (polling August 21st, 1902):  
 H. W. Forster (C) - - 5333  
 Beaumont Morice (L) - 4442

**Kent (Isle of Thanet)** [10,823].  
 J. Lowther (C) unopp.  
 On the death of Mr. Lowther (polling Oct. 8th, 1904):  
 Mr. H. Marks (C) - - 4048  
 Mr. King (L) - - 3656  
 (No change).

**Kent (S.W. or Tonbridge)** [14,829].  
 A. S. Griffith-Boscawen (C) 5579  
 C. Cory (L) - - 3494

**Kerry (E.)** [5697].  
 G. Murphy (N) unopp.

**Kerry (N.)** [5674].  
 M. J. Flavin (N) unopp.

**Kerry (S.)** [6008].  
 J. P. Boland (N) unopp.

**Kerry (W.)** [5870].  
 J. O'Donnell (N) - - 2464  
 J. Julian (Ind N) - - 1065

**Kidderminster** [4553].  
 Sir A. F. Godson (C) - - 1950  
 E. B. Barnard (L) - - 1804

**Kildare (N.)** [4928].  
 E. Leamy (Ind N) - - 1461  
 C. J. Englewood (N) - - 1233  
 On the death of Mr. Leamy (polling —):

**Kildare (S.)** [5308].  
 M. J. Minch (N) unopp.  
 On the resignation of Mr. Joseph Matthew Minch, Mr. Denis Kilbride (Nat.) was (May 22nd, '03) returned unopposed.

**Kilkenny City** [1489].  
 P. O'Brien (N) unopp.

**Kilkenny (N.)** [5334].  
 P. McDermott (N) unopp.  
 On the retirement of Mr. Patrick McDermott, Mr. Devlin (N) was (Feb. 13th, '02) returned unopposed.

**Kilkenny (S.)** [5246].  
 J. O'Mara (N) unopp.

**Kilmarnock Group** [14,901].  
 J. M. Denny (C) - - 6076  
 A. R. Rainy (L) - - 5692

**Kincardineshire** [6888].  
 J. W. Crombie (L) - - 3092  
 J. Mowat (C) - - 1536

**King's Co. (Birr)** [4527].  
 M. Reddy (N) - - 2636  
 B. C. Molloy (N) - - 1181

**King's Co. (Tullamore)** [4732].  
 H. Burke (N) unopp.

**King's Lynn** [3555].  
 T. Gibson Bowles (C) - 1499  
 F. H. Booth (L) - - 1332

**Kirkcaldy Group** [7687].  
 J. H. Dalziel (L) - - 3354  
 M. R. Nairn (C) - - 2013

**Kirkcudbrightshire** [5810].  
 Sir M. J. Stewart (C) - - 2784  
 R. J. Cox (L) - - 2187

**Lambeth (Brixton)** [10,334].  
 Sir R. G. Mowbray (C) unopp.

**Lambeth (Kennington)** [10,414].  
 F. L. Cook (C) - - 4195  
 R. W. Essex (L) - - 2309

**Lambeth (N.)** [6813].  
 F. Horner (C) - - 2677  
 Lt.-Col. C. Ford (L) - - 1795

**Lambeth (Norwood)** [12,406].  
 C. E. Tritton (C) unopp.

**Lanarkshire (Govan)** [16,737].  
 R. H. Craig (L) - - 5744  
 R. Duncan (L U) - - 5580

**Lanarkshire (Mid)** [14,816].  
 J. Caldwell (L) - - 5267  
 C. K. Mackenzie (C) - - 5075

**Lanarkshire (N.E.)** [18,922].  
 J. Colville (L) - - 7120  
 Sir W. H. Rattigan (L U) - 5567  
 On the decease of Mr. Colville (polling Sept. 26th, 1901):  
 Sir Wm. Rattigan (U) - 5673  
 Cecil Harmsworth (L) - 4769  
 Robert Smillie (Lab.) - 2900  
 (L U gain.)  
 On the decease of Sir Wm. Rattigan (polling Aug. 10th, '04):  
 Provost Findlay (L) - 5610  
 G. R. Touch (U) - - 4677  
 J. Robertson (Lab.) - 3984  
 (L gain.)

**Lanarkshire (N.W.)** [15,612].  
 C. M. Douglas (L) - - 5505  
 L. Edmunds (L U) - - 5214

**Lanarkshire (Partick)** [19,036].  
 J. Parker Smith (L U) - 6950  
 R. Lambie (L) - - 4717

**Lanarkshire (S.)** [9675].  
 J. H. C. Hozier (C) - - 3968  
 W. Menzies (L) - - 3516

**Lanes. N. (Blackpool)** [19,353].  
 Sir M. White Ridley (C) unopp.  
 Upon the resignation of Sir Matthew White Ridley (polling Dec. 21st, 1900):  
 H. W. Worsley Taylor (C) 7059  
 Alderman J. Heap (L) - 5589

**Lanes. N. (Chorley)** [13,023].  
 Lord Balcarres (C) unopp.  
 On his appointment as Junior Lord of the Treasury (polling Nov. 4th, '03):  
 Lord Balcarres (C) - - 6226  
 Mr. J. Lawrence (L) - 4798  
 (No change).

**Lanes. N. (Lancaster)** [13,889].  
 N. W. Helme (L) - - 5113  
 Col. W. H. Foster (C) - 5069

**Lanes. N. (N. Lonsdale)** [9808].  
 R. F. Cavendish (L U) unopp.

**Lanes. N.E. (Accrington)** [15,047].  
 Sir J. F. Leese (L) - - 6585  
 E. Micholls (C) - - 5993  
 J. Hemsall (Soc.) - - 433

**Lanes. N.E. (Clitheroe)** [20,127].  
 Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth (L) unopp.  
 On the elevation of Sir Ugh-tred Kay-Shuttleworth to the peerage, Mr. D. J. Shackleton was (Aug. 1st, '02) returned unopposed.

**Lanes. N.E. (Darwen)** [16,058].  
 J. Rutherford (C) - - 7228  
 C. P. Huntington (L) - - 6758

**Lanes. N.E. (Rossendale)** [12,557].  
 W. Mather (L) unopp.  
 On the resignation of Sir W. Mather, Mr. L. V. Harcourt was (Mar. 15th, '04) returned unopp.

<b>Lancs. S.E. (Eccles)</b> [16,308]. O. L. Clare (C) - - - 6153 J. P. Fry (L) - - - 5934	<b>Leeds (W.)</b> [18,256]. H. J. Gladstone (L) - - - 7043 T. W. Harding (L U) - - - 6522	<b>Lincolnshire (N. Lindsey or Brigg)</b> [11,288]. H. J. Reckitt (L) - - - 4899 H. Peake (C) - - - 4077
<b>Lancs. S.E. (Gorton)</b> [15,709]. E. F. G. Hatch (C) - - - 5761 W. Ward (Lab) - - - 5241	<b>Leicester (2)</b> [25,453]. H. Broadhurst (L) - - - 10,385 Sir J. Rolleston (C) - - - 9066 W. Hazell (L) - - - 8528 J. R. Macdonald (Lab) - - - 4164	<b>Lincolnshire (S. Lindsey or Horn-castle)</b> [9589]. Lord Willoughby-de-Eresby (C) - - - 4302 T. Wallis (L) - - - 2962
<b>Lancs. S.E. (Heywood)</b> [10,391]. Capt. G. Kemp (L U) - - - 4657 E. Holden (L) - - - 4431	<b>Leicestershire (W. or Bosworth)</b> [12,592]. C. B. McLaren (L) unopp. <b>Leicestershire (S. or Harborough)</b> [16,829]. J. W. Logan (L) - - - 7269 C. H. Dixon (C) - - - 5946	<b>Lincolnshire (W. Lindsey or Gainsboro')</b> [12,624]. Hon. S. Ormsby-Gore (C) - 4661 E. Bainbridge (L) - - - 4624
<b>Lancs. S.E. (Middleton)</b> [14,314]. E. B. Fielden (C) - - - 6147 J. Duckworth (L) - - - 6011	<b>Leicestershire (Mid. or Loughboro')</b> [12,665]. M. Levy (L) - - - 4897 H. Packe (L U) - - - 4830	<b>Linlithgowshire</b> [9602]. A. Ure (L) - - - 3827 D. Dundas (C) - - - 3034
<b>Lancs. S.E. (Prestwich)</b> [18,101]. F. Cawley (L) - - - 7127 Capt. H. H. Houldsworth (C) - - - 6406	<b>Leicestershire (E. or Melton)</b> [15,210]. Lord Cecil Manners (C) - 5585 A. Wakerley (L) - - - 5193	<b>Liverpool (Abercromby)</b> [7604]. W. F. Lawrence (C) unopp. <b>Liverpool (W. Derby)</b> [11,829]. S. W. Higginbottom (C) unopp.
<b>Lancs. S.E. (Radcliffe)</b> [12,901]. T. C. Taylor (L) - - - 5497 J. C. Cross (C) - - - 5437	<b>Leith Group</b> [16,237]. R. C. Munro-Ferguson (L) - 6043 E. T. Salvson (L U) - - - 5226	<b>Liverpool (B. Higginbottom)</b> (polling Jan. 21st, '03): Mr. W. W. Rutherford (C) 5455 Mr. R. D. Holt (L) - - - 3251 (No change).
<b>Lancs. S.E. (Stretford)</b> [22,394]. Sir J. W. Maclure (C) - - - 7591 H. Nuttall (L) - - - 4938 On the death of Sir J. W. Maclure (polling Feb. 26th, 1901): C. A. Cripps (C) - - - 7088 F. Thomasson (L) - - - 5791	<b>Leitrim (N.)</b> [6535]. P. A. McHugh (N) - - - 4025 C. J. Singleton (C) - - - 383 On the vacancy caused by Mr. McHugh's bankruptcy Mr. McHugh was (Oct. 3rd, '03) returned unopposed.	<b>Liverpool (Everton)</b> [10,168]. Sir J. A. Willox (C) unopp. <b>Liverpool (Exchange)</b> [6132]. C. McArthur (L U) - - - 2811 F. Verney (L) - - - 1514
<b>Lancs. S.E. (W. Houghton)</b> [17,320]. Lord Stanley (C) - - - 7989 F. Thomasson (L) - - - 4929 On his appointment as Postmaster-General Lord Stanley was (Oct. 24th, '03) returned unopposed.	<b>Lewisham</b> [18,987]. J. Penn (C) unopp. On the death of Mr. J. Penn (polling Dec. 15th, '03): Major E. F. Coates (U) - 7709 Mr. J. W. Cleland (L) - 5697	<b>Liverpool (Kirkdale)</b> [10,446]. D. MacIver (C) - - - 4333 R. Cherry (L) - - - 1738
<b>Lancs. S.W. (Bootle)</b> [10,531]. Lt.-Col. T. M. Sandys (C) unopp. <b>Lancs. S.W. (Ince)</b> [12,767]. Col. H. C. Blundell (C) unopp.	<b>Limerick City</b> [5013]. M. Joyce (N) - - - 2521 F. E. Kearney (U) - - - 474	<b>Liverpool (Scotland)</b> [6012]. T. P. O'Connor (N) - - - 2044 W. W. Rutherford (C) - 1484
<b>Lancs. S.W. (Leigh)</b> [13,085]. C. P. Scott (L) - - - 5239 W. W. A. Fitzgerald (C) - 5119	<b>Limerick Co. (E.)</b> [7806]. W. Landon (N) unopp. <b>Limerick Co. (W.)</b> [7923]. P. J. O'Shaughnessy (N) unopp.	<b>Liverpool (E. Toxteth)</b> [9876]. A. F. Warr (C) unopp. On the resignation of Mr. Warr (polling Nov. 6th, 1902): Austin Taylor (U) - - - 3610 Herbert R. Rathbone (L) 3233
<b>Lancs. S.W. (Newton)</b> [13,214]. Lt.-Col. R. Pilkington (C) unopp. <b>Lancs. S.W. (Ormskirk)</b> [12,068]. Hon. A. Stanley (C) unopp.	<b>Lincoln</b> [9796]. C. H. Seely (L U) - - - 4002 C. Roberts (L) - - - 3935	<b>Liverpool (W. Toxteth)</b> [8463]. R. P. Houston (C) unopp.
<b>Lancs. S.W. (Southport)</b> [14,174]. E. Marshall Hall (C) - - - 5522 Sir G. A. Pilkington (L) - 5313	<b>Lincolnshire (Holland or Spalding)</b> [14,434]. H. Mansfield (L) - - - 4352 E. M. Pollock (L U) - - - 4295	<b>Liverpool (Walton)</b> [14,055]. J. H. Stock (C) unopp.
<b>Lancs. S.W. (Widnes)</b> [10,310]. Col. W. H. Walker (C) - 4716 M. C. McInerney (L) - - - 2062	<b>Lincolnshire (N. Kesteven or Sleaford)</b> [9847]. H. Chaplin (C) - - - 4228 Dr. C. Reinhardt (L) - - - 2785	<b>London City (2)</b> [32,916]. Hon. A. G. H. Gibbs (C) unopp. On his resignation again returned unopposed Feb. 9th, '04. Sir J. C. Dimsdale (C) unopp.
<b>Leeds (Cent.)</b> [9053]. G. W. Balfour (C) - - - 4144 Sir S. Montagu (L) - - - 3042	<b>Lincolnshire (S. Kesteven or Stamford)</b> [9573]. W. Younger (C) - - - 4292 L. Haslam (L) - - - 3395	<b>London University</b> [4824]. Sir M. Foster (L U) unopp.
<b>Leeds (E.)</b> [9449]. H. S. Cautley (C) - - - 3453 J. R. Maguire (L) - - - 1586 W. P. Byles (H R & Lab) - 1266	<b>Lincolnshire (E. Lindsey or Louth)</b> [9824]. R. W. Perks (L) - - - 4188 Major E. Coote (C) - - - 3286	<b>Londonderry (City)</b> [5937]. Marquis of Hamilton (C) - 2361 Count Moore (N) - - - 2294 On his appointment as Treasurer of the Household the Marquis of Hamilton was (Oct. 28th, '03) returned unopposed.
<b>Leeds (N.)</b> [20,414]. W. L. Jackson (C) - - - 7512 J. C. Hamilton (L) - - - 4995 On the elevation of Mr. W. L. Jackson to the peerage (polling July 29th, 1902): Rowland Barran (L) - - - 7539 Sir Arthur Lawson (C) - 6781		<b>Londonderry (N.)</b> [9858]. J. Atkinson (C) unopp. <b>Londonderry (S.)</b> [8428]. J. Gordon (L U) unopp. <b>Longford Co. (N.)</b> [3890]. J. P. Farrell (N) unopp.



<p><b>Longford Co. (S.)</b> [3770]. E. Blake (N) unopp.</p> <p><b>Louth Co. (N.)</b> [5854]. T. M. Healy (N) - - - 1604 H. Burke (N) - - - 1285</p> <p><b>Louth Co. (S.)</b> [5148]. J. Nolan (N) - - - 1233 R. McGhee (N) - - - 934</p> <p><b>Maidstone</b> [5603]. John Barker (L) - - - 2201 F. S. W. Cornwallis (C) - 2163 To fill a vacancy caused by the unseating of Mr. John Barker (polling March 1st, 1901): Sir Francis Evans (L) - 2375 T. Milvain (C) - - - 2182</p> <p><b>Manchester (E.)</b> [12,941]. A. J. Balfour (C) - - - 5803 A. H. Scott (L) - - - 3350</p> <p><b>Manchester (N.)</b> [10,851]. C. E. Schwann (L) - - - 4258 J. Hicks (C) - - - 4232</p> <p><b>Manchester (N.E.)</b> [9849]. Sir J. Fergusson (C) - - 4316 A. Birrell (L) - - - 3610</p> <p><b>Manchester (N.W.)</b> [11,154]. Sir W. H. Houldsworth (C) unopp.</p> <p><b>Manchester (S.)</b> [13,266]. Hon. W. R. W. Peel (L U) 5122 E. Holt (L) - - - - 3850</p> <p><b>Manchester (S.W.)</b> [8746]. W. J. Galloway (C) - - - 4017 F. Brocklehurst (Lab) - 2398</p> <p><b>Marylebone (E.)</b> [6606]. E. Boulnois (C) - - - 3106 J. P. R. Lyell (L) - - - 1126</p> <p><b>Marylebone (W.)</b> [8578]. Sir S. E. Scott (C) - - - 3487 W. H. Sands (L) - - - 1532</p> <p><b>Mayo Co. (E.)</b> [8012]. J. Dillon (N) unopp.</p> <p><b>Mayo Co. (N.)</b> [7435]. C. O'Kelly (N) - - - 2504 W. Murphy (N) - - - 1116</p> <p><b>Mayo Co. (S.)</b> [8471]. J. O'Donnell (N) unopp.</p> <p><b>Mayo Co. (W.)</b> [9153]. Dr. R. Ambrose (N) unopp.</p> <p><b>Meath Co. (N.)</b> [5744]. P. White (N) - - - 1453 J. Gibney (N) - - - 1316</p> <p><b>Meath Co. (S.)</b> [5927]. J. L. Carew (N) unopp. On the death of Mr. Carew (polling Oct. 10th, '03): Mr. D. Sheehy (United Irish League) - - - 2245 Mr. J. H. Parnell (Ind.) 1031</p> <p><b>Merionethshire</b> [9783]. A. O. Williams (L) unopp.</p> <p><b>Merthyr Tydvil (2)</b> [20,014]. D. A. Thomas (L) - - - 8598 J. Keir Hardie (Lab) - - 5745 W. Pritchard Morgan (L) - 4004</p>	<p><b>Middlesbrough</b> [19,139]. Col. S. A. Sadler (C) - - - 6760 J. H. Wilson (L) - - - 6705</p> <p><b>Middlesex (Brentford)</b> [15,274]. James Bigwood (C) unopp.</p> <p><b>Middlesex (Ealing)</b> [17,705]. Lord George Hamilton unopp.</p> <p><b>Middlesex (Enfield)</b> [20,853]. Col. H. F. Bowles (C) - - 6923 C. S. Crole (L) - - - 3655</p> <p><b>Middlesex (Harrow)</b> [26,538]. I. E. B. Cox (C) unopp.</p> <p><b>Middlesex (Hornsey)</b> [18,486]. Capt. C. B. Balfour (C) unopp.</p> <p><b>Middlesex (Tottenham)</b> [21,896]. J. Howard (C) - - - 6721 J. H. Morgan (L) - - - 4009</p> <p><b>Middlesex (Uxbridge)</b> [15,448]. Sir F. Dixon-Hartland (C) unopp.</p> <p><b>Midlothian</b> [15,020]. Hon. A. O. Murray (L) - 5804 Col. the Hon. Dalrymple- Hamilton (C) - - - 5490</p> <p><b>Monaghan Co. (N.)</b> [6554]. D. MacAleese (N) unopp. On the decease of Mr. Mac- Aleese, Dr. Thompson (N) was (Dec. 21st, 1900) returned un- opposed.</p> <p><b>Monaghan Co. (S.)</b> [6796]. J. Daly (N) unopp. On the retirement of Mr. James Daly, Mr. McKean (N) was (March 4th) returned un- opposed.</p> <p><b>Monmouth (Dist.)</b> [10,771]. Dr. Rutherford Harris (C) 4415 A. Spicer (L) - - - 3727 To fill the vacancy caused by the unseating of Dr. Rutherford Harris (polling May 7th, 1901): J. Lawrence (C) - - - 4604 A. Spicer (L) - - - 4261</p> <p><b>Monmouthshire (N.)</b> [12,578]. R. McKenna (L) - - - 5139 F. de Pennefather (C) - - 3740</p> <p><b>Monmouthshire (S.)</b> [14,857]. Hon. F. C. Morgan (C) unopp.</p> <p><b>Monmouthshire (W.)</b> [15,127]. Sir W. V. Harcourt (L) - 5975 Iltyd Gardner (C) - - - 2401 On the death of Sir W. Har- court (polling Nov. 3, 1904): T. Richards (L &amp; Lab) - 7905 Sir John Cockburn (Tariff Reform) - - - 3360 (No change.)</p> <p><b>Montgomery (Dist.)</b> [3243]. Lieut.-Col. E. Pryce-Jones (C) - - - 1478 J. A. Bright (L) - - - 1309</p> <p><b>Montgomeryshire</b> [7814]. A. C. Humphreys-Owen (L) - - - 3482 Capt. R. W. Wynn (C) - 3218</p>	<p><b>Montrose Group</b> [8343]. J. Morley (L) - - - 3960 J. B. Don (L U) - - - 2390</p> <p><b>Morpeth</b> [8942]. T. Burt (L) - - - 3117 M. Maltman Barrie (C) - 2707</p> <p><b>Newcastle-on-Tyne (2)</b> [35,771]. W. R. Plummer (C) - - 15,097 G. Renwick (C) - - - 14,752 S. Storey (L) - - - 10,488 Capt. Hon. H. Lambton (L) - - - 10,453</p> <p><b>Newcastle-under-Lyme</b> [9883]. Sir A. S. Haslam (L U) - 3750 W. Allen (L) - - - 3568</p> <p><b>Newington (Walthow)</b> [7479]. J. Bailey (C) - - - 3098 R. Spokes (L) - - - 2233</p> <p><b>Newington (W.)</b> [9062]. Capt. C. W. Norton (L) - 3559 F. R. Seaver (C) - - - 2403</p> <p><b>Newry</b> [1939]. P. Carvill (N) unopp.</p> <p><b>Norfolk (E.)</b> [10,981]. R. J. Price (L) - - - 4563 Capt. W. Prioleau (C) - 3733</p> <p><b>Norfolk (Mid)</b> [9397]. F. W. Wilson (L) - - - 3996 W. L. Boyle (C) - - - 3422</p> <p><b>Norfolk (N.)</b> [10,660]. Sir W. B. Gurdon (L) - 4490 Major Follett (C) - - - 3493</p> <p><b>Norfolk (N.W.)</b> [10,974]. G. White (L) - - - 4287 Sir W. H. Folkes (L U) - 3811</p> <p><b>Norfolk (S.)</b> [9612]. Arthur W. Soames (L) - 3986 E. N. Mann (C) - - - 3566</p> <p><b>Norfolk (S.W.)</b> [8854]. T. L. Hare (C) - - - 3702 R. Winfrey (L) - - - 3636</p> <p><b>Northampton (2)</b> [12,337]. J. G. Shipman (L) - - - 5437 H. Labouchere (L) - - - 5281 R. R. B. Orlebar (C) - - 4481 H. E. Randall (C) - - - 4211</p> <p><b>Northamptonshire (E.)</b> [16,588]. F. A. Channing (L) - - - 7003 J. C. D. Parker (C) - - - 5563</p> <p><b>Northamptonshire (Mid)</b> [13,126]. Hon. C. R. Spencer (L) - 5399 Sir J. Pender (C) - - - 4609</p> <p><b>Northamptonshire (N.)</b> [10,520]. S. G. Stopford-Sackville (C) 4559 F. Barlow (L) - - - 3303</p> <p><b>Northamptonshire (S.)</b> [8903]. Hon. E. A. Fitzroy (C) - 4174 T. N. A. Grove (L) - - - 3166</p> <p><b>Northumberland (Berwick)</b> [9273]. Sir E. Grey (L) unopp.</p> <p><b>Northumberland (Hexham)</b> [10,575]. W. C. B. Beaumont (L) - 4197 Viscount Morpeth (LU) - 4011</p>
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**Northumberland (Tyneside)**

[21,553].

H. C. Smith (LU) - - - 7093  
J. A. Pease (L) - - - 6730

**Northumberland (Wansbeck)**

[16,306].

Charles Fenwick (L) - - - 5474  
J. S. Appleby (C) - - - 4283

**Norwich (2)** [19,728].

Sir S. Hoare (C) unopp.  
Sir H. Bullard (C) unopp.  
On the death of Sir H. Bullard, Dec. 26th, '03 (polling Jan. 15th, '04):

L. Tillett (L) - - - 8576  
E. E. Wild (C) - - - 6756  
G. H. Roberts (Lab.) - 2444  
(L gain)

**Nottingham (E.)** [12,410].

E. Bond (C) - - - 4927  
E. H. Fraser (L) - - - 4148

**Nottingham (S.)** [13,411].

Lord H. C. Bentinck (C) - 5298  
H. Y. Stanger (L) - - - 3914

**Nottingham (W.)** [16,152].

J. H. Yoxall (L) - - - 6023  
Sir L. H. Griffin (LU) - 5639

**Nottinghamshire (Bassetlaw)**

[11,085].

Sir F. G. Milner (C) unopp.

**Nottinghamshire (Mansfield)**

[16,238].

A. B. Markham (L) - - - 6496  
Col. H. Eyre (C) - - - 4127

**Nottinghamshire (Newark)**

[10,756].

Sir C. G. Welby (C) unopp.

**Nottinghamshire (Rushcliffe)**

[16,785].

J. E. Ellis (L) - - - 6359  
J. Robinson (C) - - - 5943

**Oldham (2)** [32,723].

A. Emmott (L) - - - 12,947  
S. Winston Churchill (C) 12,931  
W. Runcimann (L) - - - 12,709  
C. B. Crisp (C) - - - 12,522

**Orkney and Shetland** [7576].

J. C. Wason (LU) - - - 2057  
Sir Leonard Lyell (L) - 2017

On the resignation of Mr. Cathcart Wason, to test the opinion of his constituents (polling Nov. 18 and 19, 1902):

Cathcart Wason (I L) - 2412  
McKinnon Wood (L) - 2001  
Angier (C) - - - 740  
(L gain)

**Oxford** [8437].

Viscount Valentia (C) unopp.

**Oxford Univ. (2)** [6413].

Right Hon. J. G. Talbot (C) unopp.

Sir W. R. Anson (LU) unopp.

**Oxfordshire (Banbury)** [7749].

A. Brassey (C) - - - 3632  
Hon. E. Fiennes (L) - - 2821

**Oxfordshire (Henley)** [9459].

R. T. Hermon-Hodge (C) - 3622  
H. Samuel (L) - - - 3450

**Oxfordshire (Woodstock)** [9796].

G. H. Morrell (C) unopp.

**Paddington (N.)** [9040].

J. Aird (C) - - - 3364  
E. W. Fordham (L) - - - 1518

**Paddington (S.)** [6323].

Sir G. Fardell (C) unopp.

**Paisley** [11,671].

Sir W. Dunn (L) - - - 4532  
Capt. G. C. Swinton (C) - 3474

**Peebles and Selkirk** [3619].

Sir W. Thorburn (LU) - 1598  
E. P. Tennant (L) - - - 1387

**Pembroke (Dist.)** [6825].

Lieut.-Gen. J. W. Laurie (C) - - - 2679  
T. Terrell (L) - - - 2667

**Pembrokeshire** [10,737].

J. Wynford Philipps (L) unopp.

**Perth** [5247].

R. Wallace (L) - - - 2171  
W. Whitelaw (C) - - - 1827

**Perthshire (E.)** [7641].

Sir J. G. Kinloch (L) - - 3185  
J. G. Stewart (C) - - - 2143

On the resignation of Sir J. G. Smyth-Kinloch there was returned unopposed (Feb. 26th, '03)

Mr. T. R. Buchanan (L).

**Perthshire (W.)** [8280].

J. Stroyan (LU) - - - 3598  
C. S. Parker (L) - - - 2913

**Peterborough** [5875].

R. Purvis (LU) - - - 2315  
H. Stewart (L) - - - 2155

**Plymouth (2)** [18,075].

H. E. Duke (C) - - - 6009  
Hon. Ivor Guest (C) - - 6005  
S. F. Mendl (L) - - - 5460  
H. de R. Walker (L) - - 5264

**Pontefract** [3242].

T. W. Nussey (L) - - - 1385  
Sir F. Ripley (C) - - - 1269

**Portsmouth (2)** [29,336].

J. H. A. Majendie (C) - 10,818  
R. Lucas (C) - - - 10,383  
Sir J. Baker (L) - - - 10,214  
T. A. Bramsdon (L) - - 10,031

**Preston (2)** [18,228].

R. W. Hanbury (C) - - - 8944  
W. E. Tomlinson (C) - - 8067  
J. Keir Hardie (Lab) - - 4834

Upon the appointment of Mr. Hanbury as President of the Board of Agriculture, he was (Dec. 8th, 1900) re-elected unopposed.

On the decease of Mr. Hanbury (C) (polling May 14th, '03):

Mr. J. Kerr (U) - - - 8639  
Mr. J. Hodge (Lab.) - 6490

(No change).

**Queen's Co. (Leix)** [5145].

Dr. M. A. McDonnell (N) unopp.

**Queen's Co. (Ossoy)** [4747].

W. P. Delany (N) unopp.

**Radnorshire** [5290].

F. Edwards (L) - - - 2081  
C. Llewellyn (C) - - - 1915

**Reading** [11,151].

G. W. Palmer (L) - - - 4592  
C. E. Keyser (C) - - - 4353  
On the retirement of Mr. G. W. Palmer (polling Aug. 6th, '04):

Rufus D. Isaacs (L) - 4770  
C. E. Keyser (C) - - - 4540

(No change).

**Renfrewshire (E.)** [14,263].

M. H. Shaw-Stewart (C) unopp.

**Renfrewshire (W.)** [11,294].

C. B. Renshaw (C) - - - 4323  
T. G. Coats (L) - - - 4053

**Rochdale** [13,704].

C. M. Roysds (C) - - - 5204  
G. Harvey (L) - - - 5185  
A. Clarke (Soc) - - - 901

**Rochester** [5395].

Viscount Cranborne (C) unopp.

On the succession of Viscount Cranborne as Marquis of Salisbury (polling Sept. 23rd, '03):

Mr. Tuff (C) - - - 2504  
Sir H. Johnston (L) - 1983

(No change).

**Roscommon (N.)** [8813].

J. O'Kelly (N) unopp.

**Roscommon (S.)** [9007].

J. P. Hayden (N) unopp.

**Ross and Cromarty** [8098].

J. G. Weir (L) - - - 3554  
J. W. Fletcher (LU) - - 1651

**Roxburghshire** [5793].

Earl of Dalkeith (C) - - 2682  
Sir J. Jardine (L) - - - 2323

**Rutlandshire** [4093].

G. H. Finch (C) unopp.

**St. Andrews (Dist.)** [3585].

H. T. Anstruther (LU) - 1148  
J. Annand (L) - - - 1094

On the retirement of Mr. Anstruther (polling Sept. 17th, '03):

Cap. Ellice (L) - - - 1324  
Maj. Anstruther-Thompson (C) - - - 1288

(L gain).

**St. George (Hanover Square)**

[9707].

Col. the Hon E. H. Legge (C) - - - 3852  
W. Everitt (L) - - - 1278

**St. Helens** [11,649].

H. Seton-Karr (C) - - - 5300  
C. A. V. Conybeare (L) - 3402

**St. Pancras (E.)** [7339].

Sir T. Wrightson (C) - - 3016  
J. M. Astbury (L) - - - 2106

**St. Pancras (N.)** [7795].

E. R. P. Moon (C) - - - 3056  
W. H. Dickinson (L) - - 2345



<b>St. Pancras (S.)</b> [5356].	
Capt. H. M. Jessel (L U) -	2273
N. P. Hamilton (L) -	1113
<b>St. Pancras (W.)</b> [7069].	
H. R. Graham (C) -	3220
G. R. Benson (L) -	1553
<b>Salford (N.)</b> [9680].	
F. Platt-Higgins (C) -	4370
J. E. Lawton (L) -	3497
<b>Salford (S.)</b> [8657].	
J. G. Groves (C) -	4207
A. Mond (L) -	2980
<b>Salford (W.)</b> [13,559].	
Lees Knowles (C) -	5503
C. E. Mallet (L) -	4341
<b>Salisbury</b> [3189].	
W. Palmer (C) -	1399
F. Low (L) -	1160
<b>Scarboro'</b> [6242].	
J. C. Rickett (L) -	2548
Sir G. R. Sitwell (C) -	2441
<b>Sheffield (Attercliffe)</b> [15,213].	
B. Langley (L) unopp.	
<b>Sheffield (Brightside)</b> [12,066].	
J. F. Hope (C) -	4992
F. Maddison (L) -	4028
<b>Sheffield (Cent.)</b> [9464].	
Sir H. Vincent (C) unopp.	
<b>Sheffield (Ecclesall)</b> [12,786].	
Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett (C) 5059	
R. Vaile (L) -	3230
On the decease of Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett (polling Feb. 3rd, 1902):	
S. Roberts (C) -	5231
R. Vaile (L) -	4119
<b>Sheffield (Hallam)</b> [12,664].	
C. B. Stuart-Wortley (C) unopp.	
<b>Shoreditch (Haggerston)</b> [6705].	
W. R. Cremer (L) -	2290
Lowles (C) -	2266
<b>Shoreditch (Hoxton)</b> [7915].	
Hon. C. G. Hay (C) -	2866
J. Stuart (L) -	2595
<b>Shrewsbury</b> [4548].	
H. D. Greene (C) unopp.	
<b>Shropshire (Ludlow)</b> [10,330].	
R. J. More (L U) unopp.	
On the death of Mr. More (polling Dec. 22nd, '03):	
Mr. Rowland Hunt (U) -	4393
Mr. F. Horne (L) -	3423
<b>Shropshire (Newport)</b> [10,540].	
Col. W. Kenyon-Slaney (C) unopp.	
<b>Shropshire (Oswestry)</b> [10,075].	
S. Leighton (C) unopp.	
On the decease of Mr. Stanley Leighton (polling May 24th, 1901):	
Hon. G. Ormsby Gore (C) 4518	
Allan Bright (L) -	3430
On the succession of the Hon. G. Ormsby Gore to the peerage (polling July 26th, '04):	
Allan Bright (L) -	4542
C. Bridgman (C) -	4157
(L gain)	

<b>Shropshire (Wellington)</b> [8887].	
A. H. Brown (L U) -	3480
R. Varty (L) -	2318
<b>Sligo Co. (N.)</b> [8405].	
W. McKillop (N) unopp.	
<b>Sligo Co. (S.)</b> [7452].	
J. O'Dowd (N) unopp.	
<b>Somerset (Bridgwater)</b> [10,170].	
E. J. Stanley (C) unopp.	
<b>Somerset (E.)</b> [9342].	
H. Hobhouse (L U) unopp.	
<b>Somerset (Frome)</b> [12,195].	
J. E. Barlow (L) -	5066
J. W. Hume Williams (C) 4708	
<b>Somerset (N.)</b> [11,526].	
Col. E. H. Llewellyn (C) -	4530
W. H. Bateman Hope (L) -	4014
<b>Somerset (S.)</b> [9580].	
E. Strachey (L) -	4349
W. J. Peake Mason (C) -	3671
<b>Somerset (Wellington)</b> [9805].	
Capt. Sir A. F. Acland-Hood (C) unopp.	
Upon the appointment of Sir A. Acland-Hood as Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, he was (Dec. 10th, 1900) re-elected unopposed.	
<b>Somerset (Wells)</b> [11,229].	
R. E. Dickinson (C) unopp.	
<b>Southampton (2)</b> [17,530].	
T. Chamberlayne (C) -	
Sir J. S. B. Simeon (L U) -	6888
Sir F. H. Evans (L) -	6253
C. G. Hyde (L) -	5575
<b>South Shields</b> [17,613].	
W. S. Robson (L) -	7417
— Redhead (C) -	4119
<b>Southwark (Bermondsey)</b> [10,878].	
H. J. C. Cust (C) -	4017
J. W. Benn (L) -	3717
<b>Southwark (Rotherhithe)</b> [8663].	
J. C. Macdonald (C) -	3939
T. H. Davies (L) -	2356
<b>Southwark (W.)</b> [7280].	
R. K. Causton (L) -	2893
Sir A. J. Newton (L U) -	2763
<b>Stafford</b> [3676].	
C. E. Shaw (L) -	1633
G. Cawston (C) -	1528
<b>Staffordshire (Burton)</b> [11,533].	
R. F. Ratcliff (L U) -	5592
J. E. Johnson-Ferguson (L) 3421	
<b>Staffordshire (Handsworth)</b> [23,766].	
Sir H. Meysey-Thompson (L U) unopp.	
<b>Staffordshire (Kingswinford)</b> [12,935].	
Col. W. G. Webb (C) unopp.	
<b>Staffordshire (Leek)</b> [11,273].	
C. Bill (C) -	4800
R. Pearce (L) -	1041

<b>Staffordshire (Lichfield)</b> [9891].	
T. C. Warner (L) -	4300
W. B. Harrison (L U) -	3485
<b>Staffordshire (N.W.)</b> [15,138].	
J. Heath (C) -	6205
J. Lovatt (L) -	4994
<b>Staffordshire (W.)</b> [11,116].	
A. Henderson (L U) unopp.	
<b>Stalybridge</b> [7578].	
M. White Ridley (C) -	3321
J. F. Cheetham (L) -	3241
On the succession of the Hon. M. White Ridley to the peerage (polling Jan. 7th, 1904). See Occurrences During Printing.	
<b>Stirling Group</b> [7067].	
Sir H. Campbell-Banner-man (L) -	
Col. O. T. Duke (L U) -	2715
Col. O. T. Duke (L U) -	2085
<b>Stirlingshire</b> [18,228].	
J. McKillop (C) -	6325
Sir G. Robertson (L) -	6023
<b>Stockport (2)</b> [12,587].	
Sir J. Leigh (L) -	5666
B. V. Melville (C) -	5377
G. Green (L) -	5200
A. Hillier (C) -	5098
<b>Stockton</b> [11,850].	
Col. R. Ropner (C) -	5272
J. Samuel (L) -	4873
<b>Stoke-upon-Trent</b> [14,255].	
D. H. Coghill (C) -	4932
G. Baring (L) -	4732
<b>Strand</b> [8614].	
Hon. W. F. D. Smith (C) unopp.	
<b>Suffolk (Eye)</b> [10,187].	
F. S. Stevenson (L) -	4664
H. D. Harben (C) -	2947
<b>Suffolk (Lowestoft)</b> [13,499].	
Col. F. Lucas (C) -	5077
Ald. Adams (L) -	3348
<b>Suffolk (Stowmarket)</b> [10,686].	
I. Malcolm (C) -	4431
F. C. Horobin (L) -	3068
<b>Suffolk (Sudbury)</b> [10,175].	
Sir W. C. Quilter (L U) unopp.	
<b>Suffolk (Woodbridge)</b> [12,285].	
Capt. E. G. Pretymann (C) 5089	
F. F. Cobbold (L) -	4437
Upon the appointment of Mr. Pretymann as Civil Lord of the Admiralty, he was (Dec. 10th, 1900) re-elected unopposed.	
<b>Sunderland (2)</b> [27,186].	
Sir W. T. Doxford (C) -	9617
J. Pemberton (C) -	9566
G. B. Hunter (L) -	9370
A. Wilkie (L and Lab) -	8842
<b>Surrey (Chertsey)</b> [13,924].	
H. C. Leigh-Bennett (C) -	5637
H. S. Longman (L) -	3080
On the death of Mr. Leigh Bennett (polling March 26th, '03):	
Mr. J. A. Fyler (C) -	5700
Mr. H. H. Longman (L) -	4529
On the resignation of Mr. Fyler (polling July 6th, '04):	
Lord Bingham (C) -	5425
Mr. T. Sadler (L) -	4876

<p><b>Surrey (Epsom)</b> [14,587]. W. Keswick (C) unopp.</p> <p><b>Surrey (Guildford)</b> [13,633]. Hon. W. St. John Brodrick (C) - - - 5816 A. W. Chapman (L) - - - 3609 Upon the appointment of Mr. Brodrick as Secretary for War he was (Dec. 10th, 1900) re-elected unopposed.</p> <p><b>Surrey (Kingston)</b> [16,345]. T. Skewes-Cox (C) unopp.</p> <p><b>Surrey (Reigate)</b> [12,810]. Hon. H. Cubitt (C) unopp.</p> <p><b>Surrey (Wimbledon)</b> [20,964]. E. Hambro (C) unopp.</p> <p><b>Sussex (Chichester)</b> [10,430]. Lord E. B. Talbot (C) unopp.</p> <p><b>Sussex (Eastbourne)</b> [12,461]. L. Hogg (C) - - - 4948 Rear-Adm. Hon. T. S. Brand (L) - - - 4245</p> <p><b>Sussex (E. Grinstead)</b> [10,387]. G. J. Goschen, jun. (C) - - 3890 C. H. Corbett (L) - - - 3003</p> <p><b>Sussex (Horsham)</b> [10,183]. J. H. Johnstone (C) unopp. On death of Mr. Johnstone (polling Nov. 11th, 1904): Lord Turnour (C) - - - 4388 Mr. Erskine (L) - - - 3604 No change.</p> <p><b>Sussex (Lewes)</b> [14,836]. Sir H. Fletcher (C) unopp.</p> <p><b>Sussex (Rye)</b> [12,654]. A. M. Brookfield (C) - - - 5376 C. F. Hutchinson (L) - - - 2887 On the appointment of Col. Brookfield as Consul at Montevideo (polling March 17th, '03): Dr. C. F. Hutchinson (L) 4910 Mr. Edward Boyle, K.C. (C) - - - 4376 (L gain).</p> <p><b>Sutherlandshire</b> [2783]. F. S. Leveson-Gower (L U) 1224 J. G. Macleod (L) - - - 752</p> <p><b>Swansea (Dist.)</b> [11,622]. D. Brynmor Jones (L) unopp.</p> <p><b>Swansea (Town)</b> [10,820]. Sir G. Newnes (L) - - - 4318 Sir J. T. D. Llewelyn (C) - 3203</p> <p><b>Taunton</b> [3432]. Lt.-Col. A. C. E. Welby (C) 1387 W. King (L) - - - 1024</p> <p><b>Tipperary (E.)</b> [5371]. J. T. Condon (N) unopp.</p> <p><b>Tipperary (Mid)</b> [6257]. K. O'Brien (N) - - - 2316 F. O'Driscoll (N) - - - 587</p> <p><b>Tipperary (N.)</b> [5751]. P. J. O'Brien (N) unopp.</p> <p><b>Tipperary (S.)</b> [5346]. J. Cullinan (N) unopp.</p> <p><b>Tower Hamlets (Bow and Bromley)</b> [11,364]. W. M. Guthrie (C) - - - 4403 G. Lansbury (Soc) - - - 2558</p>	<p><b>Tower Hamlets (Limehouse)</b> [6631]. H. S. Samuel (C) - - - 2608 W. Pearce (L) - - - 2070</p> <p><b>Tower Hamlets (Mile End)</b> [5447]. S. Charrington (C) - - - 2440 G. Clark (L) - - - 1280 On the death of Mr. Charrington (polling —):</p> <p><b>Tower Hamlets (Poplar)</b> [9687]. S. C. Buxton (L) - - - 3992 W. P. Bullivant (C) - - - 2840</p> <p><b>Tower Hamlets (St. George-in-the-East)</b> [3289]. T. R. Dewar (C) - - - 1437 B. S. Strauss (L) - - - 1141</p> <p><b>Tower Hamlets (Stepney)</b> [5291]. Major W. E. Gordon (C) - 2783 W. C. Steadman (L) - - - 1718</p> <p><b>Tower Hamlets (Whitechapel)</b> [4347]. S. M. Samuel (L) - - - 1679 T. H. Kyd (C) - - - 1608</p> <p><b>Tynemouth</b> [8812]. L. Harris (C) - - - 3501 F. D. Blake (L) - - - 3094</p> <p><b>Tyrone (E.)</b> [6669]. P. C. Duggan (N) - - - 3126 Col. J. L. Sandwith (C) - 3050</p> <p><b>Tyrone (Mid)</b> [6911]. G. Murnaghan (N) unopp.</p> <p><b>Tyrone (N.)</b> [6133]. C. H. Hemphill (L) - - - 2869 D. J. Wilson (C) - - - 2814</p> <p><b>Tyrone (S.)</b> [5965]. T. W. Russell (L U) - - - 2499 — Thompson (N) - - - 2409 Major R. D. Howard (Ind) 303</p> <p><b>Wakefield</b> [6457]. Viscount Milton (L U) unopp. On Viscount Milton's succession to the peerage (polling March 25th, 1902): Mr. Edw. Allen Brotherton (C) - - - 2960 Mr. Philip Snowden (L) - 1979</p> <p><b>Walsall</b> [14,344]. Sir A. Hayter (L) - - - 5610 S. Gedge (C) - - - 5285</p> <p><b>Wandsworth</b> [27,403]. H. Kimber (C) unopp.</p> <p><b>Warrington</b> [10,281]. R. Pierpoint (C) - - - 4468 A. H. Crossfield (L) - - - 3303</p> <p><b>Warwick and Leamington</b> [6011]. Hon. A. Lyttelton (L U) - 2785 H. J. Mackinder (L) - - - 1954 On the appointment of Mr. Lyttelton as Colonial Secretary (polling Oct. 23rd, '03): Rt. Hon. A. Lyttelton (U) 2689 Mr. J. H. D. Berridge (L) 2499</p> <p><b>Warwickshire (Nuneaton)</b> [14,031]. F. A. Newdigate (C) - - - 5736 W. Johnson (L) - - - 4432</p>	<p><b>Warwickshire (Rugby)</b> [10,992]. J. C. Grant (L) - - - 4349 F. E. Muntz (C) - - - 4130</p> <p><b>Warwickshire (Stratford-on-Avon)</b> [9993]. Col. V. Milward (C) unopp. On the decease of Col. Victor Milward (polling June 25th, 1901): P. S. Foster (C) - - - 4755 Bolton King (L) - - - 2977</p> <p><b>Warwickshire (Tamworth)</b> [14,367]. P. A. Muntz (C) unopp.</p> <p><b>Waterford (City)</b> [3423]. J. Redmond (N) unopp.</p> <p><b>Waterford Co. (E.)</b> [4074]. P. J. Power (N) unopp.</p> <p><b>Waterford Co. (W.)</b> [4075]. J. J. Shee (N) unopp.</p> <p><b>Wednesbury</b> [13,470]. W. D. Green (C) - - - 4733 E. Horton (L) - - - 4588</p> <p><b>West Bromwich</b> [10,563]. J. E. Spencer (C) unopp.</p> <p><b>West Ham (N.)</b> [15,587]. E. Gray (C) - - - 6613 J. H. Bethell (L) - - - 4133</p> <p><b>West Ham (S.)</b> [22,877]. Major G. E. Banes (C) - - 5615 W. Thorne (Lab.) - - - 4419</p> <p><b>Westmeath (N.)</b> [4791]. P. J. Kennedy (N) - - - 1763 L. Ginnell (N) - - - 1418</p> <p><b>Westmeath (S.)</b> [5202]. D. Sullivan (N) unopp.</p> <p><b>Westminster</b> [7312]. W. Burdett-Coutts (C) - - 2715 H. H. Montague-Smith (Ind C) - - - 439</p> <p><b>Westmorland (Appleby)</b> [6573]. R. Rigg (L) - - - 2835 Sir J. Savory (C) - - - 2256 Mr. Rigg's political opinions changed, and his resignation was expected Dec. 1904.</p> <p><b>Westmorland (Kendal)</b> [6351]. Major J. F. Bagot (C) unopp.</p> <p><b>Wexford (N.)</b> [8863]. Sir T. G. Esmonde (N) - - 2823 T. J. Healy (N) - - - 1153</p> <p><b>Wexford (S.)</b> [8654]. P. French (N) unopp.</p> <p><b>Whitehaven</b> [3069]. A. Helder (C) - - - 1553 W. McGowan (L) - - - 876</p> <p><b>Wick (Group)</b> [2767]. A. Bignold (L U) - - - 1154 T. C. Hedderwick (L) - - 1041</p> <p><b>Wicklow (E.)</b> [4648]. D. J. Cogan (N) unopp.</p> <p><b>Wicklow (W.)</b> [4444]. J. O'Connor (N) unopp.</p>
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**Wigan** [8575].  
Sir F. S. Powell (C) - - 3772  
Col. W. Wood (L) - - 3130

**Wigtownshire** [5353].  
Sir H. E. Maxwell (C) unopp.

**Wiltshire (Chippenham)** [8585].  
Sir J. Dickson-Poynder (C) 3863  
J. Thornton (L) - - 3278

**Wiltshire (Cricklade)** [13,566].  
Lord E. G. Fitzmaurice (L) 5754  
Major Pemberton (C) - - 4920

**Wiltshire (Devizes)** [8928].  
E. A. Goulding (C) - - 3738  
F. E. N. Rogers (L) - - 3111

**Wiltshire (Westbury)** [9983].  
J. M. F. Fuller (L) - - 4520  
Col. R. G. Chaloner (C) - 3961

**Wiltshire (Wilton)** [8300].  
J. A. Morrison (C) - - 3733  
J. N. White (L) - - 2892

**Winchester** [2883].  
W. Myers (C) - - 1342  
E. G. Hemmerde (L) - - 846

**Windsor** [3099].  
Sir F. T. Barry (C) unopp.

**Wolverhampton (E.)** [9655].  
Sir H. H. Fowler (L) unopp.

**Wolverhampton (S.)** [9807].  
H. Norman (L) - - 3701  
W. Oulton (L U) - - 3532

**Wolverhampton (W.)** [12,352].  
Sir A. Hickman (C) unopp.

**Woolwich** [17,277].  
Col. E. Hughes (C) unopp.  
On the retirement of Col. Hughes, Lord Charles Beresford (C) was (April 25th, '02) returned unopposed.  
On the appointment of Lord Charles Beresford to the command of the Channel Squadron (polling March 11th, '03):  
Mr. W. Crooks (Lab.) - 8687  
Mr. G. Drage (U) - - 5458  
(L gain)

**Worcester** [8129].  
Hon. G. H. Allsopp (C) unopp.

**Worcestershire (W. or Bewdley)** [10,301].  
A. Baldwin (C) unopp.

**Worcestershire (Mid. or Droitwich)** [10,890].  
R. B. Martin (L U) - - 4020  
C. Harmsworth (L) - - 3752

**Worcestershire (S. or Evesham.)** [9669].  
Lieut.-Col. C. W. Long (C) unopp.

**Worcestershire (N. or Oldbury)** [14,601].  
J. W. Wilson (L U) unopp.

**York City (2)** [13,633].  
J. G. Butcher (C) unopp.  
G. D. Faber (C) unopp.

**Yorks, E. Riding (Buckrose)** [10,036].  
L. White (L) - - 4083  
E. C. Meysey-Thompson (L U) - - 3992

**Yorks, E. Riding (Holderness)** [10,127].  
A. S. Wilson (C) - - 4597  
A. J. Lawrie (L) - - 2810

**Yorks, E. Riding (Howdenshire)** [9707].  
Capt. W. H. Wilson-Todd (C) unopp.

**Yorks, N. Riding (Cleveland)** [12,761].  
A. E. Pease (L) unopp.  
On the resignation of Mr. A. E. Pease (polling Nov. 6th, 1902):  
Mr. Herbert Samuel (L) - 5834  
Mr. Geoffrey Drage (U) - 3798  
No change.

**Yorks, N. Riding (Richmond)** [10,276].  
J. Hutton (C) - - 4573  
Hon. G. Howard (L) - - 3117

**Yorks, N. Riding (Thirsk and Malton)** [12,454].  
J. G. Lawson (C) unopp.

**Yorks, N. Riding (Whitby)** [10,612].  
E. W. Beckett (C) unopp.

**Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Barkston Ash)** [10,040].  
Col. R. Gunter (C) unopp.

**Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Osgold-cross)** [16,268].  
Sir J. Austin (L) - - 5609  
V. Rutherford (L) - - 3025

**Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Otley)** [12,521].  
J. H. Duncan (L) - - 5327  
M. D. Wyvill (C) - - 4747

**Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Pudsey)** [15,115].  
G. Whiteley (L) - - 5973  
E. B. Faber (C) - - 5424

**Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Ripon.)** [11,977].  
J. L. Wharton (C) unopp.

**Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Spen Valley)** [11,076].  
T. P. Whittaker (L) - - 5068  
W. Glossop (C) - - 3653

**Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Elland)** [13,625].  
C. P. Trevelyan (L) - - 6154  
Major Coates (C) - - 4512

**Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Keighley)** [12,906].  
J. Brigg (L) - - 5432  
W. Bairstow (C) - - 4792

**Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Shipley)** [15,969].  
Sir J. Fortescue Flannery (L U) - - 6284  
P. Illingworth (L) - - 6223

**Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Skipton)** [12,335].  
F. W. Thomson (L) - - 5139  
W. Morrison (L U) - - 5007

**Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Sowerby)** [12,311].  
J. W. Mellor (L) - - 5528  
J. C. Bailey (C) - - 4067  
On the retirement of Mr. Mellor (polling July 2nd, '04):  
J. S. Higham (L) - - 6049  
W. A. S. Hinchcliffe (C) 3877  
(No change)

**Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Barnsley)** [18,264].  
J. Walton (L) - - 7549  
A. W. Groser (C) - - 4356

**Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Colne Valley)** [11,163].  
Sir J. B. Kitson (L) - - 4699  
W. G. Bagnall (C) - - 4776

**Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Doncaster)** [17,250].  
F. W. Fison (C) - - 6512  
C. W. Black (L) - - 6147

**Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Hallamshire)** [17,669].  
Sir F. T. Mappin (L) - - 6688  
F. S. Hatchard (C) - - 4938

**Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Holmfirth)** [12,018].  
H. J. Wilson (L) - - 4505  
Major E. M. Stuart Wortley (C) - - 3738

**Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Morley)** [14,660].  
A. E. Hutton (L) - - 6428  
W. B. Boyd Carpenter (C) - 3888

**Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Normanton)** [14,898].  
B. Pickard (L) - - 5025  
C. L. Kaye (C) - - 3606  
On the death of Mr. Pickard (polling March 1st '04):  
W. Parrott (L. and Lab.) 6855  
M. Dorman (C) - - 2909

**Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Rotherham)** [17,380].  
W. H. Holland (L) - - 6926  
R. H. V. Wragge (C) - - 5021

### 3. Political Parties of the United Kingdom, 1868 to 1904.

In the first years of the Parliament of 1868 only two parties were known to the House of Commons—(1) Conservatives, and (2) Liberals, the latter being subdivided into Whigs and Radicals. Irish members who were not Conservative were classed as Liberal, though they occasionally asserted their independence. The Home Rule movement was started in Dublin by the late Mr. Butt in '70, and soon gained considerable support. At the general election of '74, 56 Home Rulers were returned by Irish constituencies, and in '80 the number rose to 63. After the general election of '85 Mr. Parnell led a party numbering in all 86. In the spring of '86 Mr. Gladstone declared himself in favour of Irish Home Rule, and united his forces, or so many of them as he could carry with him in his new departure, with those of the Irish Nationalists led by Mr. Parnell. A considerable minority of Liberals, resenting Mr. Gladstone's action, declined to continue their support, and combined with the Conservatives to form that Unionist majority which succeeded in defeating the Home Rule Bill. An appeal to the country followed, and in Aug. '86 a new Parliament met, consisting of 85 (afterwards 86) Nationalists or Parnellites, 192 Gladstonians, 77 Liberal Unionists, and 316 Conservatives. The Conservatives then carried on the government of the country for six years. The Liberal Unionists, although cordially working with and supporting the Conservative Government, retained their independence, and formed themselves, indeed, into a separate party, with a separate organisation, separate leaders, and separate whips. The only Unionist to take office was Mr. Goschen, who, at the greatest crisis in the history of Lord Salisbury's Government, accepted the post (which Lord R. Churchill had resigned) of Chancellor of the Exchequer. Attempts were made to compose the difference between the Gladstonians and Unionists, notably at the famous Round Table Conference, but all failed. In opposition the relations between Mr. Gladstone and the Nationalists were, after he had accepted Home Rule, most cordial. The even course of events was however, naturally disturbed by the decree made in the Divorce Court proceedings instituted against Mr. Parnell. The result of the memorable discussions in "No. 15" was that 54 Nationalists revolted against his leadership, and 30 remained faithful to him as the exponent of a Home Rule scheme more advanced or complete than, according to his declarations, Mr. Gladstone was prepared to propose. Mr. Parnell died in '91, and Mr. John Redmond became the exponent of his policy and the leader of his following.

#### 1892 to 1895.

The General Election in '92 resulted in the return of 72 Nationalists, 9 Parnellites, 275 Gladstonian Liberals, 46 Liberal Unionists, and 268 Conservatives. From the point of view of party combination the Ministerialists found upon the whole little to complain of during the famous and protracted Home Rule Bill session of '93. Contrary to the expectation of some members of the Opposition, the Liberal and Nationalist alliance held together wonderfully well. In '94 Mr. Gladstone resigned, and Lord Rosebery

succeeded to the Premiership. Mr. Labouchere, however, and a number of Radicals acting with him, strongly objected to the appointment of a peer as Premier, and urged the claims of Sir William Harcourt to the position. The effect of their opposition, though not noticeable at the time, was seen later. On June 21st the Government were defeated on the ammunition question in committee on Army Estimates; and on the 22nd Lord Rosebery resigned, and Lord Salisbury formed an administration. His Cabinet, as ultimately constituted, consisted of no less than nineteen members, of whom fifteen were Conservative, including Mr. Goschen (who in '93 was announced to be a member of the Carlton) and four Unionists. The latter wing of the Coalition Party also received such a share of the minor appointments as caused no little heart-burning in many Conservative breasts. The dissolution of '95 which followed was notable for one thing, in that it marked the disappearance of Mr. Gladstone from Parliamentary life.

#### 1895 to 1899.

The General Election of '95 resulted in giving the Unionist coalition a majority of 152, the biggest majority of modern times, instead of a minority of 28. There were 340 Conservatives, 71 Liberal Unionists, 177 Liberals, 70 Nationalists and 12 Parnellites returned. The reverses of the general election left Lord Rosebery leader of the Liberal party, and leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, Sir William Harcourt being leader of the Opposition in the Commons; and these positions they respectively continued to fill during the session of '96. Very little of note occurred in the House of Lords, but Sir William Harcourt led the Liberal Opposition in the Commons with especial brilliancy and success in the debates on the Education Bill and the Agricultural Rates Act. On Oct. 6th, '96, in the midst of the agitation arising out of the Armenian atrocities, Lord Rosebery resigned the leadership of the party. Political antagonism was allowed to fall into abeyance during the outburst of patriotic feeling evoked by the Diamond Jubilee in '97; and in '98 the criticism of the Government, which is supposed to be the prerogative, if not the duty, of the Opposition, was performed very largely by the Government's own supporters, notably in the press. The course of affairs, in China in particular, provoked the disapprobation of many Conservatives. Later in the year, however, the Government were somewhat rehabilitated by the firm stand which they made on the Fashoda question. In Dec. '98 Sir William Harcourt resigned the leadership of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, and Mr. Morley associated himself with him. Eventually Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman was chosen to succeed him, and led the party throughout the '99 session. Lord Kimberley led the Liberals in the House of Lords. Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Morley both took an active part in the work of the session; but in regard to foreign and imperial policy a distinct difference was to be noted between their attitude and that of the official Liberal party.

#### The General Election of 1900.

When the Boer War commenced in '99, the attitude of the main body of the Liberal



Opposition was one of criticism of the method of the negotiations of the Government with the Transvaal, but of hearty support of the measures deemed necessary by the Government for an effective and rapid prosecution of the war. There was always a section of the party, however, conspicuous amongst which were Mr. Labouchere, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and Mr. Lloyd-George, which denounced the war "as a crime and a blunder committed at the instigation of irresponsible capitalists," protested against a constantly increasing expenditure on armaments, which made political reform and social improvement impossible, and recognised the supreme importance of a policy of peace. The views of this section were represented by the **League of Liberals against Aggression and Militarism**. In March 1900 the **Imperial Liberal Council** was formed "as an association of Liberals who are desirous of promoting the large and efficient development of the British Commonwealth on Liberal lines, both within and outside these Islands, and who accordingly, while adhering to the traditional principles of their party, and being in full sympathy with an advanced policy of social reform on broad and generous lines, are impressed with the duty of maintaining our free, unaggressive and tolerant Empire abroad." The **General Election of Oct. 1900** was hailed with delight by the Ministerialists, but the Opposition generally complained strongly of the course taken by the Government, urging that the election was forced on an exhausted register solely in order to exploit the patriotic fervour which then animated the whole nation. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, in their addresses to the electors, made the issue turn solely on the question of war, whether it had been just and inevitable or the reverse, and whether the Government's policy as to the settlement should be upheld. The result of the election was that in the English constituencies party losses and gains balanced each other; the Opposition gained 4 seats in Wales, and the Government won 7 seats in Scotland. The Government therefore made a net gain of 3 seats, the **Ministerialists** returned numbering 402, **Liberals** 186, and **Nationalists** 82, giving the Government a majority of 134, as against their majority of 152 in '95.

#### The Irish Party.

The long-divided **Irish Parliamentary Party** was reunited at a meeting held in Committee Room No. 16, on Jan. 30th, 1900, when a resolution declaring at an end the divisions in the party, and constituting the members one united party in accordance with the principles and under the constitution of the **Irish Parliamentary Party** from '85 to '90, was carried. Mr. John Redmond was afterwards elected Chairman, and in a manifesto to the Irish people declared that while Home Rule still stood first, the land question, the taxation of Ireland, and the University education question, pressed for settlement. During the year the growing power of the **United Irish League**, formed by Mr. W. O'Brien and Mr. Davitt, was made increasingly manifest, and at the General Election its organisation came into sharp conflict with the Healyite members of the party. The League candidates furnished an overwhelming majority of the members elected. The party as a whole were bitterly opposed to the Boer

War, and took every opportunity of attacking the Government's policy with regard to it.

#### Events of 1901 and 1902.

During 1901 the differences between the Liberal Imperialists and other Liberals became acute at times, though a general meeting of the party on July 9th, 1901, expressed confidence in Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. The Imperial Liberal Council became the **Liberal Imperialist League**, and Lord Rosebery made his great **Chesterfield Speech** on Dec. 16th, 1901, outlining a policy of efficiency in regard to the Parliamentary and military machines, advocating legislation in regard to Education, the Housing Question, and Temperance Reform, and, with reference to the war, pronouncing for a receptive attitude as to overtures of peace, and as large and liberal an amnesty as possible when the Boers accepted the arbitrament of the sword and acknowledged that their independence was gone for ever. He said the Liberal party was now free from the Irish alliance, and must "clean its slate." The speech was received with very general approval, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said, at St. James's Hall (Jan. 13th, 1902), that he could find no substantial difference between his own views and those expressed by Lord Rosebery, though he criticised the policy of the "clean slate." Lord Rosebery spoke again, at **Liverpool** (Feb. 14th), and referred to the "clean slate." He said he was not prepared at any time or under any circumstances to grant an independent Parliament in Dublin, but looked for the solution of the Irish question through "some scheme of Imperial federation which should allow of local subordinate legislatures." Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at **Leicester** (Feb. 19th), referred to the advice Lord Rosebery had offered the Liberal party, and said he did not know whether Lord Rosebery spoke "from the interior of our political tabernacle or from some vantage-ground outside." He added that he did not think it was quite fair to him for that question not to be answered. He (Sir Henry) was no believer in the doctrine of the "clean slate," and he reaffirmed his belief in Home Rule. Lord Rosebery's reply to this was a letter to the *Times* (Feb. 21st), in which he said: "Speaking pontifically within his tabernacle, he (Sir Henry) anathematised my declarations on the 'clean slate' and Home Rule. It is obvious that our views on the war and its methods are not less discordant. I remain, therefore, outside his tabernacle, but not, I think, in solitude." The **Liberal League** was then formed (Feb. 26th) to promote the policy of the Chesterfield speech, and the **Liberal Imperialist League** thereupon dissolved, many of the members joining the Liberal League.

The chief event of 1902, so far as the Unionist party were concerned, was the resignation of Lord Salisbury on July 11th, after nearly 14 years' tenure of office as Premier, and the acceptance of the post of Prime Minister by Mr. A. J. Balfour on July 12th, after consultation with Mr. Chamberlain, who assured Mr. Balfour of his entire and cordial support. The bye-elections of the year showed some remarkable reductions in the Unionist vote—as, for instance, at North Leeds and Sevenoaks—and this was generally attributed to hostility to the Education Act. The Irish party showed signs of dissension during the year, and some of the members grouped themselves round Mr. Healy; while the Education Bill also led to differences of opinion.

	No. of Mem. ret.	TABLE I. General Election, August 1886.				TABLE II. At the Dissolution, 1892.				TABLE III. General Election, July 1892.*				TABLE IV. General Election, July 1895.				TABLE V. At the Dissolution, 1900.				TABLE VI. General Election, October 1900. §						
		L.	U.	O.	P.	L.	U.	L.	O.	N.	P.	L.	U.	L.	O.	N.	P.	L.	U.	L.	O.	N.	L.	U.	L.	O.	N.	
ENGLAND:	Metropolitan Boroughs	2	11	46	..	3	13	43	..	2	23	34	..	3	8	48	..	2	9	48	..	1	8	50	..	..		
		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		
	Provincial Boroughs	19	49	98	1	15	56	95	1	12	70	84	1	21	42	103	1	21	44	101	1	20	39	107	1	..		
	Provincial Universities	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	..		
	Counties	34	65	135	..	28	75	131	..	17	103	114	..	27	65	142	..	24	72	138	..	24	78	132	..	..		
		465																										
WALES:	Boroughs	1	7	3	..	1	8	2	..	..	9	2	..	1	5	5	..	1	5	5	..	..	8	3	..	..		
	Counties	1	17	1	..	1	17	1	..	..	19	..	..	..	17	2	..	..	17	2	..	..	18	1	..	..		
		30																										
SCOTLAND:	Boroughs	8	22	1	..	5	24	2	..	5	24	2	..	9	17	5	..	7	19	5	..	8	15	8	..	..		
	Counties	9	21	9	..	9	22	8	..	5	27	7	..	5	22	12	..	5	22	12	..	9	19	11	..	..		
	Universities	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..		
		72																										
IRELAND:	Boroughs	..	..	4	12	..	..	3	11	2	..	4	6	4	2	..	6	1	..	4	11†	1	..	5	10	..		
	Counties	2	..	11	72	2	..	11	44	28	..	13	65	5	2	1	12	2	1	12	70†	2	1	11	71	..		
	Universities	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..		
		103																										
GRAND TOTAL		77	192	316	85	65	215	304	56	30	46	275	268	72	9	71	177	340	70	12	66	189	333	82	68	186	334	82
		81																										

\* The figures here show a Gladstonian majority of 42, but this had immediately before the General Election of '95 dwindled to 28.

† Including six Parnellite members for boroughs and six for counties.

§ The changes in the balance of parties since the General Election are as follow: The Unionists won Liberal seats at Devonport and N.E. Lanark in 1901, but both were recaptured by the Liberals in 1904. The Liberals gained seats at Bury, N. Leeds, Orkney and Shetland, Cambs. (Newmarket), Woolwich, Sussex (Rye), Argyllshire, St. Andrews Burghs, Ayr Burghs, Norwich, East Dorset, Mid-Herts, Shropshire (Oswestry). The Nationalists won a seat at Galway City, and one Nationalist became a Government supporter. Eleven former Government supporters were counted as Liberals in 1904. The Government majority, therefore, which was 134 after the 1900 General Election, was at the end of 1904 reduced to 86. At the time of going to press there are vacancies at North Dorset, North Kildare, Stalybridge, and Tower Hamlets (Mile End). See OCCURRENCES.



### The Fiscal Question.

The year 1903 (and, though not to the same extent, the year 1904) was completely overshadowed by the Fiscal issue, first publicly raised by Mr. Chamberlain in May. Under the heading FISCAL QUESTION (pp. 196—206) the attitude of the various political parties to the question is discussed at some length, and a list of the associations formed to promote or combat the proposals is given on p. 212. The Education and Licensing questions are dealt with in the articles on those subjects. One of the most notable events in 1904 was the announcement of the retirement of Sir W. Harcourt, followed later in the year by his death.

### Chief Liberal Organisations.

The chief Liberal organisations are:—

**Eighty Club**, 3, Hare Court, Temple, London, E.C. Formed in 1880 to promote Liberal Education and stimulate Liberal organisation. The members lecture on political subjects and speak at Liberal Associations and meetings throughout the country. Secretary, R. C. Hawkin.

**League of Liberals against Aggression and Militarism**, 8, Serjeant's Inn, E.C. Chairman, R. C. Lehmann; Secretary, A. M. Scott.

**League of Young Liberals**. President, L. Vernon Harcourt, M.P.; Hon. Secretary, Aubrey Rees, New Reform Club, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

**Liberal Central Association**, 41, Parliament Street, Westminster.

**Liberal Labour League**. Has as its object the concentration of the forces of Progress and Democracy, the unity of Liberalism and Labour in electoral campaigns, the democratising of the Liberal party, the direct representation of Labour in all constituencies where Labour is a dominant factor, etc. Its organ is the *Liberal Labour Journal* (monthly 1d.). President, G. J. Holyoake; Chairman Executive Council, H. A. Sykes-Bickers; Hon. Secretary, A. L. Cox. Office, Jessel Chambers, 88, Chancery Lane, W.C.

**Liberal League**, The, formed in 1902 to promote the policy of Lord Rosebery's Chesterfield speech, acting on the lines of that policy, but co-operating cordially with the rest of the Liberal Opposition. President, Lord Rosebery; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Asquith, Sir Henry Fowler, and Sir Edward Grey; Secretary, Mr. W. Allard. Editor of Literature Department, Mr. Percy L. Parker. Office, 34, Victoria Street, Westminster.

**Liberal Publication Department**, The, has offices at 42, Parliament Street, S.W. Mr. Augustine Birrell, K.C., is the Chairman of the Department, and its organ is the *Liberal Magazine*, issued monthly. Pamphlets and leaflets on current politics are issued at frequent intervals.

**London Liberal Federation**, 41, Parliament Street, Westminster. Chairman, W. H. Dickinson, L.C.C.; Hon. Secretary, H. W. Carr-Gomm.

**National Liberal Federation (Home Counties Division)**, 42, Parliament Street, Westminster. Hon. Secretary, Noel Buxton; Secretary, W. M. Crook.

**National Liberal Federation**, The (for history see ed. '88). It consists of a union for national purposes of all the Liberal Associations throughout England and Wales. The *Liberal Central Association* is charged with the official care of the Parliamentary interests of the party,

while the Federation chiefly represents and expresses the outside opinions of the rank and file of the party. The headquarters of the Federation are at 42, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W. President, Mr. Augustine Birrell, K.C.; Chairman of Committee, Mr. Edward Evans, jun.; Secretary, Mr. Robert A. Hudson; Assistant Secretary, Mr. Frank Barter.

**National Reform Union**, The, was formed in 1864 by members of the Committee of the Anti-Corn-Law League, who took up the question of Parliamentary Reform after the defeat of Protection. Its first Chairman was George Wilson, who had been Chairman of the League. Its declared objects are: (1) The dissemination of political knowledge and the furtherance of Liberal organisation, especially in the county constituencies; (2) The promotion and agitation of any leading question which an important section of the Liberal party may from time to time place before the nation, and in regard to which it may be thought desirable to move and instruct public opinion. It has 419 affiliated and subscribing branches, and sends out lecturers all over the country. The officers are: President, Hon. P. Stanhope, M.P.; Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. J. Ogden; Treasurer, Mr. George Rhodes. Chairman of Executive, Mr. R. Barlow; Secretary, Mr. A. G. Symonds, M.A.; and the offices are at 50, Haworth's Buildings, 5, Cross Street, Manchester, and at 8, Victoria Street, Westminster.

**Scottish Liberal Association**. President, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, G.C.B., M.P.; Hon. Treasurer, Captain Sinclair, M.P. Eastern Section: Secretary, A. D. Wood, 95, Princes Street, Edinburgh. Western Section: Secretary, William Webster, 7, West George Street, Glasgow.

**Scottish Women's Liberal Federation**, 3, Dundas Street, Glasgow. Secretary, Miss Alice Younger.

**Women's Liberal Federation**, 124, Victoria Street, S.W. Affiliated branches, 494; approximate aggregate membership, 67,600. President, The Countess of Aberdeen; Hon. Secretaries, Mrs. Broadley Reid and Lady Trevelyan; Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Eva McLaren; Secretary, Miss Margaret Bunney.

**Women's National Liberal Association**, 138, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W. Chairman of Executive, Mrs. Bryce; Secretary, Miss G. Leake Griffin.

### Chief Unionist Organisations.

The chief Conservative organisations are:—**Association of Conservative Clubs**, St. Stephen's Chambers, S.W. Secretary, Hugh Bryan.

**Conservative Central Office**, St. Stephen's Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W. Telephone 3163 Gerrard. Telegrams, "Conservative, London." Principal Agent, Captain L. de L. Wells, R.N.; Secretary, C. G. Hennings.

**National Conservative League**. Grand Secretary, F. H. Relton, 9, Broughton Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

**National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations**, England, St. Stephen's Chambers, S.W. President, Earl of Derby, K.G.; Chairman of Council, W. F. Lowe, M.P.; Secretary, A. E. Southall.

**National Union of Conservative Associations**, Scotland, 110A, George Street, Edinburgh. President, J. G. A. Baird, M.P.; Secretary, A. Douglas Farmer (acting).

**Primrose League.** A league founded in 1883, which supports three principles—the maintenance of Religion, the Estates of the Realm and the Imperial Ascendency of the British Empire. On the anniversary of Lord Beaconsfield's death every member wears a bunch of primroses. The members, who include both sexes, are styled **Knights, Dames, and Associates**, and their branches are called "**Habitations.**" **Chairman of Grand Council**, Mr. Gerald Loder, M.P. **President Ladies' Grand Council**, Miss Balfour. Members enrolled up to Oct. 1904 number, including Scotland, 1,686,387, divided among 2448 Habitations. **Vice-Chancellor**, Mr. George Lane-Fox; **Registrar**, F. Willis. **Head Offices**: 64, Victoria Street, S.W. **Official Organ**, *The Primrose League Gazette* (monthly), 3d.

The Liberal Unionists have a separate organization called the

**Liberal Unionist Association**, formed to resist the Home Rule policy adopted by Mr. Gladstone in 1886. The Association has upwards of 250 branches in England and Wales, besides those in Scotland and Ireland. For the purposes of consultation a representative body known as the **Liberal-Unionist Council** has been called into being, and consists of 120 members, the majority of whom are elected by the branch associations in all parts of the United Kingdom. **President of the Association**, the Duke of Devonshire, K.G. **Offices**, 6, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W. **Secretary**, John Boraston.

**Pastel Society, The.** This Society was founded in 1898 to revive public interest in the art of pastel painting, and includes among its members most of the well-known English and foreign pastellists. The annual exhibition, which is limited to the works of members, is held at the Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly. **Hon. Secretary**, Miss Marion Gemmell; **Acting Secretary**, Mr. Edgar Blackmore.

## PATENTS AND THE PATENT OFFICE.

Patents for the United Kingdom are issued by the **Comptroller-General of Patents** at the **Patent Office**, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.

The law relating to patents is embodied in the **Patents Acts** of 1883, 1885, 1886, 1888, 1901, and 1902. The procedure to be observed in applying for a patent is regulated by the **Patents Rules**. The Acts, Rules, and other official publications are on sale at the **Patent Office**, and can be obtained through the post. A circular containing a large amount of useful information can also be obtained free on application at the **Patent Office**. The **Official Journal**, published weekly, and containing illustrated abridgments of recently patented inventions, can be consulted at many public libraries. The **Library of the Patent Office**, which is free to all comers, and provides excellent facilities for readers, contains all the official publications, the specifications of all patents granted in the United Kingdom, and in the United States, France, Germany, and other foreign states, and an extensive collection of technological journals and textbooks, both British and foreign.

Patents are usually, though not necessarily, taken out through professional patent agents. A list of **Registered Patent Agents** may be obtained from Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, or through any bookseller.

The official fees to be paid, before a patent

is sealed, amount to £5, of which £1 is paid on application, £3 on the filing of a complete specification, and £1 on sealing. A patent is granted for a term of fourteen years from the date of application, subject to the payment, before the end of the fourth and each succeeding year, of the prescribed renewal fees, all or any of which may be paid in advance. The renewal fees are £5 in respect of the fifth year, £6 in respect of the sixth year, and so on to £14 in respect of the fourteenth year, the total fees amounting to £100 for the fourteen years. Under exceptional circumstances the patent may be prolonged for a further period not exceeding fourteen years.

An application for a patent must be accompanied by either a provisional specification or a complete specification. If a provisional specification is filed in the first instance, a complete specification must be filed within a period of six months (formerly nine months) from the date of application. Patents may be obtained for inventions communicated from abroad. Inventions which have already been patented in certain foreign and colonial states, may be patented in the United Kingdom as of the date of the first foreign application, provided that the British application is made in company with a complete specification within twelve months from the date of the first foreign application. The complete specification, in this case, whether accepted or not, becomes open to public inspection on the expiry of the twelve months. By an **International Convention** similar rights are accorded in the same foreign and colonial states to British patentees. During 1903 Germany and Mexico acceded to this Convention.

Applications for patents and the accompanying specifications are examined in the **Patent Office**, to see that they comply with the **Patents Acts**. Amendment may be required. After acceptance, and before the patent is sealed, there is an interval, during which the patent is liable to outside opposition, on the ground that the invention has already been patented or on certain other grounds.

The **Patents Act, 1902**, amended the law relating to the examination of applications for patents, and also that relating to compulsory licences. **Sec. 1**, which by an order of the **Board of Trade** takes effect from Jan. 1st, 1905, provides for an official investigation in respect of each application for a patent, in connection with which a complete specification has been filed, as to whether the invention claimed has been wholly or in part claimed or described in any complete specification published before the date of the application, the investigation being limited to the specifications of British patents dating back not more than fifty years from the date of the application. The applicant is to be informed of the result of the investigation, and an opportunity given to him to amend his specification if necessary. Failing satisfactory amendment, the **Comptroller-General** may amend the specification by inserting references to prior specifications by way of notice to the public. This new procedure, though intended to secure to the applicant a valid patent and to prevent the re-patenting of old inventions, is not to be held in any way to guarantee the validity of any patent.

**Sec. 2** provides that a patent granted under **sect. 1** shall not be held to be invalidated by reason only of the publication of the invention



in a specification deposited pursuant to an application made more than fifty years before the date of the patent. Sect. 3, which has been in force since the passing of the Act, enables any person to petition the Board of Trade, alleging that the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to a patented invention have not been satisfied, and praying for the grant of a compulsory licence, or, in the alternative, for the revocation of the patent. If the parties do not come to an arrangement, the Board of Trade, if satisfied that a *prima-facie* case has been made out, are to refer the petition to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which may either order the patentee to grant licences or revoke the patent, though no order of revocation is to be made before the expiration of three years from the date of the patent, or if the patentee gives satisfactory reasons for his default.

**Supplementary Patents Rules**, taking effect from Jan. 1st, 1905, have been issued. They include new rules as regards claims and as to what will be regarded as one invention, rules regulating the procedure under sect. 1 of the Patents Act of 1902, a rule prescribing an additional fee of £1 on the sealing of a patent, and some slightly modified rules as regards the preparation of specifications and drawings. An applicant is to be allowed two months to amend his specification, after being informed that his invention has been wholly or in part claimed in a previous specification; and, in the event of his failing to amend within that period, he may obtain a hearing before the Comptroller.

In the year 1903 there were 28,832 applications for patents; 22,198 provisional specifications, and 15,821 complete specifications, were filed; 15,718 patents were sealed. The receipts from patents fees were £223,504; the total receipts were £248,924; the surplus was £124,869.

**Patti, Madame Adelina Maria Juana.** was b. at Madrid in 1843. Was trained professionally under Ettore Barili, her step-brother, and made her first appearance on the stage at New York in '59. She first appeared in London in '61, as Amina in "La Sonnambula" at Covent Garden, and at once became the favourite *prima donna* of the day. In '70 she received from the Emperor of Russia the Order of Merit, and the appointment of First Singer at the Imperial Court. She married in '68 M. Roger de Cahuzac, Marquis de Caux, from whom she was divorced in '83; Signor Nicolini, who died in '98; and Baron Olaf Rudolph Cederström in Jan. '99. Madame Patti has undertaken several very successful tours abroad, in the Argentine Republic and in the States. In '95 she reappeared at Covent Garden after a ten years' absence. She rarely appears now except at concerts. Address: Craig-y-Nos Castle, Breconshire.

## PERSIA.

An independent Asiatic state lying between Turkey and Afghanistan, three times as large as France. The Shah of Persia is Muzaffer-ed-Din, K.G., Hon. G.C.M.G., a son of Nasr-ed-Din, the late Shah, and was b. March 25th, 1853. He was nominated by his father for the succession in spite of his being the second, and not the eldest son, the Shah having the power always to appoint his successor. He held the post of Governor-General of the Azerbaijan province, his elder brother, Zil-es-Sultan, being

Governor of Ispahan. On the death of his father by an assassin's hand, Muzaffer-ed-Din quietly succeeded to the throne (May 1st, '96), and was enthroned at Teheran (June 8th). He visited Germany and England in 1902, and afterwards went on to France and Russia. The heir apparent is his son Mohammed Ali Mirza, b. in '72. The Shah, officially called the "Shahinshah" or king of kings, is the autocrat of the realm, subject only to the precepts of the Mahometan religion, and carries on his government through a cabinet of responsible ministers.

The country is divided into 33 provinces under governors-general, generally called Hakim, who, with the Sheikhs-el-Islam, or chief judges of the cities, administer justice and superintend the collection of the revenue. The provinces are subdivided into districts, which are placed under lieut.-governors, and every town and village has its administrative officer. The chiefs of the nomad tribes exercise authority over them and collect the revenues from them. The nomads consist chiefly of Arabs, Turks, Kurds and Leks, and altogether number nearly 2,000,000. The army numbers about 105,000, of whom about one-fourth are kept in active service. The troops are very largely trained by Russian officers. The priests have great power in the country. Many colleges exist for instruction in religion, which is of the Shia sect, and in Persian literature. The chief cities are Teheran (pop. 250,000), Tabriz (180,000), Ispahan (80,000), Meshed, and Shiraz.

## The Persian Gulf.

The principal ports are Bunder Abbas, Lingah, and Bushire, on the Persian Gulf, and Enzeli, Meshed-i-Sar, and Bender-i-Gez on the Caspian. Belgian officials administer the Customs Department. The trade and shipping of the Persian Gulf ports are very largely in British hands. Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, made a tour in the Gulf in 1903, and received a deputation of the British Indian traders at Bandar Abbas. He assured them that British influence must and would remain supreme in the Gulf. The chief products of the country are silk, cotton, fruits, gums, opium, carpets, and tobacco. Dried fruits are exported in large quantities as food for the Russian peasants, and Russian money is being used to stimulate the culture of cotton. Wool is exported to Bombay and Baghdad. There are considerable mineral deposits, but they are very little worked.

## Khorasan and Seistan.

The Persian provinces of Khorasan and Seistan lie on the western border of Afghanistan, and of late years Russian influence has been actively at work in them, mainly through commercial agents. A branch of the Transcaspian Railway is proposed, to run from Ashkhabad to Meshed. The river Halmand forms part of the boundary between Seistan and Afghanistan, or rather between Persian Seistan and Afghan Seistan, and as the river is constantly shifting its bed disputes have arisen, and in 1902 a British Commission was appointed to investigate the matter. The work was commenced under Col. McMahon in 1903. A direct trade route from Quetta to Seistan has been opened up by the Indian Government, running along the Baluch side of the Afghan border, but the experiment has not been attended with considerable success.

**Statistics, Finance, and Trade.**

Area, 628,000 sq. m.; pop. about 9,000,000. Revenue, 1900, about £1,500,000. The Government obtained from the (British) Imperial Bank of Persia in '92 a loan of £500,000, repayable in eighty half-yearly instalments, but arrangements were made in 1900 to repay this in favour of a Russian loan. The Persian Loan Bank, most of the shares of which are held by the Russian State Bank, by Imperial command, undertook to advance a 5-per-cent. loan of 22,500,000 roubles guaranteed by all the Customs duties of Persia except those of Farsistan and the ports of the Persian Gulf. It was stipulated that Persia should pay off all other and previous pecuniary obligations, that is, the £500,000 7-per-cent. Anglo-Persian loan of '92, and this was shortly afterwards done. In April 1902 another 4 per cent. gold loan of 10,000,000 roubles, to be redeemed within a period of 75 years, was advanced, with the approval of the Russian Government, by the Discount and Loan Bank of Persia, which received from the Persian Government a concession for the construction and control of a road from the Caucasian frontier to Kazvin, *via* Tabriz. Besides her financial and commercial holds upon the country, Russia has an overwhelming influence through her advantageous position along the northern boundary of the country, her control of the Persian troops, who are mainly under Russian officers, and her political agents throughout the country. The imports and exports of 1900 were estimated to amount to about £8,600,000. About 56 per cent. of this was trade with Russia, and 24 per cent. with Great Britain. The imports only were £4,256,000 in 1900-1, and £5,584,000 in 1901-2, of which Great Britain sent about 38 per cent. and Russia about 41 per cent. The exports in 1901-2 were £2,800,000. In 1902-3 the imports were £5,000,000 and the exports £3,300,000. For the year ended March 20th, 1904, the imports were £7,000,000 and the exports £4,633,000. Total trade, £11,633,000. Of this total the trade with Russia amounted to £6,186,000, imports being £3,359,000 and exports £2,827,000. British trade amounted to £2,718,000, imports £2,334,000 and exports £384,000. The trade with other countries was: Turkey, £840,000; France, £746,000; Austria-Hungary, £220,000; Afghanistan, £186,000; Italy, £146,000; United States, £128,000; Germany, £111,000; other countries, £352,000.

In Feb. 1903 a Commercial Agreement with Russia was concluded, and although the most-favoured-nation treatment was expressly reserved for those countries then enjoying it, as Great Britain was under the '57 Commercial Treaty, there were strong complaints that Russian trade was given substantial advantages by the new tariff set up, and British trade penalised. A Commercial Convention with Great Britain was ratified in May 1903, continuing the most-favoured-nation treatment, and setting out a new tariff in detail. See also **Persian Roads and Railways under ENGINEERING.**

**Diplomatic.**

**Ministry:** *Prime Minister*, H.R.H. Ain-ed-Dowleh.—*War*, H.H. Amir Khan Sardar.—*Foreign Affairs*, H.E. Mushir-ed-Dowleh.—*Interior*, H.I.H. Ain-ed-Dowleh.—*Finance*, H.E. Vazir-Daftar.—*Mines*, H.E. Mohandes-

ul-Mamalik.—*Instruction and Telegraphs*, H.E. Moukhber-al-Dowleh.—*Postal*, H.E. Monsieur Naus, who is also Director of Customs.—*Minister of Press*, H.E. Nadim-es-Sultan.

Persian Legation in London, Cornwall House, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.—*Envoy in London*, General Mirza Mohamed Ali Khan.

British Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General at Teheran, Sir Arthur H. Hardinge, K.C.M.G., K.C.B. Secretary, E. M. Grant Duff.

Political Resident for the Persian Gulf, Lieut.-Col. C. A. Kemball, C.I.E., Bushire.

British Consuls:—*Consuls-General*: Major P. Z. Cox, C.I.E. (Bushire); J. R. Preece, C.M.G. (Ispahan); Lieut.-Col. C. F. Minchin, D.S.O. (Meshed); A. C. Wratistlaw, C.M.G. (Tabriz). *Consuls*: Major P. M. Sykes, C.M.G. (Kerman); Major R. A. Benn (Seistan); T. G. Graham (Shiraz); Captain C. B. Winter (Turbat-i-Haidari).

**PERU.**

A republic on the W. coast of S. America. The disastrous war with Chile, which broke out in 1875, and resulted in the cession to Chile of Tarapaca (absolutely) and of Arica and Tacna (provisionally), completely shattered the power of Peru. It was agreed that Arica and Tacna should be subject to Chile for ten years from '84, and that a plebiscite should then decide whether or no they should revert to Peru; but that plebiscite has never taken place, partly because of revolutionary outbreaks in Peru; and now Chile has consolidated her position in the two provinces there. An arbitration treaty as to the Bolivian boundary was signed (Jan. 2nd, 1903), appointing the Argentine Government as arbitrator. A dispute with Brazil arose respecting the Acre territory in 1904, and the situation looked threatening for a time, but eventually it was agreed to settle the matter by amicable negotiation or arbitration. For details see BRAZIL and map, pp. 50 and 51.

The Constitution of '56, revised in '60, is modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a House of Representatives (108) elected by the provinces, one member for every 30,000 inhabitants, and a Senate (48) elected by the 18 departments and the province of Callao. One-third of the members of both Houses retire every two years. Congress meets annually on July 28th. Executive in the hands of a President elected for four years.

Absolute political but not religious freedom allowed, the constitution prohibiting the public exercise of any but the Roman Catholic religion, although some degree of toleration exists. Education is nominally compulsory and free in the elementary schools, but is badly neglected. More than half the population are Indians, the rest including those of Spanish descent and mixed races. Army about 3000 strong in time of peace, and a small navy of 4 vessels. There are vast stretches of rich agricultural and pastoral lands, besides profitable mining fields and immense forests. The climate is very good, and the country is admirably suited for European immigrants. There are about 1050 miles of railways belonging to the State, but ceded to the bondholders in '90 for a term of 66 years. Chief products are silver, copper, gold, sugar, wool, cotton, coffee and guano. In the comparative freedom



from internal dissensions since '99 a decided improvement in commercial, mining, and railway development has been noticeable. The mineral output in 1901 was valued at £4,472,000, of which nearly half was copper. The chief cities are the capital, Lima (pop. 100,000), Arequipa (35,000), Cuzco (20,000), and Callao (16,000).

**Area**, 713,674 sq. m.; **pop.** estimated at 3,500,000. **Revenue** (mainly derived from customs), 1904, £2,107,894; **expenditure**, £2,191,703. **Imports**, 1902, £3,428,283; 1903, £3,783,380; **exports**, 1902, £3,703,971; 1903, £3,857,753. **Internal debt**, £3,500,000. See also BOLIVIA.

**President**, Señor Don José Pardo (assumed office Sept. 24th, 1904).

**Vice-President**, Señor José S. Caverio.

**Ministry: Premier and Minister for Finance**, Señor Auguste B. Leguía.—*Foreign Affairs*, Señor Javier Prado y Ugarteche.—*Interior*, Señor Eulogio Romero.—*War and Marine*, Colonel Pedro E. Muñiz.—*Public Works*, Señor José Balta.—*Justice*, Señor J. Polar.

**Minister in London**, Señor Don Carlos G. Candamo, 104, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Charge d'Affaires*, Señor Don Eduardo Lembecke.—*Secretary*, Dr. Alberto Rey de Castro.—*Attachés*, Dr. P. E. Caballero, R. E. Lembecke.

**British Minister in Lima**, Mr. W. N. Beauchlerk.

**British Consul-General in Callao**, Mr. Alfred St. John, C.M.G.; **Consul at Iquitos**, D. Cazes.

**Phillips, Stephen**, is a son of the Rev. Stephen Phillips, D.D., Precentor of Peterborough Cathedral, and was b. near Oxford, ed. at Stratford and Peterborough Grammar Schools, and afterwards went on the stage, playing in Benson's company. He then became an Army tutor, and after a time devoted himself to literature. His publications include "Christ in Hades," "Poems" (crowned by the *Academy*), "Paolo and Francesca," "Herod," and "Ulysses," the last three of which have been produced with great success upon the stage, and "The Sin of David." Address: Woodthorpe Road, Ashford, Middlesex.

### PHOTOGRAPHY, 1904.

In reviewing what was done by photographers during 1904 it is impossible not to recognise that, in addition to the distinct technical progress achieved, the public have shown a keener and more intelligent interest both in its scientific attainments and applications and in its artistic aspirations. Early in the year the various photographic exhibits brought together by invitation, to the number of nearly a thousand, were despatched to the **International Exhibition at St. Louis, U.S.A.**, where it was generally admitted that, in point of size and interest, the British collection far surpassed the photographic section of any other country. This was, no doubt, largely due to the well-known enthusiasm of Sir Benjamin Stone, M.P., who was a member of the Royal Commission for St. Louis, with whom, as Chairman of the Photographic Committee, was associated Sir W. de W. Abney, K.C.B., F.R.S. The invitation of photographic exhibits in the Pictorial or Artistic Section was entrusted to Messrs. G. Davison, Reginald Craigie, and A. Horsley Hinton, the last-named being sent to St. Louis to superintend personally the hanging and arranging of the works. The technical and scientific photographs were

brought together by Sir W. Abney himself, with the assistance of Mr. A. W. W. Bartlett (Secretary of the Royal Photographic Society), Sir Benjamin Stone contributing some 300 of his own unique photographs of obsolete or rapidly disappearing customs and festivals.

The increase in the number of photographic societies and exhibitions throughout the country was associated with a steadily increasing demand for the ordinary materials and appliances required for photographic practice. Many of the principal manufacturers have had to considerably increase their premises and plant. This increased consumption of plates, printing papers and kindred materials is chiefly amongst those amateurs who with more or less success are striving to employ photography as a means of personal artistic expression; and pictorial photography, as practised by the average amateur, has become the most distinguishing character of photography generally.

### Photography in Colours.

With this modern development of amateur work must be coupled, as characterising photographic activity during 1904, the almost feverish endeavour to realise the **dream of photography in colour**. Despite the many interesting processes of producing photographic representations in colours approximating to those of nature, and the trichromatic or three-colour superposition methods, a process whereby the original object is automatically produced in colours still remains to be discovered. In an admirable review of the present position of photography, which appears in the "Photographic Almanack," Mr. Thomas Bedding says: "I am frequently told that the one thing needed to give the trade a fillip is the discovery of colour photography. Precisely what is meant by colour photography in this particular connection is not always clearly understood by those who desiderate it. There is at present little hope that the one really true system of colour photography—the **Lippmann process**—is capable of such simplification that it will respond to the requirements of the average photographer, to whom also trichromatics, whether on glass or paper, present greater difficulties than he is qualified to surmount. There are one or two interesting processes by Messrs. Lumière, Dr. Koenig, and others, about to be introduced to the public; but I do not seek to prejudice them in saying that they hardly rise to the aspirations of those who yearn for some easily worked system of colour photography which shall effect such a remunerative revolution in photographic procedure as the gelatine plate or celluloid film." This is a fair and dispassionate view of the situation:

### Photography and the Press.

The great daily newspapers, and a host of provincial weekly papers, now devote a regular column to photographic news and practical hints, written by experts. In addition there is an abundant supply of literature for the student. The weekly and monthly periodicals are on the increase. Of the former class there are now five published in Great Britain—the *Amateur Photographer*, the *British Journal of Photography*, the *Photographic News*, *Photography*, and *Focus*; the monthly magazines are the *Photogram*, the *Practical Photographer*, *Camera Notes*, and the *Photographic Dealer*, the

*Photographic Trades Gazette* being published quarterly. The Royal Photographic Society, the Yorkshire Union of Photographic Societies, the Northumberland and Durham Federation, and the Scottish Federation, each provide lectures illustrated by lantern slides for loan amongst the societies respectively included in these organisations. Various manufacturing firms have also in circulation illustrated lectures of a similar kind.

#### **Exhibitions in 1904.**

The organisers of the two chief London photographic exhibitions each report that their undertakings have proved entirely satisfactory. The **Royal Photographic Society's Exhibition** was held in the New Gallery during October, and the **Photographic Salon** from Sept. 15th to Nov. 5th in the Dudley Gallery. Early in the spring the second of the series of **Northern Photographic Exhibitions**, which it was arranged should be held in rotation by the Manchester Amateur Photographic Society, the Liverpool Amateur Photographic Association, and the Leeds Camera Club, was held in the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, the Corporation of that city giving its practical support. The **Cartwright Memorial Exhibition** at Bradford, which was opened in May by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and continued until the end of October, included a notable collection of modern pictorial photographs brought together by the invitation of Mr. Alexander Keighley, supported by an international committee. The federation of Photographic Societies in Scotland were also successful in holding their first **Scottish Photographic Salon**.

There seems some indication that a better appreciation of the desirability of proper technical teaching is not far off. The London County Council still maintain their school for instruction in photomechanical processes or photographic engraving. Photography is also now included in the curriculum of the Leeds Technical Schools, and systematic courses of lectures and practice evenings are arranged for at some of the institutions supported by such corporations as the Goldsmiths' Co., the Cripple-gate Foundation, the Borough Polytechnic, at all of which, as well as at the Y.M.C.A. School of Photography at the Polytechnic in Regent Street, London, it is clearly demonstrated that such instruction is required. The **Camera Club**, Charing Cross Road, London, continues to form an important centre of photographic activity.

#### **Discoveries and Improvements.**

In the realm of scientific discovery and invention no very sensational event marked the year. Radium, the connection of which with photography is not very intimate, was brought prominently before many photographic audiences, whilst certain improvements in the construction of photographic lenses were made, the purpose of which was to facilitate the making of very rapid exposures. The multiplication of different brands of sensitive plates and printing papers continued even more vigorously than ever, the competition between contemporary manufacturers resulting in the production of a high quality never before attained. The increased use of both roll and flat films for negative making has in no way diminished the use of glass plates; and in both films and plates public recognition of the

advantage of orthochromatic methods has become more general. Nearly all the plate-makers now include in their series of plates one or more brands of orthochromatic character, and an increase in sensitiveness or speed has to a great extent removed the objection to the use of coloured screens or light filters; and as a consequence a general improvement in the rendering of relative colour values has become noticeable in all large collections of photographs.

#### **Printing Processes.**

With regard to printing processes, the use of excessively glossy surfaces seems to be rather on the decrease. Amongst a certain section of pictorial workers, the **Gum Bichromate process** is increasingly favoured. Several successive printings, either in the same or in different colours, have led to strikingly suggestive results, which seem to hint at the wider possibilities of such a procedure. A process of photographic printing in oil colours was demonstrated at the Camera Club by Mr. G. E. H. Rawlins, and immediately found enthusiastic devotees. The principle involved is that which is familiar to all collotype workers, oil paint or lithographers' ink being first applied to a gelatine surface previously sensitised and exposed under a negative, the surplus colour being then removed by rolling or brushing. Another process for printing in pigment, which is equally under personal control, was introduced in December by the Autotype Co. under the name of **Auto-Pastel**, and is somewhat allied to the gum-bichromate process, except that the whole of the pigmented film exposed to light action is thereby rendered insoluble, development being performed by very delicate abrasion, and is therefore entirely at the disposal of the operator. Such processes as these indicate a growing tendency to aid the artistically inclined to wield a semi-mechanical process in such a manner that the product may be a personal expression of an individual impression.

So far as the condition of the photographic trades can be gauged from external evidence, the general commercial depression would seem to have affected it less than many allied businesses. Combinations of British firms have been productive of mutual strength to meet foreign competition, whilst the remarkable increase in the registration of patents during recent years has been consistently maintained. Everything goes to show that photography, from whatever aspect viewed, is at the end of 1904 more firmly established, more universally employed and valued, and more certain of future advance and expansion, than at any previous time.

**Phrenological Society, British**, founded 1886, incorporated '99, has for its objects the scientific study of phrenology, including the anatomy and physiology of the brain and skull, the consideration of phrenology as a system of mental and moral philosophy, and the practical application of phrenology to the analysis of the mind and the delineation of individual character. It holds examinations and grants certificates. **Hon. Sec., Mr. F. R. Warren.** Office, 63, Chancery Lane, W.C.

**Pinero, Arthur Wing**, dramatic author, was b. in London in 1855. Commencing a legal career, he afterwards became connected with the stage, and acted at the Lyceum and Haymarket Theatres. Devoting himself to play-



writing he produced his first piece, which was entitled "Two can Play at that Game," at the Lyceum. Other plays from his pen include "£200 a Year" ('77), "The Money Spinner" ('80), "The Squire" ('81), "Lords and Commons," "The Rocket" ('83), "The Magistrate" ('85), "Sweet Lavender," "The Profligate," "In Chancery," "Lady Bountiful," "The Times," "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" ('93), "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith" and "The Benefit of the Doubt," both produced in '95, "The Princess and the Butterfly," at St. James's Theatre, March '97, "Trelawny of the Wells," Court Theatre, Jan. '98, "The Gay Lord Quex," Globe Theatre, April 8th, '99, "Iris," Garrick Theatre, Sept. 21st, 1901, "Letty," Duke of York's Theatre, Oct. 8th, 1903, and "A Wife without a Smile," Wyndham's Theatre, Oct. 12th, 1904. He also collaborated with Sir Arthur Sullivan and Mr. Comyns Carr in "The Beauty Stone," a romantic musical drama produced at the Savoy Theatre in May '98. Address: 14, Hanover Square, W.

**Pius X.** His Holiness **Pius X.**, the 258th Roman Pontiff, succeeded to the Pontificate on Aug. 4th, 1903. His name is Giuseppe (*Anglicè* Joseph) Sarto, and he was born June 2nd, 1835, at Riese, in the diocese of Treviso, his father being a minor municipal official. His relatives are still shopkeepers and people of humble position. He was educated at Castelfranco and the diocesan seminary of Padua, and ordained priest Sept. 18th, 1858. He officiated nine years as curate at Tombolo, nine years as parish priest of Salzano; and in recognition of his services was made Canon and Chancellor of the diocese of Treviso in '75, the Bishop also appointing him spiritual director and religious instructor in the diocesan seminary. In '84 he was appointed Bishop of Mantua, and his conspicuous ability attracted the attention of Leo XIII., who made him a Cardinal and Patriarch of Venice in 1893. His charity and tact in the discharge of the duties of his high position brought him unbounded popularity, and he was more than once instrumental in settling serious strikes and labour disputes. When the foundation stone of the new Campanile was laid in April 1903 he performed the ceremony of benediction, and made special reference in his speech on the occasion to the historic glories of the House of Savoy. He also came into direct personal contact with the King and Queen of Italy while he was Cardinal, but he is credited with an inflexible resolve to maintain the rights and liberty of the Church. On the death of Leo XIII., July 20th, 1903, the Conclave met July 31st, and on Aug. 4th, at the seventh scrutiny, after a session of less than three days, elected Cardinal Sarto as Pope, and he chose to be known as Pope Pius X. His career, it will be seen, has been spent in the pastoral and episcopal service of the Church rather than in the paths of diplomatic and official service. He is described as possessing a fine physique, and being a man of personal fascination and splendid presence. He has always shown deep interest in social questions and the betterment of the life of the poor. His charity at Venice was proverbial, and "more than once," according to the *Dublin Review*, "the episcopal ring of the chief pastor of Venice was in pawn, in order that the cry of the indigent poor should not be left unheeded." It is said that the average annual expenses of the Vatican are about £286,400. Cf

this sum £20,000 are at the Pope's disposal, £28,000 go to the cardinals, £18,400 to poor bishops, £72,000 for administration of apostolic palaces, £40,000 for diplomatic expenses, £60,000 for employes, £48,000 for schools and charities.

**Plumer, Major-Gen. H. C. O., C.B.**, Third Military Member of the Army Council and Quartermaster-General to the Forces, entered the York and Lancaster Regiment '76, and attained his majority '93. He served in the Soudan in '84 and in South Africa '96, when he raised and commanded a force of mounted rifles in the Matabele rebellion. In '99 he went to Rhodesia to organise a force to protect the southern frontier, and after the relief of Mafeking he commanded a column, and took part in the operations against De Wet. For his services he was promoted Major-General, and in 1903 was appointed to the command of the 10th Division and 10th Brigade, Fourth Army Corps. He was given his present appointment on Feb. 12th, 1904.

**Pobiedonostzeff, Constantine**, Procurator of the Holy Synod of Russia, was b. at Moscow, 1827. He was Professor of Civil Law at Moscow, '59 to '65, and tutor to the Czar Alexander III. In '68 he was created a senator, and in '72 elected a member of the Imperial Council, and after the accession of Alexander III. in '81, he was appointed to the office he now holds. His influence with his Imperial master then increased, and with the late M. Katkoff he became his most intimate adviser. Opposed to all liberal reforms, he endeavoured to strengthen the influence of Greek orthodoxy on the Russian policy. In '68 he published "Cours de Droit Civile," and a manual of Civil Procedure. He has also translated "De Imitatione Christi" from the Latin of Thomas à Kempis. A volume of essays from his pen, translated into French, German, and English, and entitled "Reflections of a Russian Statesman," was published in England in '98. The general thesis of these essays is that since men want to be governed autocracy is the only really suitable form of government. Among the most fallacious of political principles is, he holds, that of the sovereignty of the people, out of it springing Parliamentary government, which he contends is the highest expression of egoism. See RUSSIA.

**Poet Laureate.** An office in the household of the sovereigns of Great Britain, the appellation having its origin in a custom of the English Universities, which continued to 1512, of presenting a laurel leaf to graduates in rhetoric and versification, the king's "laureate" being a graduated rhetorician in the service of the king. The first appointment of a poet laureate dates from the reign of Edward IV., the first patent being granted in 1630. It was formerly the duty of the poet laureate to write an ode on the birthday of the monarch, but this custom has been discontinued since the reign of George III. Amongst those who have held this office may be mentioned Dryden, Southey, Wordsworth, and Tennyson. Mr. Alfred Austin (*q.v.*) is the present holder of the office.

**Political Parties.** The article on parties in the United Kingdom will be found under PARLIAMENT p. 542. In the case of the chief foreign countries, particulars of the leading political parties will be found in the articles on those countries given under their proper alphabetical headings.

**Polytechnic, Regent Street.** With the view of further developing the movement on behalf of young men to whom the late Mr. Quintin Hogg had shown such generosity, he purchased in '80 the old **Polytechnic**, in Regent Street, for £50,000, and converted it into a great technical and recreative school. The curriculum embraces over 500 classes weekly in upwards of 80 different subjects, including carpentering, plumbing, metal work, engineering, pottery work, photography, furniture, decorative art, electricity, etc. A **Young Women's Institute** has also been founded in premises adjoining the Polytechnic, and promises to be as successful as the latter. The Marlborough Rooms, acquired in '92, have been converted into one of the most commodious schools of art in London. Mr. J. E. K. Studd is Vice-President, Mr. R. Mitchell Director of Education, and the Secretary is Mr. Leonard H. Harris. Continental tours are also a feature of the Institute, over 6000 persons making use of them every year. They include cruises to Norway, visits to the Polytechnic chalets in Switzerland, where a considerable freehold has been purchased, and trips all over the Continent, Baltic, Madeira, etc.

### PORTUGAL.

Portugal is a kingdom in the Peninsula in S.W. Europe, under Carlos I. of the House of Braganza. Area (including the Azores and Madeira, which are regarded as an integral part of the kingdom), 35,490 sq. m.; pop. about 5,423,132.

The Azores, a group of islands in the North Atlantic; area, 922 sq. m.; pop. 256,291. Capital, Ponta Delgada, on San Miguel Island; but the Governor usually resides at Angra, in the island of Terceira. They are governed as a province of Portugal.

The Madeira Islands lie off the N.W. African coast. Area, 314 sq. m.; pop. 150,574. Capital and port, Funchal, a fine town of 20,000 inhabitants.

### Legislature, etc.

The Constitution of 1826 (amended in '52, '85, and '95) gives a special moderating power to the king. There are two legislative chambers, the Peers and the Deputies, collectively called the **Cortes**. In case of a disagreement between the two legislative chambers, a committee of both decides, and if the committee disagree, the king decides. The Chamber of Peers consists of 90 members nominated for life, in addition to the princes of the blood and the twelve bishops of the continental dioceses. The nominated peers may be selected without limitation as to class, but certain restrictions and disqualifications are imposed. The second Chamber, is composed of members elected under a system of universal suffrage every four years, to the number of 155, of whom 7 are elected by Portuguese colonies. The king has no veto on a law that has been twice passed by both houses.

### The Army and Navy.

The army was reorganised on Oct. 1st, '99. The peace footing is 62,427, including 33,420 militia. The infantry of the line are 18,000, the cavalry 3032, the dragoons 1804, the light troops 1212, the field artillery 3375, and the horse artillery 479. The total number of guns

is 448. The war footing is 100,264, including 52,675 militia.

By a new law introduced in Sept. '95, the service is three years with the colours, five with the first reserve and four with the second. There is in addition a colonial army of 9000. The rules of exemption are most liberal, a sum of money paid to the Government being accepted as an equivalent. There are 4 military districts—Lisbon, Vizeu, Oporto, and Evora, with garrisons at the Azores and Madeira. The forces are disposed thus: 4 divisions of the active army; cavalry, artillery, and engineers, independent of the divisions, the garrison of Madeira and the Azores, and the troops of the reserve.

The number of men in the navy is about 5000, and, in addition, there are 2 vice-admirals, 5 rear-admirals, 16 captains, 25 commanders, 25 lieutenant-commanders, 80 lieutenants, 110 sub-lieutenants, 37 midshipmen, and 96 cadets. The age for retirement of a vice-admiral is 70 years, rear-admiral 66 years, and other officers 64 years. The strength in ships built and building on Nov. 30th was:—

Built.	
Battleship . . . . .	1
Unprotected cruisers . . . . .	7
Torpedo vessels . . . . .	16
Torpedo boats . . . . .	11

### Projected.

Coast defence vessels . . . . . 2  
These two vessels are to be of 2500 tons displacement, and will steam 15 knots. There are four small docks at Lisbon.

### Religion, Education, etc.

For the administration of justice there are courts of first instance in all the chief towns, appeal courts at Lisbon, Oporto, and Ponta Delgada in the Azores, and a Supreme Court at Lisbon. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education, though nominally compulsory, is in a very backward state. The capital, Lisbon, has a pop. of 357,000; and Oporto has a pop. of 172,421. Three-fifths of the people are engaged in agriculture, and about one-fifth in industrial occupations. Chief exports: wine, cork, cattle, sardines, fruit, and copper. There are valuable minerals, but they are very little worked. There are 1477 miles of railway, of which 531 belong to the State.

### Statistics and Diplomatic.

Revenue (estimated), 1902-3, £12,203,000; expenditure, £12,415,000; imports, 1902, £12,019,532; exports, £7,350,936. Public debt, 1901, £175,723,502.

Ministry: *Premier*, Senhor Luciano Castro.—*Interior*, Senhor Pereira Miranda.—*Finance*, Senhor Espregueira.—*Foreign Affairs*, Senhor Villaca.—*Justice*, Senhor Alpoim.—*Marine*, Senhor Moreira, jun.—*War*, General Sebastiao Telles.—*Public Works*, Senhor Eduardo Coelho. *British Minister* at Lisbon, Sir Martin le Marchand Hadsley Gosselin, G. C. V. O., K. C. M. G., C. B.—*First Secretary*, Fairfax L. Cartwright, M. V. O.—*Second Secretary*, Arthur R. Peel.—*Military Attaché*, Col. Hon. Stuart Wortley.—*Commercial Attaché*, Herbert B. Harrison.

*British Consuls*: F. H. Cowper, I. S. O. (Lisbon), J. B. Spence (Madeira), R. A. Becker (Marmagoa), H. Grant (Oporto), W. Read (St. Michael's).



Minister in London, Marquis de Soveral, 12, Gloucester Place, W.—*First Secretary*, J. da Camara Manoel.—*Second Secretary*, E. Moreira Marques.

### **Sovereign.**

**Carlos I., King of Portugal**, is the son of King Louis I., and was b. Sept. 28th, 1863. Prior to his accession to the throne he was known as the Duke of Braganza. In May '86 he married Marie Amélie, daughter of the Comte de Paris. He succeeded his father as King of Portugal Oct. 19th, '89. The heir to the throne is Luiz Philippe, Duke of Braganza, born March 21st, '87, who was in 1902 made a Knight of the Garter by King Edward VII. During the financial difficulties of '92 the King and the royal family renounced 20 per cent. of the endowments paid them by the nation, a sacrifice of £23,000 a year. His Majesty visited King Edward VII. at Windsor in Nov. 1902, and afterwards visited the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Amherst, and others.

### **History, 1904.**

A Cabinet crisis arose (Oct. 17th) on the refusal of the King to adjourn Parliament, as the Premier wished, in order that the Government might consider the question of sending an expedition to Portuguese South Africa to punish the natives for a rising there, which had resulted in considerable loss of life to a Portuguese force. The Cabinet resigned, and **Senhor Castro** became Premier, and formed an Administration (19th). A treaty with China was signed (Nov. 11th) on the lines of those concluded with China by Great Britain, the United States and Japan, and having reference also to the relations of Macao with the Kwang-tung province. China was given improved facilities for preventing the contraband opium trade, and Macao's rights as to the navigation of the West River and the rice trade with the mainland were recognised. A contract was also signed for the construction by a Chino-Japanese syndicate of a railway from Macao to Sung-shui.

The King and Queen left Lisbon (Nov. 12th) en route for England. They arrived at Windsor Castle (15th), having been welcomed at Portsmouth by the Prince of Wales. Shooting, a state banquet in St. George's Hall (16th), and a visit to the city with luncheon in the Guildhall (17th), were the main incidents of the visit, and their Royal Highnesses left Windsor (21st) on a private visit to the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire at Chatsworth. Other visits were paid to the Duke of Orleans and the Duke of Portland, and the visit terminated on Dec. 10th. During their Majesties' stay at Windsor an Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain on the usual lines was signed (Nov. 16th). A similar treaty between the United States and Portugal was signed (23rd).

### **Colonies.**

**Angola** is the name given to Portuguese South-West Africa, or Lower Guinea. It is bounded on the north and east by the Congo State and Rhodesia, on the south by German South-West Africa, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. It was arranged in 1903 that the boundary between Angola and the Barotse region of Rhodesia should be submitted to the arbitration of the King of Italy. Its coast line is broken by a stretch of 20 miles at the mouth of the

Congo, where the Congo Free State has an outlet to the sea. Estimated area, 517,000 sq. m.; pop. estimated officially at 19,400,000, but probably not more than 5,000,000. Capital, **St. Paul de Loanda**. Divided into six districts: Congo, Loanda, Benguela, Lunda, Huila, and Mossamedes. The greater part of the country is in the hands of the native owners under their tribal chiefs, the Bantus numbering several millions. There are 244 miles of railway in operation, the line running from the coast to Lucalla. A line from Benguela to the interior has been approved, and in Nov. 1902 it was announced that Mr. Robert Williams had secured the right to construct it within eight years, and to carry it to the eastern frontier of the colony. The preliminary arrangements were completed in 1903, and the construction of the line has begun. The chief products are coffee, rubber, sugar, oils, and ivory, and the trade is chiefly carried on by bartering with the natives, but there are great agricultural and mining possibilities. A company working in Mossamedes has a concession for mining, cattle-rearing, and fish-curing, and minerals, including gold, are known to exist in paying quantities. There are several other companies at work in the colony. Imports, 1903, £962,218; exports, £890,951 (milreis at 38. 6d.).

**British Consul**, A. Nightingale (Loanda).

**Cape Verde Islands** lie 350 miles from Cape Verde, the westernmost point of Africa. Belong to Portugal. Capital, **Praia**. Coaling station, **St. Vincent**. Area, 1480 sq. m.; pop. 147,424. Chief products coffee, tamarinds and millet. The people are Portuguese and Negro.

**British Consul**, W. Rice (St. Vincent).

**Portuguese East Africa** comprises the two districts of Lorenzo Marques and Mozambique, which are separated from one another by the Zambesi, and the other smaller districts of Zambesia, Inhambane, Gaza, and Tete. Its coast-line extends southwards from Cape Delgado, the southern extremity of the coast-line of German East Africa, to Kosi Bay, just below Delagoa Bay, at a point separating British from Portuguese territory, as fixed by the Anglo-Portuguese Agreement of '91. The colony is administered by a Royal Commissioner appointed for three years. There is a military force of about 5000 men. The Manica and Sofala region, where gold exists, is placed under the Mozambique Company, which has a royal charter. The Nyasa Company, which also has a royal charter, administers the region between the Rovuma, Lake Nyasa, and the Lurio. Other companies are working in Zambesia and other parts of the country. The two principal railways of this region are the Delagoa Bay, which has a length of 57 miles in the colony, and the Beira Railway, which runs from the river Pungwé on the east coast, a point 12 miles from the mouth of the river, to New Umtali on the frontier, a distance of 203 miles, and is then continued by the Mashonaland Railway to Salisbury, the capital of Rhodesia, about 170 miles farther on. Beira is also connected by telegraph with Salisbury. The chief ports are Mozambique, Quilimane, Beira, and Lorenzo Marques. The principal exports are ores, sugar, rubber, ivory, and wax. Area, about 300,000 sq. m.; pop. about 3,000,000.

**British Consul-General**, Major J. Grey Baldwin (at Lorenzo Marques).

**British Consul**, R. C. F. Greville (Beira).

**Guinea** lies on the west coast of Africa, and is surrounded on the land side by French possessions. It includes the Bissagos Islands, off the coast opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, and the island of Bolama. **Area**, 4,400 sq. m.; **pop.** 820,000. **Capital**, Bolama. **Chief port**, Bissao. **Principal products**, rubber, wax, oil, and ivory.

**British Consul**, Captain C. F. Cromie (resides at Dakar, Senegal).

**St. Thomé and Príncipe Islands**, in the Gulf of Guinea, are ruled by a Governor. They are very fertile, and yield cocoa, coffee, and cinchona. **Area**, 454 sq. m.; **pop.** 42,103. **Imports**, 1900, £356,641; **exports**, 1901, £764,830.

**Goa** is a port-town and territory between the boundaries of Madras and Bombay, India. Once the seat of great trade, now decayed and ruinous. Belongs to Portugal, with Damão, on the coast 100 miles north of Bombay, and Diu, a small island 140 miles off Damão. The capital is Panjin, in Goa. There are a number of salt works in Goa. **Area** of Portuguese India, 1,638 sq. m.; **pop.** 531,800.

**Macao** is an island at the mouth of the Canton River, in China, forming with small islands adjacent a Portuguese dependency. **Area**, 5 sq. m.; **pop.** 80,000.

**Timor** is an island in the Malay Archipelago. The eastern portion of it, with the island of Pulo Cambing, is Portuguese. **Chief products**, coffee and wax. **Area**, 7,790 sq. m.; **pop.** 300,000.

## POST OFFICE REPORT AND STATISTICS, 1904.

The number of postal packets delivered in the United Kingdom during the year ended March 31st, 1904, was estimated as follows:—

	Number.	Increase per cent.	Average Number to each Person.
Letters . . . .	2,597,600,000	7	61'2
Post-cards . . .	613,700,000	25'5	14'5
Halfpenny packets . . .	820,400,000	1'3	19'3
Newspapers . . .	174,800,000	3	4'1
Parcels (actual number) . . . .	94,400,000	4'5	2'2
Total . . . .	4,300,900,000	3'8	101'3

The use of pictorial postcards accounted both for the slight increase in the number of letters and the enormous increase in the number of postcards.

The number of letters registered in the United Kingdom was 19,029,114. The total number of express services was 1,290,800, and in London 1,312,300 articles were delivered by express messenger. The numbers of undelivered postal packets were: Letters, 11,148,281, and postcards, 2,245,327; book packets, etc., 12,427,681; newspapers, 633,179; and parcels, 253,515. There were 319,497 registered letters and letters containing property posted with insufficient addresses. They contained £20,910 in cash and notes, and £613,618 in bills, cheques, money orders, etc. Postal packets to the number of 379,426 were posted without any

address at all, and 4190 of them contained £10,030 in various forms. **Inland money orders** by post and telegraph, and foreign and colonial orders numbered 11,261,745, reaching a value of £35,430,349. **Postal orders** numbered 90,571,000, representing a value of £34,301,000. In the **Savings Bank** £40,857,206 was deposited and £42,786,025 withdrawn, the total sum standing to the credit of 9,403,852 depositors at the end of 1903 being £146,135,147. The number of telegrams sent was 89,997,000, including foreign telegrams 7,932,000. There were 22,850 post offices open on March 31st, 1904, with a staff of 188,031, including 9976 which are also telegraph offices, and 396 post offices open for trunk telephone business. There were 13,467,975 trunk-line conversations during the year. The **postal revenue** was £15,824,394, and the **expenditure** £11,180,087, giving a net profit of £4,644,307. The telegraph revenue was £3,736,115, and the expenditure £4,719,796, a deficit of £938,681.

See TELEPHONES.

## Wireless Telegraphy.

An arrangement came into force on Jan. 1st, 1905, whereby telegrams for transmission from wireless stations on the coast to ships at sea can be accepted at postal telegraph offices in the United Kingdom. The Post Office was thus linked up with the Marconi system. The charge is 6d. a word, with a minimum of 6s. 6d. for each telegram.

## The C.O.D. System.

The "cash-on-delivery" system was the subject of considerable discussion during 1904. Under this system, which is widely in operation in India and nearly all foreign countries, the postal authorities, railway companies, or other carriers of goods undertake also to act as intermediaries between the vendors and purchasers of such goods by collecting from the latter on delivery the sale price of the same. The efforts of the advocates of the system have been mainly directed towards inducing the Post Office to put it into force, and they urged that the want of it placed British traders at a disadvantage in international business. A very strong opposition has been manifested, however, by the smaller retail traders in various parts of the country, whose contention is, that the adoption of the proposed measure would have the effect of constituting the Government the agents of manufacturers and wholesale dealers, who, with such aid to their existing advantages, in the shape of expensive and widespread advertising, would be enabled to swamp the smaller retail tradesmen of provincial towns and country districts.

Lord Stanley, in his report on the Post Office for the year ended March 31st, 1904, dealt with the question. He said that on one point he found the advocates and opponents of the system to be agreed—viz., that it would certainly be largely used by the public; that the latter had not supported their contention that it would act adversely upon the smaller traders, by evidence derived from actual experience in other countries; and that, as a result of careful inquiry, he was by no means satisfied that such apprehensions as had been expressed rested upon any such foundation as could justify the withholding from the community of a measure which it seemed clear would be beneficial.



Upon this report being made public, in August 1904, representations were made by various organisations of traders to Lord Stanley urging that no action be taken until the matter could be brought under the notice of Parliament or public opinion more fully ascertained. Ultimately a **deputation**, representing upwards of thirty associations of traders from all parts of the country, was received by the **Postmaster-General** on Oct. 31st. It was introduced by Sir John Rolleston.

Lord Stanley, in reply, said that he would be justified in putting the system into operation this autumn; but he did not desire to take any action in opposition to the will of the people of the country. He read extracts from **Lord Cromer's report** to show that the Egyptian Post Office returns revealed a large increase in the trade between Egypt and those countries—Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, and Italy—with which she had a “cash-on-delivery” system. In view of this fact, they must ask themselves whether the adoption of the system at home was a necessary or a desirable addition to our postal facilities. One speaker said that in France the whole of the demand for the system came from the big shopkeepers. What he should like to ask was whether, since it had been in force, any opposition had been raised to it by the small tradespeople. He believed, on the contrary, that it would be found that the system was used more by the small shopkeepers than by the large ones. It was not his intention to put the “cash-on-delivery” system into operation in this country; but he hoped to assist in the establishment of some method which would help in the exchange of commodities between this country and our Colonies. He personally believed in the “cash-on-delivery” system—that it would be an advantage to the mass of the community or to some portion of it. He did not believe that it would be a disadvantage to those represented by the deputation—at least, to the extent that they thought it would be. He felt certain that, sooner or later, they would have to face it. He felt equally certain that, if it came now, when the trade of the country was not collected into such big hands as it undoubtedly was rapidly getting to be, it would be of greater value to the small shopkeeper, especially in the way of preventing the accumulation of unpaid accounts, than would be the case later.

The “cash-on-delivery” system in connection with the postal service is now in operation in Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Italy, Japan, Switzerland, New South Wales, and India. In Germany its success has been very striking, no fewer than 16,500,000 of such value-packages having been carried during the last financial year. As regards India, where it has actually been in force since 1877, the number of packages so carried has risen from 7400 in that year to 3,300,000 in 1902-3. Several Governments—those of France and Germany amongst the number—are, it appears, anxious to enter into arrangements for an extension of the system to this country.

**Pound, John, J.P.**, Lord Mayor of London, was b. at 81, Leadenhall Street, E.C., in 1829. Ed. at Christ's Hospital, and then entered his father's firm—Messrs. John Pound & Co., India House, Leadenhall Street, E.C.—of which he is now the head. After serving as overseer

and guardian in his parish, he became Common Councilman for Aldgate Ward in '69. He had a great deal to do with the preservation of Epping Forest as Chairman of the Coal, Corn and Finance Committee, and he also served as Chairman of the City of London School Committee. Made Alderman of Aldgate Ward in '92, he was appointed Senior Sheriff in '95, and in 1904 was chosen to succeed Sir J. Ritchie as Lord Mayor for the year 1904-5. He is a Past Master of the Leathersellers', Fanmakers' and Fruiterers' Companies. Since '79 he has been Chairman of the General Omnibus Co., Ltd. In '56 he married Harriet, daughter of Mr. Thomas Latham. He is a Conservative and a Churchman. Stanmore, Highbury New Park, N.

**Poynter, Sir E. J., Bart.**, was b. in Paris in 1836, and is the son of Mr. Ambrose Poynter, an architect. He was ed. at Westminster School and Ipswich Grammar School, and studied art in English schools, and at Paris under Gleyre '56-9. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in '69, and an Academician in '76. In '71 a member of the Belgian Water Colour Society, and in '71 and again in '73 Slade Professor of Art at University College, London. He was Director for Art and Principal of the National Art Training School at South Kensington for some years, and in '94 was appointed Director of the National Gallery. In '96, on the death of Sir John Millais, he was elected to the Presidency of the Royal Academy. His best known pictures are “Israel in Egypt” '67, “Perseus and Andromeda” ('72), “Atalanta's Race” ('76), “A Visit to Æsculapius” ('80—now in the National Gallery of British Art), “The Meeting of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba” ('91), “Helen and Hermia” (1900), “The Storm Nymphs” (1903). Knighted '97; baronet 1902.

**Preceptors, College of.** Established 1846, incorporated by royal charter, '49, “for the purpose of promoting sound learning and of advancing the interests of education, especially among the middle classes, by affording facilities to the teacher for acquiring a knowledge of his profession, and by providing for the periodical session of a competent Board of Examiners to ascertain and give certificates of the acquirements and fitness for their office of persons engaged or desiring to be engaged in the education of youth.” Under the powers conferred by the charter, the Council have established schemes of examination. (1) For teachers, to ascertain their qualifications and fitness to take part in the work of instruction; (2) for pupils, to test their progress, and to afford at once to the teacher and to the public a satisfactory criterion of the value of the instruction they receive. The diplomas granted by the College to teachers are of three grades—Associate, Licentiate, and Fellow; and a distinctive feature of the examinations is, that in all cases the theory and practice of education is an obligatory subject for each grade. Visiting examiners are appointed by the College for the inspection and examination of public and private schools. In '73 the Council of the College instituted a Professorship (the first established in this country) of the Science and Art of Education; and regular courses of lectures for teachers are delivered in the College lecture-hall. Offices, Bloomsbury Square. Organ, *Educational Times*. Secretary, C. R. Hodgson, B.A.

## H.M. MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Privy Council is a body of persons who are nominated by the sovereign without any patent or grant, and who, upon taking the oath of office, are at once qualified members. A privy councillor must be a natural-born or naturalised British subject, and as he is created by the sovereign, so he can be removed from the list at his pleasure. It is customary to include in the body the royal princes and the archbishops; several of the principal officers of State and of the Household become privy councillors by virtue of their office; the principal Secretaries of State are of course sworn of the Council before they can take part in the deliberations of the select number of the body which we know as the Cabinet Council; and the rank is bestowed upon Ambassadors and the principal Colonial Governors, and frequently upon respected politicians who may never have been in office, as an honorary distinction. Occasionally in recent years a Colonial statesman of eminence has been appointed, and in '97 all the Premiers of the self-governing colonies, who by invitation officially attended the celebration in London of the Diamond Jubilee of H.M. the late Queen Victoria, were added. Any privy councillor may act as a justice of the peace.

### Meetings of the Council.

The Lord President of the Council is appointed by letters patent under the great seal; his duty is to manage the debates in council, to propose matters from the sovereign at the council table, and to report to His Majesty the resolutions taken thereon. It is only on rare occasions that the whole body of members assembles, one of those instances being at the demise of the Crown, when it is the duty of the Privy Council to meet and proclaim the new sovereign. For the ordinary business of the Council only those who are summoned attend, and the number thus called upon is usually very small, and consists generally of members of the party in power. Among other important functions of the Council are the granting of charters of incorporation to public and private bodies, and the bringing into operation by means of orders in council of the provisions of many statutes which Parliament leaves to the executive to enforce, temporarily or permanently, at such time or times as it may deem necessary and desirable. Royal proclamations, summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and for many other purposes, are made by and with the advice of the P.C. before being issued.

### Committees of the Council.

Several public departments have grown out of or are even now committees of the Council. The Board of Trade, although it is now an entirely separate department, is still officially entitled the Committee of Council for Trade. The Board of Education was a Committee of the Privy Council; and there are still a Universities Committee, which reviews the statutes made under the Oxford and Cambridge Act, a Scottish Universities Committee, and a Judicial Committee for appellate business. It is provided by statute that certain of the colonial judges, acting or retired, who may have been appointed

members of the Privy Council, shall be members of this last Committee. Included among the powers and duties of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries (see AGRICULTURE) are many which were formerly discharged by the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council.

### The Privy Council in Ireland.

The Privy Council in Ireland, a smaller body than that in England, advises the Lord-Lieutenant, and exercises some of the powers possessed by the Council in Great Britain, but in relation to Irish affairs only.

As the Privy Council in Great Britain and the Privy Council in Ireland are distinct bodies, though it will be noticed that some persons are members of both, a separate list of each is set out, corrected to Dec. 31st, 1904. The word "Peer" is intended to signify that some particulars regarding the public life of the noble lord referred to are given in "Peerage" under the heading PARLIAMENT; and "M.P." is meant to refer the reader to the biographical list of the House of Commons also under PARLIAMENT. All Privy Councillors should be addressed as "Right Honourable."

### I. THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Lord President*—Marquis of Londonderry.

- Aberdeen, Earl of. (Feb. '86.) Peer.  
 Acland-Hood, Sir Alexander F., Bart. (Nov. 1904.) M.P.  
 Acland, A. H. Dyke. (Aug. '92.) Is 2nd s. of the late Right Hon. Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart. B. '47; E. Rugby, and Christ Church, Oxford, and is a Fellow of Balliol College; sat in the Liberal interest for Yorks, West Riding (Rotherham D.), from '85 to '99, when he resigned in consequence of ill-health; Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education '92-5; author of a "Handbook on English Political History," and of "Working Men Co-operators," Westholme, Scarborough; 28, Cheyne Walk. S.W. Reform, Athenæum, Cobden.  
 Akers-Douglas, Aretas. (June '91.) M.P.  
 Allerton, Lord. (June '90.) Peer.  
 Alverstone, Lord. (May 1900.) Peer.  
 Ancester, Earl of. (Mar. '80.) Peer.  
 Argyll, Duke of. (Mar. '75.) Peer.  
 Arnold-Forster, Hugh Oakeley. (Oct. 1903.) M.P.  
 Ashbourne, Lord. (June '85.) Peer.  
 Ashcombe, Lord. (Mar. '80.) Peer.  
 Ashley, Hon. Anthony Evelyn Melbourne. (June '91.) B. '36; s. 7th E. Shaftesbury. Called bar Lincoln's Inn '63; Private Sec. Ld. Palmerston '58 and '59-65; Parliamentary Sec. to Bd. of Trade '80-82; Under Col. Sec. '82-5; M.P. Poole '74-80, I. of Wight '80-85.  
 Asquith, Herbert Henry. (Aug. '92.) M.P.  
 Aubeury, Lord. (Feb. '90.) Peer.  
 Balfour, A. J. (June '85.) M.P.  
 Balfour, Gerald. (Nov. 1900.) M.P.  
 Balfour of Burleigh, Lord. (June '92.) Peer.  
 Barton, Sir Edmund. (Jan. 1901.) See special biography.  
 Belper, Lord. (July '95.) Peer.  
 Bertie, Hon. Sir Francis Leveson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (Mar. 1903.)



- Bond, Sir Robert.** (Aug. 1902.) B. '37. Premier and Colonial Sec. of Newfoundland since 1900. K.C.M.G.
- Bonser, Sir John Winfield.** (Nov. 1901.) B. '47. *E.* at Ashby-de-la-Zouche, Loughborough, Halifax Grammar School, and Christ's Coll., Camb. Called to the bar '72; was Att.-Gen. Straits Settlements '83-94, when he was app. Chief Justice, and in the same year Chief Justice of Ceylon.
- Booth, Charles.** (June 1904.) See special biography.
- Brackenbury, General Sir Henry, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., R.A.** (Feb. 1904.) B. '37; *E.* at Eton and Woolwich; served in India '57-8; Franco-German war '70-1; Ashanti war '73-4; Zulu war '79-80; and Egypt '84-5; President Ordnance Committee '96-9. 23, Hanover Square, W.
- Brampton, Lord.** (Mar. '99.) Peer.
- Breadalbane, Marq. of.** (May '80.) Peer.
- Brodrick, William St. John Fremantle.** (Jan. '97.) M.P.
- Brownlow, Earl.** (July '87.) Peer.
- Bruce, Sir Gainsford.** (June 1904.)
- Bryce, James.** (Aug. '92.) M.P.
- Buccleuch, Duke of.** (Dec. 1901.) Peer.
- Burghelere, Lord.** (Aug. '92.) Peer.
- Cadogan, Earl.** (June '85.) Peer.
- Campbell, J. A.** (July '98.) M.P.
- Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Henry.** (Nov. '84.) M.P.
- Canterbury, Randall Thomas, Archbishop of, K.C.V.O.** (Feb. 1903.) See p. 465.
- Carrington, Earl.** (July '81.) Peer.
- Cartwright, Hon. Sir Richard John.** (Nov. 1902.) B. '35; *E.* Trinity Coll., Dublin. Was Finance Minister of the Canadian Government '73-8; and has been Minister of Trade and Commerce since '96. G.C.M.G.
- Cassell, Sir Ernest.** (Aug. 1902.) B. '52; *E.* at Cologne. A merchant of London who received the honour of Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George for services rendered in connection with Egypt. Is also K.C.V.O. Gave £200,000 for charitable purposes, which the King applied to the foundation of sanatoria for persons suffering from tuberculosis.
- Chamberlain, Joseph.** (May '80.) M.P.
- Chamberlain, Joseph Austen.** (Aug. 1902.) M.P.
- Chaplin, H.** (June '85.) M.P.
- Charles, Sir Arthur.** (July 1903.)
- Chesham, Lord.** (July 1901.) Peer.
- Chesterfield, Earl of.** (Apr. '94.) Peer.
- Cholmondeley, Marquis of.** (July 1901.) Peer.
- Christian, H.R.H. Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G.** (Aug. '94.) B. '31; *m.*, '66, H.R.H. Princess Helena; is a general in the army; High Steward of Windsor; created "Royal Highness" by English warrant.
- Clarendon, Earl of.** (Nov. 1900.) Peer.
- Colling, Sir Richard Henn.** (Nov. '97.) B. '42, being a son of Stephens Collins, Q.C., of Dublin. Called bar Mid. Temple '67; Q.C. '83; was joint ed. of "Smith's Leading Cases"; Judge Q.B. Division '91-7; a Lord Justice of Appeal, '97-1901, when he was app. Master of the Rolls; was an arbitrator on the Venezuelan Boundary Question; Chm. of the War Funds Committee of Inquiry 1900. 2, Bramham Gardens, S.W. *Athenæum*.
- Collings, Jesse.** (Aug. '92.) M.P.
- Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of.** (May '71.) See special biography.
- Connemara, Lord.** (April '80.) Peer.
- Couch, Sir Richard.** (Nov. '75.) B. '17. Bar. Midd. Temp. '41 (Bencher '81); Judge High Court of Bombay '62-6; Chief Justice of High Court of Calcutta '70-75; Memb. Judicial Committee Privy Council since '81.
- Courtney, L. H.** (Jan. '89.) See special biography.
- Coventry, Earl of.** (Aug. '77.) Peer.
- Cowper, Earl.** (May '71.) Peer.
- Covens-Hardy, Sir Herbert H.** (Nov. 1901.) Lord Justice, Court of Appeal, 1901. B. '38; took silk '82; High Court '99. Liberal M.P. North Norfolk '85-99.
- Crabrook, Earl of.** (July '66.) Peer.
- Crew, Earl of.** (Aug. '92.) Peer.
- Cromer, Earl of.** (Sept. 1900.) Peer.
- Cross, Viscount.** (Feb. '74.) Peer.
- Crossley, Sir Savile Brinton.** (Dec. 1902.) M.P.
- Currie, Lord.** (Jan. '94.) Peer.
- Curzon of Kedleston, Lord.** (June '95.) Peer.
- Dartmouth, Earl of.** (June '85.) Peer.
- Davey, Lord.** (Nov. '93.) Peer.
- Day, Sir John Charles.** (March 1902.) B. '26; *E.* at St. Gregory's, Downside, and London Univ.; called to the bar '49; Q.C. '72; bencher '73. App. a judge Queen's Bench Div. '82; was Pres. of the Belfast Commn. '86, and a member of the Parnell Commn. '88-9.
- Derby, Earl of.** (April '78.) Peer.
- Devonshire, Duke of.** (Feb. '66.) Peer.
- Dickson, Charles Scott.** (Oct. 1903.) M.P.
- Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth, Bart.** (Dec. '82.) M.P.
- Dimsdale, Sir Joseph Cockfield.** (Dec. 1902.) M.P.
- Dorington, Sir John Edward.** (Aug. 1902.) M.P.
- Ducie, Earl of.** (July '59.) Peer.
- Dudley, Earl of.** (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
- Durand, Sir Henry Mortimer.** (Feb. 1901.) B. '50. *E.* Blackheath School; called to the bar Lincoln's Inn '72; entered Bengal Civil Service '73; was Political Sec. to Earl Roberts during Kabul campaign '79, Sec. Foreign Dept. '85-94, Min. and Consul-Gen. at Teheran '94-1900, Amb. at Madrid, 1900-3, when he was app. Amb. at Washington. G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Dyke, Sir W. H., Bart.** (April '80.) M.P.
- Edwards, Sir Fleetwood, K.C.B.** (Oct. '95.) B. '42. Entered R.E. '63; Maj. '83, Lieut.-Col. '90; A.D.C. to Gov. of Bermuda '67-9; attached to the special Embassy during the Berlin Congress '78; Assist. Keeper Privy Purse, and Assist. Private Sec. to her late Majesty, '78-95; Keeper of the Privy Purse, '95-1900. G.C.V.O.
- Egerton, Sir Edwin H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.** (Jan. 1904.) Ambassador to Italy.
- Elgin, Earl of.** (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Elliot, Hon. Sir Henry George.** (June 67.) B. '17; 2nd son of 2nd E. Minto. Was many years in dip. service; was Min. at Copenhagen '58-9, Naples '59-62, Greece '62-3, Italy '63-6, Turkey '66-77, Vienna '77-84; retired '84; G.C.B.
- Fergusson, Sir James, Bart.** (Nov. '68.) M.P.
- Field, Lord.** (Mar. '90.) Peer.
- Fife, Duke of.** (May '80.) Peer.
- Finch, George H.** (Dec. 1902.) M.P.
- Fitz-Gibbon, Gerald.** (Nov. 1900, and of the Irish Privy Council since '79.) B. '37. Irish bar '60, English bar '61; Q.C. '72, Sol.-Gen. Ireland '77-8; a Lord Justice of Appeal, Ireland, since '78.
- Fletcher, Sir Henry Aubrey.** (Dec. 1901.) M.P.

- Foljambe**, Francis John Savile. (Nov. '95.) B. '30. M.P. East Retford '57-85; Lord High Steward of East Retford.
- Forrest**, Sir John. (July '97.) See special biography.
- Fowler**, Sir Henry H. (June '86.) M.P.
- Fry**, Sir Edward. (April '83.) B. '27. Called to bar '54; Q.C. '69; Judge of High Court '77; Lord Justice of Appeal '83-92; was '97-8 Chm. of the Royal Comm. of Inquiry into the Procedure and Practice of the Irish Land Commn.
- Fry**, Lewis. (Jan. 1901.) B. '32. A solicitor '54, and was senior member of the firm of Fry, Abbot, & Co., Bristol; M.P. for Bristol '78-85, N. Bristol '85-92 and '95-1900; Chm. of the Parliamentary Committee on Town Holdings '86-92; Chm. of the Bristol School Board '71-80.
- Gladstone**, Herbert J. (Mar. '94.) M.P.
- Goldie**, Sir George Dashwood Taubman. (July '98.) B. '46, being a son of Col. Goldie-Taubman, Speaker of the House of Keys, Isle of Man. Received a military education and is Lieut. R.E.; travelled much in Africa; founded and was Deputy-Governor of the Royal Niger Co. '86-95; Governor '95-9, resigning upon the administration of the territory being taken over by the Government. K.C.M.G. 11, Queen's Gate Gardens. Naval and Military.
- Gorst**, Sir J. E. (Feb. '90.) M.P.
- Goschen**, Viscount. (Nov. '65.) Peer.
- Grant-Duff**, Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone. (May '80.) B. '29. (L.) M.P. Elgin Dist. '57-81. Under-Sec. India '68-74; Under-Sec. Colonies '80-81; Gov. Madras '81-6; Ld. Rector Aberdeen Univ. '66-72; G.C.S.I., F.R.G.S.
- Grey**, Sir Edward. (Aug. 1902.) M.P.
- Griffith**, Sir Samuel Walker. (Jan. 1901.) B. '45. E. Sydney Univ.; called Queensland bar '67, and is also a member of the bars of Victoria and N.S. Wales; member L.A. of Queensland '72, Q.C. '76, Att.-Gen. '74-8 and '90-3; Premier of Queensland '83-8 and '90-3; Chief Justice since '93, and Lieut.-Gov. also since '99; President Col. Conf. of Australasia in '88 and other years. Appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Australia in 1903. G.C.M.G.
- Gully**, William Court. (May '95.) M.P.
- Haldane**, Richard Burdon. (Aug. 1902.) M.P.
- Halsbury**, the Earl of. (June '85.) Peer.
- Halsey**, Thos. F. (Jan. 1901.) M.P.
- Hamilton**, Lord G. (April '78.) M.P.
- Hardinge**, Sir Charles, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (Mar. 1904.) See special biography.
- Hay**, Sir John Charles Dalrymple, Bart. (Mar. '74.) B. '21. Served in navy '34-78, when he became admiral on retired list, having seen much active service in Crimean campaign and elsewhere, and received three war medals. M.P. (C.) Wakefield '62-5, Stamford '66-80, Wigtown Dist. '80-85; a Lord of the Admiralty '66-8; G.C.B.
- Hayter**, Sir Arthur, Bart. (June '94.) M.P.
- Heneage**, Lord. (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Hertford**, Marquis of. (Feb. '79.) Peer.
- Hibbert**, Sir John. (Feb. '86.) B. '24; M.P. for Oldham '62-74, '77-86, '92-5; called to bar Inner Temple '49; J.P. and D.L. Lancashire; Chm. Lancaster C.C.; Sec. Loc. Gov. Board '72-4 and '80-3; Under Sec. State, Home Department '83-4; Sec. Admiralty in the Gladstone Ministry of '86; Fin. Sec. Treasury '84-5 and '92-5; K.C.B.
- Hicks-Beach**, Sir M. (Mar. '74.) M.P.
- Hill**, Alexander Staveley. (Nov. '92.) B. '25; son of the late Mr. H. Hill, J.P.; E. King Edward VI.'s School, Birmingham, and St. John's Coll., Oxon; D.C.L. '55; called to the Bar, Inner Temp., '51; Q.C. '68; Benchet '68; Treasurer '86; Recorder for Banbury '66; Judge Advocate of Fleet and Counsel to the Admiralty '75; Dep. High Steward, Oxford Univ., '74; Examiner in Law and Modern Hist., Oxford, '58; Hon. LL.D. Toronto Univ.; J.P. and D.L. Staffs. Oxley Manor, near Wolverhampton; 4, Queen's Gate, S.W.
- Hill**, Lord Arthur. (June '85.) B. '46, being younger son of the 4th Marquis of Downshire. Held a commission in 2nd Life Guards '65-8; is a J.P. Sussex, Berks, and co. Down, being also D.L. of the last-named county; was Lieut.-Col. Middx. Art. Vol. '85-7; M.P. co. Down '80-5, W. Down '85-98; was Comptroller H.M. Household, with which post was also associated in him that of one of the junior Conservative Whips, '85-92 and '95-8. On his retirement from parliamentary life the electors of W. Down returned his son, Capt. Hill, to succeed him in the House. 74, Eaton Place, S.W.
- Hime**, Hon. Sir Albert Henry. (Aug. 1902.) B. '42; E. Trinity Coll., Dublin, and Royal Mil. Acad., Woolwich. Entered Royal Engineers as Lieut. '61; promoted Capt. '74; served in the Zulu war '79, when he was mentioned in despatches; app. Major '81 and Lieut.-Col. '83, when he retired. In '84-5 Sir Albert acted as a Commr. between Natal and the Orange Free State, receiving the thanks of the State Sec. and Government of Natal for his services; was Acting Colonial Sec., Natal, '89-93; Minister of Lands and Works '97; and Prime Minister '99-1903. K.C.M.G.
- Hobhouse**, Henry. (Dec. 1902.) M.P.
- Huntly**, Marquis of. (Mar. '81.) Peer.
- Ilchester**, Earl of. (Feb. '74.) Peer.
- James of Hereford**, Lord. (June '85.) Peer.
- Jeffreys**, Arthur Frederick. (Aug. 1902.) M.P.
- Jersey**, Earl of. (June '90.) Peer.
- Jeune**, Sir Francis H. (June '92.) See special biography.
- Kelvin**, Lord. (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
- Kenmare**, Earl of. (Feb. '57.) Peer.
- Kenrick**, W. (Feb. '99.) B. '31. Represented Birmingham, North, as a Liberal Unionist from '85-99. E. at Brighton and Univ. Coll. London, where he obtained the gold medal in chemistry; an ironfounder; J.P. and Alderman for Birmingham; m. a sister of the Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain.
- Kennaway**, Sir John. (Jan. '97.) M.P.
- Kenyon-Slaney**, Col. W. S. (June 1904.) M.P.
- Kingston**, Charles Cameron. (July '97.) See special biography.
- Kinross**, Lord. (Aug. '83.) Peer.
- Kintore**, Earl of. (Aug. '86.) Peer.
- Knox**, Sir Ralph Henry, K.C.B. (July 1903.) Accountant-Gen. War Office, '82-97; Permanent Under-Sec. of State for War '97-1901.
- Knutsford**, Viscount. (Sept. '85.) Peer.
- Lansdowne**, Marquis of. (July '95.) Peer.
- Lascelles**, Sir Frank Cavendish. (April '94.) B. '41; son of the late Right Hon. W. S. Sebright Lascelles; entered dip. service '61; 2nd Sec. '71; Agent and Consul-Gen. in Bulgaria '79; Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. to Roumania '87; Persia '91; Russia '94; Germany, '95; G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
- Laurier**, Sir Wilfrid. (July '97.) See special biography.



- Leigh, Lord. (June '95.) Peer.
- Lennox, Lord Walter Gordon. (Nov. '91.) B. '65; 4th son of D. of Richmond; E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; Priv. Sec. Lord Salisbury '87-8; Treasurer H.M. Household '91-2; M.P. Chichester Div. (C.) '88-94. Carlton.
- Leven and Melville, Earl of. (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
- Lindley, Lord. (Dec. '81.) Peer.
- Linlithgow, Marquis of. (July '95.) Peer.
- Lister, Lord. (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
- Llandaff, Viscount. (Aug. '86.) Peer.
- London, Bishop of. (May 1901.) Peer.
- Londonderry, Marquis of. (Aug. '86.) Peer.
- Long, Walter. (July '95.) M.P.
- Lopes, Sir Massey, Bart. (July '85.) B. '18. M.P. Westbury '57-68, S. Devon '68-85; Lord of the Admiralty '74-80.
- Lowther, James William. (July '98.) M.P.
- Lyall, Sir Alfred Comyn. (Aug. 1902.) B. '35; E. at Eton. Sir Alfred was Home Sec. in India '73-8; Foreign Sec. '78-82; and Lieut.-Gov. of the N.-W. Provinces '82-8. Formerly Sir Robert Rede's lecturer at Cambridge; hon. LL.D. '91; and author of a volume of Indian legends in verse. K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
- Lytelton, Hon. Alfred (Oct. 1903.) M.P.
- Macartney, W. G. E. (Dec. 1900.) M.P.
- Macdonald, John Hay Athol. (Aug. '85.) B. '36. Called Scottish bar '59; Q.C. '80; Sheriff of Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherlandshire '74-6; Sol.-Gen. for Scotland '76-80; Sheriff of Perthshire '80-85; Lord Advoc. '85-6 and '86-8; M.P. Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities '85-8; mem. of the Soc. of Telegraphic Engineers; F.R.S. Edin.; J.P. and D.L. Edinburgh; some years Col. Commandant Queen's Edinburgh R. V. Corps; app. Oct. '88 Lord Justice Clerk and President of the Second Div. of the Court of Session, with the judicial title of Lord Kingsburgh.
- MacDonnell, Sir Antony Patrick, G.C.S.I. (Aug. 1902.) B. '44. Has filled a series of important offices under the Indian Government, among them those of Acting Chief Commr. of Burma, Chief Commr. Central Provinces, Acting Lieut.-Gov. of Bengal, Memb. of Council of the Viceroy, and Lieut.-Gov. N.W. Provinces and Chief Commr. of Oudh. App. 1902 Under-Sec. to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland.
- Macnaghten, Lord. (Jan. '87.) Peer.
- Malet, Sir Edward Baldwin. (Mar. '85.) B. '37. Joined dip. service '54; Agent and Consul; Gen. in Egypt '79-83; Min. at Brussels '83-4; Ambass. at Berlin '84-95, when he retired; G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
- Marlbrough, Duke of. (Feb. '99.) Peer.
- Mathew, Sir James Charles. (Nov. 1901.) B. '30. E. Trin. Coll., Dublin. Called bar Lincoln's Inn '54; a Judge of the High Court '81-1901, when he was app. a Lord Justice of Appeal; Chm. of the Council of Legal Education since '95, and Treas. of Lincoln's Inn 1900-1.
- Maxwell, Sir Herbert Eustace, Bart. (Aug. '97.) M.P.
- Mellor, John William. (Mar. '86.) M.P.
- Milner, Viscount. (July 1901.) Peer.
- Milner, Sir Frederick, Bart. (June 1900.) M.P.
- Minto, Earl of. (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
- Monson, Sir Edmund John, Bart. (July '93.) B. '34; s. 6th Lord Monson. Entered dip. service '56; Sec. to Visc. (then Lord) Lyons at Washington '58-63; Consul to Azores '60-71; Consul-Gen. Hungary '71-9; Min. Res. and Consul-Gen. Uruguay '70-84; Envoy Extraord. and Min. Plen. to the Rep. of Paraguay '84-5; Denmark '85-8; Athens '88-92; Brussels '92; Vienna '93-6, when he was appointed to Paris; Bart. on his retirement in 1904; G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
- Morley, Arnold. (Aug. '92.) B. '49. M.P. Nottingham '80-85; E. Div., '85-95; called bar Inner Temple '73; Patronage Sec. to the Treas. '86; principal G.L. whip '86-92; Postmaster-General '92-5; Member Senate Camb. Univ.
- Morley, Earl of. (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Morley, John. (Feb. '86.) M.P.
- Mount-Edgumbe, Earl of. (May '79.) Peer.
- Murray, Andrew Graham. (June '96.) M.P.
- Nelson, Sir Hugh Muir. (July '97.) B. '35. E. Edin. High Sch. and Univ.; Premier of Queensland, '93-8; app. Pres. Leg. Council, '93; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon.; K.C.M.G.
- Noel, Gerard James. (May '74.) B. '23. Formerly in army; M.P. (C.) Rutlandshire '47-83; a Lord of Treas. '66-8; First Commr. of Works '76-80.
- Norfolk, Duke of. (July, '95.) Peer.
- North, Sir Ford. (Mar. 1900.) B. '30; E. Winchester and Oxford (B.A.) '52; called to the bar Inner Temple '56; Q.C. '77; Bench '81; app. Judge of the Queen's Bench '81, but transferred to the Chancery Div. Courts '83; retired '99. 76, Queensborough Terrace, Kensington Gardens, W.; Athenæum Club.
- Northumberland, Duke of. (Mar. '74.) Peer.
- Norton, Lord. (Feb. '58.) Peer.
- O'Connor, Sir Nicholas Roderick. (Mar. '96.) B. '44; son of P. H. O'Connor, of Dundermott, Roscommon. Entered dip. service '66; Agent and Consul-Gen. in Bulgaria '87-92; Minister to China '92-6; Minister at St. Petersburg '96-8, when he was appointed to Constantinople. G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
- Onslow, Earl of. (May 1903.) Peer.
- Otway, Sir Arthur John, Bart. (July '85.) B. '22. Formerly in army; M.P. (L.) Stafford '52-7, Chatham '65-74, Rochester '78-85; Under For. Sec. '68-71; Chm. of Ways and Means '83-5.
- Paget, Sir Richard Horner. (Nov. 95.) B. '32. M.P. E. Somerset '65-9; Mid. '68-85; Wells D. '85-95; D.L., J.P., Chm. C.C., Somerset; served in the Army from '48 to '63, and has been Capt. N. Somerset Yeo., and Lieut.-Col. 3rd Somerset Batt. R.V.; has been also Chm. Somerset Quarter Sess. and of Somerset C.C.
- Palles, Christopher. (Nov. '92.) B. '31. Irish bar '53; Q.C. '65; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '72; Att.-Gen. '72-4; Lord Ch. Baron (Ireland) since '74.
- Pearson, Sir C. (Nov. '91), was M.P. (C.) for Edinburgh and St. Andrews Univs. '90-96; 2nd son of the late Mr. Charles Pearson, C.A., of Edinburgh. B. '43; E. Edinburgh Academy, St. Andrews and Edinburgh Univs., and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxon (Gaisford Prize, Prose '62, Verse '63, B.A. 1st class '65, M.A. '68); called to the Scotch and English bars '70; D.L. and LL.D. Edinburgh; Q.C. and Sol.-Gen. Scotland '90; P.C. '91; Lord-Adv. '91-2 and '95; Dean of Faculty '92-5; Sheriff of Chancery '85-8; Sheriff of Renfrew and Bute '88-9, and Perthshire '89-90; Procurator of the Church of Scotland '86-90; knighted '87; retired from Parliament May '96 on being appointed one of the senators of H.M. Coll. of Justice in Scotland. 7, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh. *Carlton and Conservative.*

**Peel, Sir Frederick.** (May '57.) B. '23; 2nd son of Sir R. Peel, the famous Prime Min. M.P. (L.) Leominster '49-52, Bury '52-7, '59-65; Under-Sec. Colonies '51-2, '53-5; Under-Sec. for War '55-7; Sec. to Treas. '59-65; Inner Temple '49; app. a Railway Commr. '73.

**Peel, Viscount.** (May '84.) Peer.

**Pembroke, Earl of.** (July '95.) Peer.

**Plunkett, Sir Francis Richard, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.** (Feb. 1901.) B. '35. Entered dip. service '55, Min. and Consul-Gen. Japan '83-7, Min. Stockholm '88-93, Brussels '93-1900, and Vienna since the latter year.

**Poltimore, Lord.** (Mar. '72.) Peer.

**Ponsonby-Fane, Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon, G.C.B.** (Mar. 1901.) B. '24. Entered Foreign Office '40; was Private Sec. to Lord Palmerston '46, to Earl Granville '51, and to Earl of Clarendon '53; Comptroller of Accounts in the Lord Chamberlain's Depmt. and Extra Gentleman Usher to her late Majesty '57, and Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter '59; app. by his Majesty, 1901, Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State and a Gentleman Usher.

**Portland, Duke of.** (Aug. '86.) Peer.

**Probyn, Sir Dighton MacNaghten, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., I.S.O., V.C.** (Feb. 1901.) B. '33. Entered the Army '49, became a General '88; served on Trans-Indus frontier '52-7, and went afterwards through the Indian Mutiny, commanding the 2nd Punjab Cavalry at the assault and capture of Delhi; has also served at Lucknow, Agra (where he earned his V.C.), and Cawnpore, and was in the '60 campaign in China; Equerry to the King during his tour, when Prince of Wales, in India, and in '77 was app. a member of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall; is Keeper of the Privy Purse to his Majesty.

**Rathmore, Lord.** (Mar. '80.) Peer.

**Reid, George Houston.** (July '97.) See special biography.

**Revelstoke, Lord.** (Dec. 1902.) Peer.

**Ribblesdale, Lord.** (Aug. '92.) Peer.

**Ripon, Marquis of.** (April '63.) Peer.

**Ritchie, C. T.** (Aug. '86.) M.P.

**Roberts, Earl.** (Mar. 1901.) Peer.

**Robertson, Lord.** (Nov. '88.) Peer.

**Romer, Sir Robert.** (March '99.) B. '40, being the s. of a musical composer and publisher; m. Betty, daughter of Mark Lemon, editor of *Punch*; ed. Cambridge (sen. wrangler and Smith's Prizeman '63.) After being for two years professor of mathematics Queen's Coll. Cork, was called to the bar '67; became Q.C. '81; Chancery Judge '90; Lord Justice of Appeal '99; was in 1900 Chm. of the Committee for inquiry as to War Hospitals in S. Africa. G.C.B.

**Rosebery, Earl of.** (Aug. '81.) Peer.

**Rothschild, Lord.** (Aug. 1902.) Peer.

**Round, James.** (Aug. 1902.) M.P.

**Rumbold, Sir Horace, Bart.** (Nov. '96.) B. '29. Entered dip. service '49, filling various posts successively until he was app. Min. Res. and Consul-Gen. in Chili '72; Min. Res. Swiss Confed. '78-9, Argentine Rep. '79-81; Stockholm '81-4, Athens '84-8, the Hague '88-96; Ambas. at Vienna, '96-1900. Succ. to the baronetcy '77. G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

**Rutland, Duke of.** (Feb. '52.) Peer.

**Salisbury, Marquis of.** (Oct. 1903.) Peer.

**Samuelson, Sir Bernhard, Bart.** (July '95.) B. '20. M.P. Banbury '59 and '65-85; Banbury D. '85-95; J.P. Oxfordsh.; Chm. Royal Com. Technical Instruction; Member Royal Com. Scientific Instruction; M.I.C.E.; formerly Pres. Iron and Steel Institution; was an Ironmaster at Middlesbrough.

**Saunderson, Col.** (Feb. '99.) M.P.

**Seoble, Sir Andrew Richard.** (Dec. 1901.) B. '31; E. City of London School; called to the bar '56, Q.C. '76; bench of Lincoln's Inn '79, and Treasurer '99. Was Advocate-Gen. of Bombay from '70-77; app. member of the Council of Gov.-Gen. of India '86, which office he held until '91. In '92 Sir Andrew was elected M.P. for Hackney, Central div., and he remained representative of the constituency until the General Election of 1900. K.C.S.I.

**Scott, Sir Charles Stewart.** (July '98.) B. '38, being a son of the late Major Thos. Scott, of Willsborough, co. Derry. Entered dip. service '58; 3rd Sec. '65; Sec. of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires, Coburg, '79; afterwards at Waldeck and Berlin; Minister at Switzerland '88; Plenipotentiary to Labour Conference, Berlin, '90; Minister at Copenhagen '93-8; Ambassador Extraord. and Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg, '98-1904.

**Seddon, Richard John.** (July '97.) See special biography.

**Selborne, Earl of.** (Nov. 1900.) Peer.

**Shaw Lefevre, G. J.** (Dec. '80.) B. '32. M.P. Reading '63-85; Bradford, Central D., '86-95; Civil Lord of the Admiralty, '66; Sec. to Board of Trade '68-71; Home Sec. '71; Sec. to Admiralty '71-4, and April-Nov. '80; First Commr. of Works '80-84, and again '92-4; Postmaster-General '84-5; Pres. Local Gov. Bd. '94-5; Bench of Inner Temple.

**Shuttleworth, Lord.** (April '86.) Peer.

**Smith, J. Parker.** (June 1904.) M.P.

**Somerser, Lord Henry R. C.** (Mar. '74.) B. '49; 2nd son of 8th Duke of Beaufort. M.P. (C.) Monmouthshire '71-80; Comptroller of the Household '74-0.

**Spencer, Charles R.** (Aug. '92.) M.P.

**Spencer, Earl.** (July '59.) Peer.

**Sprigg, Sir John Gordon.** (July '97.) See special biography.

**Stalbridge, Lord.** (Mar. '72.) Peer.

**Stanley, Lord, C.B.** (Oct. 1903.) M.P.

**Stirling, Sir James.** (Nov. 1900.) B. '36. E. at Aberdeen Univ. and Trin. Coll. Camb. (Senior Wrangler '60); called bar (Lincoln's Inn) '62, Junior Equity Counsel to the Treasury '81-6, Judge of the High Court (Chancery Div.) '86-1900, when he was app. a Lord Justice of Appeal.

**Strong, Sir Samuel Henry.** (July '97.) B. '25. Called to the bar Ontario '49; Q.C. '63; bench Law Society, Upper Canada, '60; Vice-Chan. Ontario '69; Judge Ontario '74, and of the Dominion '75; Chief Justice Canada '92; app. to the Judicial Com. H.M. Privy Council '97.

**Sudeley, Lord.** (Feb. '86.) Peer.

**Suffield, Lord.** (Feb. '86.) Peer.

**Talbot, John Gilbert.** (July '97.) M.P.

**Taschereau, Hon. Sir Henri Elzéar.** (May 1904.) Chief Justice of Canada.

**Thornton, Sir Edward.** (Aug. '71.) B. '17. Was many years in dip. service; Min. to Argentine Confed. '59, Brazil '65-7, United States '67-81, St. Petersburg '81-4, Constantinople '84-6; was one of the High Commrs. for Settlement of Alabama Claims; G.C.B.



Thurlow, Lord. (April '86.) Peer.  
 Trevelyan, Sir G. O., Bart. (June '82.) B. '38;  
*E. Harrow and Trinity Coll., Camb.* Sat in  
 the House of Commons for Tynemouth '65-8,  
 Hawick Dist. '68-86, Glasgow, Bridge-  
 ton Div., '87-97. Commenced his official  
 parliamentary career in '69 as a Lord of the  
 Admiralty; and, in Mr. Gladstone's ministry,  
 became Sec. to the Admiralty ('80-2). After  
 holding the office of Chief Sec. for Ireland,  
 Sir George was app. Chan. of the Duchy of  
 Lancaster (with a seat in the Cabinet) in '84,  
 and held the office of Sec. for Scotland for a  
 month in '86, but being unable to agree with  
 Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, he resigned his  
 position in the Government (March '86). On  
 the conclusion of the Round Table Confer-  
 ence, at which he represented the Unionist  
 party, he announced that his opposition to  
 the points of disagreement with regard to  
 the Home Rule movement had been over-  
 come, and he rejoined his colleagues on the  
 Front Opposition bench, re-entering the  
 House, after defeat at his old constituency of  
 Hawick Dist., as member for the Bridgeton  
 Div. of Glasgow (Aug. '87). He was Sec. for  
 Scotland again from '92 until '95. Sir George  
 has gained an enviable distinction in the  
 world of letters by his "Life of Lord  
 Macaulay," his uncle. He is also the author  
 of some humorous political verses entitled  
 "The Ladies in Parliament." Wallington,  
 Cambo, Northumberland. *Reform and  
 Athenæum.*  
 Turner, Sir George. (July '97.) See special  
 biography.  
 Tweedmouth, Lord. (Feb. '86.) Peer.  
 de Villiers, Sir John Henry. (July '97.) B. '42;  
 called to bar Inner Temple '65; was for many  
 years member of the Legislative Assembly  
 of the Cape of Good Hope; became Presi-  
 dent in '73; Att.-Gen. Cape Colony '72-4;  
 since when he has been Chief Justice Cape.  
 The right hon. and learned gentleman was  
 one of the Royal Commissioners for the set-  
 tlement of the affairs of the Transvaal in '81,  
 and represented the Cape at the Colonial  
 Conference at Ottawa in '94. K.C.M.G.  
 Waldegrave, Earl. (Feb. '97.) Peer.  
 Walrod, Sir W. (Mar. '99.) M.P.  
 Wales, H.R.H. Prince of. (July '94.) See  
 special biography.  
 Way, Sir Samuel James, Bart. (May '97.) B. '36.  
 Called to the bar S. Australia '61; Q.C. '71;  
 Mem. of the Council of Univ. of Adelaide '74;  
 elected to the Central Bd. of Education and  
 Mem. of the House of Assembly, and app.  
 Att.-Gen. '75; Vice-Chan. of Univ. of  
 Adelaide '77; administered the govt. of S.  
 Australia '77-9, '83, '89, '94-5; Chan. of Univ.  
 of Adelaide '83; Chief Justice S. Australia  
 since '76; app. to the Judicial Com. H.M.  
 Privy Council '97.  
 Wenlock, Lord. (Mar. 1901.) Peer.  
 West, Sir Algernon Edward. (Mar. '94.) B.  
 1832; Commr. Board of Inland Revenue  
 '73-77; Dep. Chm. '77-81; Chm. '81-92; J.P.  
 Middlesex; was a gentleman usher of the  
 Privy Chamber to the Queen; acted as private  
 sec. to the late Mr. Gladstone; G.C.B.  
 Wharton, John Lloyd. (July '97.) M.P.  
 Whiteway, Sir William Vallance. (July '97.)  
 B. '28. Called to the bar Newfoundland '52;  
 Q.C. '62; Speaker of the House of Assembly  
 '65-9; Sol.-Gen. '73-8; Premier and Att.-Gen.  
 '78-85 and '89-94. Sir William was in '77

counsel for the colony at the Halifax Fishery  
 Commission, receiving for his services the  
 thanks of H.M. Government and a vote of  
 thanks from both branches of the Colonial  
 Legislature. In '90-1 he was one of the  
 official delegates to London on the Fisheries  
 question. In '95 he again took office as  
 Premier and Att.-Gen. (resigned after the  
 elections of Nov. '97), and on visiting London  
 for the Jubilee in '97 he was sworn of the  
 Privy Council. Hon. D.C.L. Oxon; K.C.M.G.  
 Williams, Sir Roland B. Vaughan. (Nov. '97.)  
 B. '38, being himself a son of a well-known  
 judge, Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams. Called  
 bar Lincoln's Inn '61; Q.C. '89; a Judge Q.B.  
 Division '90-7, since when he has been a Lord  
 Justice of the Court of Appeal. 6, Trebovir  
 Road, S.W. Athenæum.  
 Wilson, Sir Arthur. (March 1902.) B. '37; *E.*  
 Dublin Univ.; called to the bar '62; reporter  
 for Incorporated Council of Law Reporting  
 '65-7; puisne judge of the Supreme Court of  
 Calcutta '78-92, since when he has been the  
 legal adviser and solicitor to the Sec. for India.  
 K.C.S.I.  
 Windsor, Lord. (Feb. '91.) Peer.  
 Wodehouse, E. R. (July '98.) M.P.  
 Wolff, Sir Henry Drummond. (June '85.) B. '30.  
 M.P. (C.) Christchurch '74-80, Portsmouth  
 '80-85; Min. to Persia '88-91, Roumania '91-2,  
 Spain '92-1900; G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; was one of  
 the now historic "Fourth Party."  
 Wortley, Charles B. Stuart. (Feb. '96.) M.P.  
 Wyndham, George. (Aug. 1902.) M.P.  
 Yarborough, Earl of. (Nov. '90.) Peer.  
 York, Archbishop of. (July '91.) Peer.  
 Young, G. (Aug. '72.) B. '19. Scotch bar '40  
 M.P. (L.) Wigtown Dist. '65-74; Sol.-Gen. for  
 Scotland '62-6 and '68-9; Lord Advoc. '69-74;  
 app. a judge of Court of Session '74.  
 Zetland, Marquis of. (Nov. '89.) Peer.  
*Clerk of the Council—Almeric Fitzroy, Esq.*  
*Chief Clerk—J. H. Harrison, Esq.*

## II. THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN IRELAND.

*The Lord-Lieutenant-General and General-Governor of Ireland—The Right Hon. William Humble, Earl of Dudley.*  
 Abercorn, Duke of. ('87.) Peer.  
 Allerton, Lord. ('91.) Peer.  
 Andrews, Thomas. (1903.) Chairman Belfast and co. Down Railway Co.; member Appeal Commission under Local Government (Ireland) Act, '98.  
 Andrews, William Drennan. ('97.) B. '32. Irish bar '55; Q.C. '72; Judge of High Court of Justice in Ireland since '82.  
 Ashbourne, Lord. ('77.) Peer.  
 Atkinson, John. ('92.) M.P.  
 Balfour, A. J. ('87.) M.P.  
 Balfour, Gerald W. ('95.) M.P.  
 Barrymore, Lord. ('96.) Peer.  
 Belmore, Earl. ('67.) Peer.  
 Bruce, Sir Henry Hervey, Lord. ('89.) B. '20. L.L. City and County of Londonderry; M.P. Coleraine '62-74, '80-85.  
 Bruen, Henry. ('80.) B. '28. M.P. (C.) co. Carlow '57-80.  
 Buller, Gen. Sir Redvers H., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., V.C. ('87.) See special biography.  
 Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Henry. ('85.) M.P.  
 Carson, Sir Edward Henry. ('96.) M.P.

- Chatterton, Hedges Eyre. ('67.) B. '19. Irish bar '43; Q.C. '58; M.P. (C.) Dublin Univ. '67; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '66-7; Att.-Gen. '67; Vice-Chanc. Ireland since '67.
- Clonbrook, Lord. ('98.) Peer.
- Colomb, Sir John C. R., K.C.M.G., M.P. (1903.)
- Connaught and Strathearn, Duke of. (1900.) Peer.
- Devonshire, Duke of. ('71.) Peer.
- Dickson, Thomas A. ('93.) B. '33. Is a linen manuf. and merchant at Dunganon and Belfast; J.P. Tyrone; M.P. Dunganon '74-80, co. Tyrone '81-5, Dublin (St. Stephen's Green Div.) '88-92 (A.P.).
- Dixon, Sir Daniel. (1902.) B. '44; E. at Larne and Roy. Acad., Belfast. A timber merchant and shipowner; was Lord Mayor of Belfast in '92 and '93; D.L. Down; J.P. Down and Antrim; High Sheriff Down in '96. Ballymenoch, Holywood; The Farm, Groomsport, co. Down.
- Dunraven, Earl of. ('99.) Peer.
- Dyke, Sir W. H., Bart. ('85.) M.P.
- Erne, Earl of. (1902.) Peer.
- Fingall, Earl of. ('92.) Peer.
- Fitz-Gibbon, Gerald. ('79.) See PRIVY COUNCIL, *supra*.
- Gibson, J. G. ('87.) B. '46. M.P. Liverpool (Walton Div.) '85-8; called Irish bar '70; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '85-6; Att.-Gen. '87; Judge King's Bench Div. Ireland since Jan. '88.
- Grenfell, Gen. Lord. (1904.) Peer.
- Hemphill, Charles Hare. ('95.) M.P.
- Hicks-Beach, Sir M., Bart. ('74.) M.P.
- Hogg, Jonathan. (1902.)
- Holmes, Hugh. ('85.) B. '40; E. Trin. Coll., Dublin; Irish bar '65; Q.C. '77; law adviser to Irish Govt. '77; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '78-80; Att.-Gen. Ireland '85-7; M.P. Dublin Univ. '85-7; a Judge of King's Bench Div. Ireland '87-97, when he was app. a Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland.
- Johnson, William Moore. ('81.) B. '28. Irish bar '53; Q.C. '72; M.P. (L.) Mallow '72-83; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '80-81; Att.-Gen. '81-3; app. a Judge of King's Bench Div. Ireland '83.
- Kenny, William. (1902.) B. '46. A judge of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, King's Bench Div., who was formerly Sol.-Gen.; Q.C. '85; member of the Senate of Dublin Univ.
- Londonerry, Marquis of. ('92.) Peer.
- Macdonnell, Sir Antony Patrick, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O. (1903.) Permanent Under-Sec. of State for Ireland. *Vide supra*.
- Madden, D. H. ('89.) B. '40. Irish bar '64; Q.C. '80; Serj.-at-law '87; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '88-90; Att.-Gen. '90-92, when he was app. a Judge of the King's Bench Div.; M.P. Dublin Univ. '87-92.
- Mayo, Earl of. (1900.) Peer.
- Meath, Earl of. ('87.) Peer.
- Morley, John. ('86.) M.P.
- O'Brien, Lord. ('88.) Peer.
- O'Connor Don, The. ('81.) B. '38. M.P. (L.) Roscommon '60-80, when he failed to secure re-election; L.L. Roscommon '96.
- Ormonde, Marquess of. (1902.) Peer.
- Palles, Christopher. ('72.) See Privy Council, *supra*.
- Pirrie, William James. ('97.) B. '47; only son of the late James Alexander Pirrie, of Little Clandeboyne, co. Down. E. at the Royal Belfast Academical Institution; m. '79, Mary M., d. of John Carlisle, M.A., of Belfast; Chm. and Principal of the firm of Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Shipbuilders and Engineers; J.P. for Belfast city, co. Antrim and co. Down; on roll for High Sheriff co. Antrim '98, co. Down '99; Lord Mayor of Belfast '96-7; Mem. of the Institutions of Civil Engineers, Naval Architects, and Mechanical Engineers, and Hon. Mem. of the Institute of Journalists.
- Plunkett, Sir Horace Curzon, K.C.V.O., F.R.S. ('97.) B. '54. E. Eton and Univ. Coll. Oxon; J.P. co. Meath; D.L. co. Radnor; member of the Congested District Bd. Ireland; founder and Chm. of the Recess Committee; founder and Pres. Irish Agric. Organisation Society; app. ('99) First Vice-Pres. Irish Dept. of Agric. and other Industries, and Technical Instruction. M.P. Dublin co., S., '95-1900; unsuccessfully contested the constituency 1900, and Galway City 1901. K.C.V.O. 1903.
- Porter, Andrew Marshall. ('83.) B. '37. Irish bar '60; Q.C. '72; M.P. (L.) co. Derry '81-3; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '81-2; Att.-Gen. '82-3; app. Master of the Rolls '83.
- Ridgeway, Col. Sir J. West. ('89.) B. '44. Has seen much service in India; commanded a contingent of the Afghan Frontier column '84; in charge of the Afghan Frontier Comm. '85; K.C.S.I. and C.B.; Permanent Under-Sec. for Ireland '87; K.C.B. '91; G.C.M.G.; went on special mission to Tangier '93; Lieut.-Gov. Isle of Man '93-5; app. Gov. of Ceylon '95.
- Roberts, F.-M. Earl. ('95.) Peer.
- Robinson, Sir Henry Augustus, K.C.B. (1902.) B. '57. Vice-Pres. of the Local Government Board in Ireland since '98. Was previously a commr. under the Local Government Board '91-8, and inspector '79-91. Has also filled the post of sec. to Local Government and Taxation of Towns Commissions, and to Poor Law and Lunacy Inquiry Commission.
- Ross, John. (1902.) B. '46. A land judge of the Chancery Div. of the High Court of Justice in Ireland; Q.C. '91.
- Sinclair, Thomas. ('96.) Son of a Belfast merchant; E. Queen's Coll., Belfast (M.A., gold medal, '59; is Chm. of the Watch Comm. of the Ulster Convention League and Council of Ulster Defence Union; J.P. Belfast; D.L. and J.P. Co. Antrim.
- Trevelyan, Sir George O., Bart. ('82.) See Privy Council, *supra*.
- Wales, H.R.H. Prince of. ('97.) Peer.
- Walker, Samuel. ('85.) B. '32. Irish bar '55; Q.C. '77; M.P. (G.L.) co. Derry '84-5; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '83-5; Att.-Gen. '85, and Feb.-July '86; Lord Chanc. Ireland '92-95; a Lord Justice of Appeal since '95.
- Westmeath, Earl of. (1902.) Peer.
- Wolseley, F.-M. Viscount. ('90.) Peer.
- Wrench, Frederick Stringer. (1903.)
- Wyndham, George. (1900.) M.P.
- Young, John. ('86.) B. '26; son of W. Young, of Galgorm, M.D. M.A. Trin. Coll. Dublin; J.P. and D.L. co. Antrim; High Sheriff '63. Residence, Galgorm Castle, Ballymena, co. Antrim.
- Assist. Under-Sec. to the Lord-Lieut. and Clerk of the Council*, Sir James B. Dougherty, C.V.O., C.B., Dublin Castle.



**Provident Medical Association, Metropolitan.** Established for the purpose of securing the supply of medical attendance and medicine during sickness to the families of the wage-earning classes throughout London by the payment of a weekly sum, regulated by the number in each family. Twenty-two branches already established. **Chairman**, Mr. W. Bousfield, J.P.; **Secretary**, Chas. H. Warren, 5, Lamb's Conduit St., Bloomsbury, W.C.

**Provis. Sir Samuel Butler, K.C.B.,** Permanent Secretary of the Local Government Board since '98, is the son of Mr. Samuel Provis. B. at Warminster, Feb. '45; ed. at Queens' College, Cambridge; called to the Bar (Middle Temple) '66. Became junior Legal Assistant to the Local Government Board '72; Assistant Secretary '82; created a C.B. '87.

**Psychical Research, The Incorporated Society for.** Founded 1882, for the purpose of making an organised attempt to investigate that large group of debatable phenomena designated by such terms as mesmeric, psychical, and spiritualistic. An important branch of the Society's work has hitherto been the examination of telepathy. Reports of a number of varied and careful experiments in induced telepathic communication are published in the "Proceedings," and a large collection of spontaneous cases has been published in a book entitled "Phantasms of the Living." For a general review of the Society's work, and its bearing on philosophical problems, see Mr. F. W. H. Myers's "Human Personality." The Society has about 900 members and associates; also a branch in the United States of over 500 members and associates. **President**, Prof. Ch. Richet. **Hon. Secretaries**, Mr. J. G. Piddington and the Hon. Everard Feilding. **Offices and Library**, 20, Hanover Square, London, W.

### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

**Bedford Grammar School.** Founded 1566; reorganised 1873. Annual income, £3500. Eight leaving exhibitions of £70 and £60 for four years. Two fall vacant annually. Exhibitions tenable in the school from £60 to £10. **Pupils** 870. The school is divided into six sections: (1) Classical, (2) Civil and Military, (3) Intermediate, with Latin but no Greek, (4) Engineering, (5) Junior Department, (6) Preparatory Department. There are regular Woolwich and Sandhurst classes. There are also workshops with steam-engine, gas-engine, two dynamos, accumulators, moulding- and casting-room, carpenters' shop, machine-drawing room, forges, lathes, etc., and an Engineering Corps. Physical and Chemical Laboratories were remodelled and enlarged in '99. **Head Master**, J. E. King, M.A., School House, Bedford.

**Birmingham, King Edward's School,** comprises a high school for boys, a high school for girls, three grammar schools for boys and four grammar schools for girls. Founded 1552, reorganised 1878. In 1900, the Birmingham (King Edward VI.) Schools Act liberated the Foundation from all control by the Charity Commissioners. Income, £48,000. Numerous scholarships and exhibitions both for boys and girls. The pupils number over 2,700; 450 in high school for boys. **Head Master**, R. Cary Gilson, M.A. **Motto**, *Domine, Salvum fac Regem.*

**Brighton College, Brighton.** Founded 1847. Governed by a Council of twelve, the Earl of Chichester being the patron. It has classical and modern sides, with a junior school for young boys. The classical side is mainly intended for boys proceeding in due course to the Universities, the modern side for candidates for the Army or boys intended for business life. There are two leaving scholarships of the annual value of £60, and three of £30, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge. Entrance scholarships are awarded every year, at least three of the annual value of £70 or £50, and some smaller exhibitions. **Pupils**, 150. **Head Master**, Rev. A. F. Titherington, M.A. **Secretary**, L. F. Duckworth, B.A.

**Charterhouse School, Godalming.** Founded 1611, and until 1872 situated near Smithfield, London, on ground that once belonged to the Carthusian Monastery. One of the nine great public schools of the Public Schools Commission. Sixty scholarships are tenable in the school, and there are ten or more vacancies annually. Twenty or more exhibitions to the Universities, each of the annual value of £80, tenable for four years. **Chairman**, Archbishop of Canterbury. **Pupils**, 560. **Head Master**, Rev. G. H. Rendall, M.A., Litt.D. **Motto**, *Deo dante dedi.*

**Cheltenham College, Gloucestershire.** Founded 1841, mainly through the efforts of George Simon Harcourt, Esq., and Captain James Shrubbs Iredell. Incorporated by Act of Parliament in '94; is governed by a President and twenty members of Council. There are three departments—the classical, the military and civil, and the junior. Numerous scholarships are attached to the College. The pupils number 600. **Principal**, the Rev. R. Waterfield, M.A. **Head Master of the Military and Civil Dept.**, W. M. Baker, M.A. **Bursar**, A. A. Hunter, Esq.

**Christ's Hospital (Blue Coat School), West Horsham.** Founded 1552. The new scheme of the Charity Commissioners came into force in Jan. '91. It provided that the boys' boarding school should contain 700 pupils, the preparatory school 120 juniors, and the girls' school 350 scholars, these three establishments being known as Hospital schools. With relation to two-thirds of the scholars at the Hospital schools, fees ranging from £10 to £20 may be charged if the Council of Almoners consider "that the parents or next friends are in a position to contribute substantially towards the child's education and maintenance." The system by which entrance to the Hospital schools is gained under the new scheme is by presentation or by competition. Presentation to about 425 places lies in the hands of the President, certain City companies, and donation governors. One hundred scholars may be nominated by the Council of Almoners (which numbers forty-three members), and about 100 scholars, nominated by donation governors, may compete for places. From Metropolitan schools of a public elementary nature come 179 successful competitors; various parishes supply 12 scholars; and the residue of the places are at the disposal of boys and girls nominated by the governors of endowed schools at which they have attended for the period of two years. In July '96 the scheme of '90 was modified in certain particulars, so as to admit to the Royal Mathematical School the sons of naval officers as formerly, and also to allow of the admission of more children by direct presentation on the

part of donation governors rather than as the result of competition. Further modifications, principally as to the ages of admission, have also been made by recent amending schemes. There are numerous exhibitions and prizes which have existed in the past still remain as inducements. Hospital exhibition funds provide exhibitions to universities, including the *Times* scholarship, and the "Montefiore," "Rowed," and "Pitt Club" exhibitions. Under the new scheme the boys' boarding schools have been removed to a new site near Horsham. At the end of 1904 the Boys' Schools (including Preparatory) numbered 775 boys. **Head Master**, Rev. A. W. Upcott, M.A., Exeter College, Oxford. **Head Mistress**, Miss M. E. Robertson, Newnham College, Cambridge.

**City of London School**, Thames Embankment. Established by the Corporation of London in 1834. Tenable at the Universities or other places of higher education are 26 scholarships varying from £80 to £20; and about 50 others tenable at the school. Pupils admitted between the ages of 7 and 15. The average number in 1902-3 was 630. **Head Master**, Mr. A. T. Pollard, M.A.

**Clifton College**, Bristol. Opened 1862, received charter '77. It is under a Council of fifteen, the Earl of Ducie being President, and the Bishop of Hereford Chairman of the Council. It has classical, modern, and military sides, and Junior and Preparatory Schools; and prepares pupils specially for Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Cooper's Hill, also for the Royal Navy. Three exhibitions, of £25, which may be increased to £50 a year, tenable at the Universities, and at least eleven scholarships, varying in value from £25 to £80 and admitting of augmentation to £100 a year, tenable at the College, offered annually. Pupils, 600. **Head Master**, Rev. Michael George Glazebrook, D.D. **Secretary**, W. D. L. Macpherson. **Motto**, *Spiritus intus alit*.

**Dulwich College** (Alleyn's "College of God's Gift" at Dulwich) was founded A.D. 1619, by **Edward Alleyn**, the Actor, under Letters Patent of King James I., by which a licence was granted to Alleyn to establish a College "to endure and remain for ever," and to be called "The College of God's Gift in Dulwich, in the County of Surrey." Reconstituted '58, and removed to new site and new building '70. **Present numbers** in the school, 710. No boy may enter the school before the age of 10, or remain after the age of 19. Endowment about £5000 per annum. £1000 may be annually allotted among "boys proceeding to a place of higher education," and £1500 also may be paid annually in scholarships to boys either already in the school or about to enter it. Such scholarships are awarded as the result of open examination. **Head Master**, A. H. Gilkes, M.A.; **School Secretary**, Gilbert B. Stretton, M.A.; **Motto**, *Detur Gloria Soli Deo*.

**Eton College**. Founded 1440. Endowment exceeds £20,000 per annum. **Pupils** consist of **King's scholars** or "Collegers" (of whom there are 70, and who enter college between twelve and fourteen years of age), and of **Oppidans**, who enter between ten and fourteen years of age. Exhibitions and scholarships to both Universities, ranging from £50 for four years downwards. **Motto**, *Floreat Etona*. Among its alumni occur the names of Horace Walpole; Bolingbroke; Porson; Hallam; Gray, the poet; Shelley; Wellington; Pitt; Canning; Fox;

Lord North; Lord Camden; Dean Milman; W. E. Gladstone; Dr. Pusey; Lord Iddesleigh; Lord Avebury; Goldwin Smith; Lord Salisbury; Lord Rosebery; Lord Coleridge; Mr. A. J. Balfour; Lord Justice Cotton; Justices Chitty, Kekewich, Kennedy; the Bishops of Chichester, Bath and Wells, and Winchester; Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, V.C.; General Sir Redvers Buller, V.C. **Head Master**, Rev. Edmond Warre, D.D., but his resignation is to take place in 1905. A mission is supported by by past and present Etonians at Hackney Wick. **Consult the College Calendar**.

**Felsted School**. Founded in 1564. It has about 250 pupils. **Head Master**, Rev. H. A. Dalton.

**Fettes College**, Edinburgh. Founded in 1870. Has about 230 scholars. **Head Master**, Rev. W. A. Heard.

**Glenalmond**. Founded with the name Trinity College, Glenalmond, in 1841 by the initiative mainly of Mr. W. E. Gladstone, with the purpose of raising in Scotland a public school of the English type. It stands on the river Almond, in the Grampians, near Perth. There are about 140 boys. The first Warden was Charles Wordsworth, afterwards Bishop of St. Andrews, friend and tutor of Mr. Gladstone. **Warden**, Rev. A. R. F. Hyslop.

**Haileybury College**, Herts. Founded 1862, received Royal Charter '64. Entrance scholarships. Exhibitions to Oxford and Cambridge five annually (£60, £50, £50, £40, and £20) for three years. **Pupils** 500. **Head Master**, Hon. and Rev. Edward Lyttelton, M.A., Hon. Canon of St. Albans.

**Harrow School**. Founded 1571, by John Lyon, a yeoman, b. at Preston, near Harrow. Age of admission from 12 to 14. Ten or eleven entrance scholarships, of the value of £100, £80, £60, and £35 a year, are offered every Easter to boys (not members of the school) over 12 and under 14 years of age on the previous 1st of January. The governors can, at their discretion, add £20 a year to any scholarship, if the circumstances of the scholar appear to make it desirable. To one of these scholarships, and to one only, is added, at intervals, the Edward Stanhope Scholarship of £50, so that its value is increased by that amount. The Bowen Scholarship of £120 a year is given for proficiency in mathematics, French, history, geography, literature, and Latin. In years when it is not vacant a scholarship of less value is offered on the same terms. There are also two scholarships, each of £25, for two years, open to boys in the fifth form, and awarded for proficiency in such subjects as are common to both sides (classical and modern) of the school. There are numerous Scholarships, from £100 downwards, to the Universities. **Pupils**, nearly 600. **Head Master**, Rev. Joseph Wood, D.D. **Motto**, *Stet fortuna domus*. Some distinguished alumni: Butler, afterwards head master, Sir R. Peel, Cardinal Manning, Sheridan, Earl of Aberdeen, Sir William Jones, Byron, Barry Cornwall, Archbishop Trench, Trollope the novelist, Sir George Trevelyan, Lord Shaftesbury, Dr. Parr, Lord Palmerston, Rodney, Theodore Hook, Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., Rt. Hon. Lord Knutsford, Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin, M.P., Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, M.P., Rt. Hon. Sir W. Hart Dyke, Bart., M.P., Earl Spencer, K.G., the present Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, Right Hon.



Walter H. Long, M.P., the Bishop of Worcester, the Bishop of Peterborough, and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**Lancing College, Sussex.** Founded 1848. Pupils 120. **Head Master**, Rev. A. J. Wilson, D.D.

**Leys School, The, Cambridge**, was founded in '75 especially to afford an opportunity of high-class public school education under religious influences, but free from the ecclesiastical bias of the older public schools. It was incorporated July 16th, '78. The founders were chiefly members of the Methodist Church, but it draws pupils and masters from the Anglican and other Protestant Churches. Special scientific, mercantile, and other courses are provided, in addition to the ordinary Classical and Modern sides. There are admirable laboratories, and a dozen acres of well-appointed playing-fields. Boys are received from ten years of age upwards. Entrance scholarships, varying in value from £40 to £60 per annum, are offered for competition at the end of each term. A mission is supported by the old students in London. A "Moulton" Scholarship of not less than £75 is offered every two years. The school motto is "*In fide fiducia*." **Head Master**, Rev. W. T. A. Barber, D.D. **Bursar**, J. C. Isard, M.A.

**Loretto School, Musselburgh**, now contains about 135 boys. The **Head Master** is H. B. Tristram, M.A.

**Malvern College, Worcestershire.** Founded 1865. Exhibitions at the Universities, one of £40 for three years, offered annually, and one of £27 for one year; also one of £40 for three years, tenable at B.N.C., Oxford. Entrance scholarships annually filled, one or more of £87, four or more of £50, six or more of £30. Pupils, 480. **Head Master**, Rev. Sydney R. James, M.A. **Secretary**, E. B. Scallon, M.A.

**Manchester Grammar School.** Founded in 1515 by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, and others. The school consists of 160 foundationers (free) and about 650 capitation scholars, and has three main branches—classical, modern, and scientific. It is governed by a Board of Governors, under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners. The school has a number of close scholarships at Wadham and Brasenose College, Oxford, and St. John's College, Cambridge, ranging in annual value from £50 to £80. There are 23 scholarships for classics, mathematics or physical science, tenable at the Universities, ranging in value from £17 to £50 each per annum; also 29 scholarships, tenable at the school, ranging in value from £14 to £25 each per annum, together with numerous prizes. **High Master**, J. L. Paton, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; **Receiver**, Owen W. Cox. **Motto**, *Sapere aude*.

**Marlborough College, Wiltshire.** Founded 1843, incorporated by royal charter '45, received additional charter '53. Exhibitions to Universities, one each of £50, £40, and £30 for three years, offered annually, and every three years the "Old Marlburian," £50, the Council Exhibition £30, and Leaf Exhibition £22 10s., fall vacant alternately. Also 2 Modern School Exhibitions of £25 and £20 each, offered annually. Scholarships filled annually: 15 or 16 "Foundation," for sons of clergy, £30; 4 "Senior," £30; 6 "Junior," £30; 1 or 2 "House," £80, all open; Minor Scholarships for Modern Languages, etc. Pupils, 600. **Master**, Frank Fletcher, M.A.

**Merchant Taylors' School, London.** Founded (1561) by Sir Thomas White (founder of St. John's College, Oxford), and the court of the Merchant Taylors' Company. The Company remains the governing body of the school, which has always continued a day school. Forty-two scholarships at the school, and exhibitions of £86 and £100 for five and seven years, to St. John's College, Oxford; others, ranging from £90, to Cambridge. Pupils 450; on entrance must be over 9 and under 14. The playing grounds are at Bellingham, near Catford. **Head Master**, the Rev. J. Arbutnot Nairn, M.A., sometime Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. **Secretary**, C. Waters, M.A. **Motto**, *Homo plantat, homo irrigat, sed Deus dat incrementum*.

**Mill Hill School (London, N.W.).** Founded 1807 as Protestant Dissenters' Grammar School, reconstituted under direction of the Court of Chancery '69 on a broader basis. Awards the three "Wills" Scholarships of £70 each, the "Bousfield" of about £50, the "Scrutton" of about £30, and four other leaving scholarships each tenable for three years. Also several Ministerial Exhibitions (about £45 a year) and Entrance Scholarships (£30 to £90). Number of boys 226. **Motto**, *Et virtutem, et musas*. The "Old Mill-Hillians Club" numbers over 600 members. **Head Master**, J. D. McClure, M.A., LL.D., B.Mus.

**Radley College, Abingdon, Berks.** Founded 1847. Has about 200 scholars. **Head Master**, Rev. T. Field, D.D.

**Repton School, Derbyshire.** Founded 1557; reorganised 1874. Pupils, 306. Twenty assistant masters. **Head Master**, Rev. Lionel Ford, M.A.

**Rossall School, Fleetwood, Lancashire.** Founded 1844. Royal Charter granted Nov. '90. Two Exhibitions, one of £50 and one of £30 at Oxford or Cambridge, each for three years, offered every year; and the Phillips memorial exhibition for mathematics, of £40 for one year at Oxford or Cambridge. Besides this there are about 14 Scholarships tenable at the school, offered each year by examination held about the end of March—Foundation, Senior and Junior. **Head Master**, Rev. J. P. Way, D.D.

**Rugby School.** Founded by Lawrence Sheriff, a native of Rugby (1567), and originally entrusted to two trustees, in place of which twelve gentlemen of Warwickshire were appointed by Commissioners under the Great Seal in 1602. The boys are divided into foundationers and non-foundationers. Has, every July, 10 or 12 entrance and other scholarships of £100 to £20, and 7 leaving exhibitions tenable at the Universities for 4 years, 3 of £60 and 4 of £30 annual value. Pupils, 570; admission at the age of 12. **Head Master**, Rev. H. A. James, M.A., D.D. (*q.v.*). **Motto**, *Orando laborando*. Some distinguished alumni: Sir Ralph Abercromby; Cave, Dr. Johnson's friend, and originator of *The Gentleman's Magazine*; Macready, the celebrated actor; Dr. S. Butler, afterwards Master of Shrewsbury School; Walter Savage Landor; T. Hughes; Lord Derby; Dean Stanley; Arthur H. Clough; Matthew Arnold; Lord Bowen; Professor T. H. Green; F. C. Selous; Viscount Goschen; Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Lord Davey; Dean Bradley; Dean Vaughan; C. L. Dodgson ("Lewis Carroll"); Viscount Cross; Rt. Hon. J. Austen Chamberlain; Rt. Hon. H. O. Arnold-Forster; and Lord Brassey. In '89 it was decided to establish a Home Mission,

in addition to the Fox Memorial Mastership in India, in connection with the School. Consult *Rugby School Register*.

**St. Paul's School**, London. Founded A.D. 1509 by John Colet, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's. Is governed under the provisions of a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, dated June 16th, 1900. The school consists of 153 foundation scholars, elected by competitive examination, and of so many capitation scholars as the governors may from time to time decide. The capitation scholars pay a tuition fee of £24 9s. a year. The foundation scholars are exempt from fees. There are now about 530 boys in the school, and 33 masters. The governors give annually nine exhibitions for four years, varying in value from £70 to £30, to the scholars proceeding to Oxford and Cambridge, and one exhibition of £50 for two years for a boy proceeding to the Royal Academy, Woolwich. *Motto*, *Fide et literis*. **Head Master**, F. W. Walker, M.A. **Bursar**, S. Bewsher.

**Sherborne School**, Dorsetshire. Refounded by Edward VI. (the earliest school founded by that monarch), 1550, reorganised 1870. Accommodation for 280 pupils. An Exhibition to either Univ. of £40 for four years falls vacant every year; pupils may also compete for **Huish Exhibitions** of £50 for four years; this privilege is allowed to three other public schools only. There are also numerous Foundation, House, and other Scholarships and Prizes. **Head Master**, Rev. F. B. Westcott, M.A., late Fellow Trin. Coll. Camb. **Clerk to Governors**, Mr. James Douglas. *Motto* (royal arms of Ed. VI.), *Honi soit qui mal y pense*.

**Shrewsbury School**. Founded by King Edward VI. in 1551, augmented by Queen Elizabeth in 1571. One of the seven schools reorganised by the Public Schools Act in '68. The school was moved to a new site (covering an area of 58 acres) in '82. Since '82 its numbers have increased from 170 to 300. **Head Master**, Rev. H. Whitehead Moss, M.A. *Motto*, *Intus si recte, ne labora*.

**Stonyhurst College**, near Blackburn. Directed by the Jesuit Fathers. First founded in 1592 at St. Omers in Flanders; transferred to Stonyhurst in 1794. **Rector**, the Rev. J. Browne, S.J. The course of studies includes classics, mathematics, science, philosophy, modern languages, preparation for the Oxford and Cambridge Certificate Examinations, the London University degrees, and for the Army. The Observatory attached to the College turns out excellent solar and other work. Preparatory school for 60 boys at Hodder.

**Tonbridge School** was founded 1553, and was reorganised 1880. **Governors**: Master, Warden, and Court of the Company of Skinners. Four exhibitions of £75 for four years fall vacant annually, and are tenable at any place of higher education that the Governors approve of; four others of £30 a year for four years, one vacant each year, are tenable only at Oxford or Cambridge. **Pupils**, 380. **Head Master**, Rev. Charles C. Tancock, D.D., Oxon. *Motto*, *Deus dat incrementum*.

**University College School**, Gower Street, London, established 1832, is completely unsectarian—a modern school with special departments for classics, engineering, and higher commercial instruction. Prepares for University College and London matriculation, as well as for Universities, Woolwich, etc. **Pupils**, 386. *Motto*, *Paulatim sed firmiter*. **Head Master**, H. J.

Spenser, M.A., LL.D. **Principal**, T. Gregory Foster, B.A., Ph.D. **School Registrar**, Arthur C. Hull.

**Uppingham School**. **Archdeacon Johnson's School**, founded 1584; reorganised 1875. Three leaving exhibitions of £60, £50 and £40 offered every year, and 16 of about £22 each to Cambridge. Entrance scholarships, two of £70, two of £50, two of £30 annually. There are 415 boys in the School and 31 masters, and 6 assistant music masters. There is also a Lower School. **Head Master**, Rev. E. C. Selwyn, D.D.

**Wellington College** (Berks) was founded in 1856, in memory of the great Duke of Wellington. The foundation consists of ninety nominations for the sons of deceased officers, who are educated for £10 a year. Boys are received at a charge of £110 if boarded in the principal building, of £132 if boarded in a master's house. There are, as a rule, ten open scholarships annually, and a limited number of officers' sons are educated at £95 a year. There is a classical school, in which boys are prepared for the Universities, etc., and a modern side where boys are educated for the army, etc. Average number of pupils, 470. *Motto*, "*Heroum filii*." **Chairman of Governors**, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. **Master**, Rev. Bertram Pollock, D.D., M.V.O. **Bursar**, M. S. Forster, B.C.L., M.A., B.Sc.

**Westminster School**, or the Royal College of St. Peter's, Westminster. Refounded 1560, reorganised 1868. Founders, 60; about 12 annual vacancies. The Westminster Play, an annual representation of a Latin comedy by the scholars, is of some celebrity. There are a number of close scholarships and exhibitions to Christ Church, Oxford, and of exhibitions to Trinity College, Cambridge. **Head Master**, Rev. James Gow, M.A., Litt.D. *Motto*, *Dat Deus incrementum*. **Bursar**, J. Tyson, B.A.

**Winchester College**, the oldest of the public schools, was founded (1387) by William of Wykeham, as a nursery for the "New College" he had recently founded at Oxford. It is certain, however, that some years before that date Wykeham was maintaining and educating poor scholars, and the actual date of the opening of the College was March 26th, 1393. About a dozen vacancies yearly occur for founders, who are elected by the governors after open competition. His Majesty gives two gold and two silver medals to be competed for. Tenable at the Universities are four exhibitions of £50 for four years, and at New College, Oxford, six scholarships. The quinquenary of the College, its 500th anniversary, was observed on "Domum Day," July 25th, '93. **Head Master**, Rev. H. M. Burge, D.D. *Motto*, *Manners makyth man*.

**Public Works Loan Commissioners** are an unpaid body who are empowered to grant loans to local authorities for baths and washhouses, burial grounds, conservancy and improvement of rivers, main drainage, docks, harbours, piers, improvement of towns, labourers' dwellings, lighthouses, lunatic asylums, police stations in counties and boroughs, public libraries and museums, schoolhouses, waterworks, and other sanitary and local purposes. During 1903-4 the Commissioners made 1897 advances for sums amounting to £5,838,227, as compared with 2063 advances for £5,740,538 in 1902-3. The rates of interest varied from 2½ per cent. to 4½ per cent. Office, Old Jewry, London, E.C.



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**Queen Margaret College** is the women's department of Glasgow University. See article EDUCATION, V. p. 151.

**Queen Victoria Memorial.** An influential Committee appointed during 1901 to consider the question of a National Memorial to H.M. Queen Victoria submitted through Lord Esher (hon. sec. to the Committee) a recommendation that a Memorial should be erected in the neighbourhood of the Abbey and Palace of Westminster, or of Buckingham Palace, and that it should include as its most prominent feature a statue of the Queen. **The Buckingham Palace site** was decided upon, with the entire approval of H.M. King Edward VII., who himself gave one thousand guineas to the **Memorial Fund**. An American branch of the Fund was formed to enable Americans to participate in the Memorial. **An Executive Committee**, consisting of Sir E. J. Poynter, P.R.A., Sir L. Alma Tadema, R.A., Lord

Windsor, Viscount Esher, Sir Arthur Ellis, Mr. H. B. Mitford, and Mr. Sidney Colvin, was then appointed, and recommended that **Mr. Thomas Brock's design** for the Memorial should be accepted; and that **Mr. (now Sir) Aston Webb's plan** for the general treatment of the space in front of Buckingham Palace be accepted, with certain modifications. The General Committee accepted these recommendations, which contemplate a monument 60 ft. high, rising from a platform elevated 8 ft. above the ground, and 100 ft. in diameter, flanked by basins into which water will run. In the centre will rise a pyramidal structure, with seated groups leading up to a great winged figure of Victory on the summit. Figures emblematic of Constancy, Courage, Justice, Truth, and Love surround Victory; and below, facing the Mall, will be the seated figure of H.M. Queen Victoria. Mr. Webb's designs include important alterations of the roadways and space in front of the Palace.

R

RAILWAYS.

- I.—RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.
- II.—RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.
- III.—BRITISH RAILWAYS IN 1904.
- IV.—LIGHT RAILWAYS.

[For a general survey of matters relating to railways see eds. '95 and '96. In the subsequent editions more recent developments have been dealt with, and the following article shows the present position.]

I. RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.

The most recent statistics of the world's railway mileage show a grand total of 520,955 miles at the end of the year 1902, made up as follows:—

Continent.	Miles.
Europe . . . . .	183,997
Asia . . . . .	44,358
Africa . . . . .	14,554
North America . . . . .	233,186
South America . . . . .	28,822
Australia . . . . .	16,038

Total . 520,955

The following table shows the relative density of the railway mileage of the leading countries to area and number of inhabitants.

Country.	Miles of Railway.	
	Per 100 square miles.	Per 10,000 inhabitants.
Belgium . . . . .	22'0	6'03
United Kingdom . . . . .	11'3	5'28
Germany . . . . .	10'85	6'4
Prussia . . . . .	10'49	6
Switzerland . . . . .	9'4	7'33
Holland and Luxemburg . . . . .	9'1	3'79
France . . . . .	8'8	7'46
United States . . . . .	6'64	25'52
Austria-Hungary . . . . .	5'2	4'66

It will be seen that North America has no less than 44½ per cent. of the whole railway mileage of the world, and that the United States have between three and four times as much length of railway in relation to population as any other country. These figures, of course, are all "route mileage." If "track mileage" could be compared, the United Kingdom would make a better showing, as a larger proportion of our railways have two or more tracks than is the case elsewhere. (See Sect. II. for track mileage of the railways of the United Kingdom.)

In addition to the "home" lines, Great Britain, through its colonies, owns nearly twice as much railway mileage in America as any other people except the United States. We also own three-fifths of the Asiatic railways, and most of the railways in Africa. Of the 520,955 miles of railway in the world, 270,881 miles are in the English-speaking countries—viz., the United States and Great Britain and her colonies. During the seven years 1896–1902 an average of 12,233 miles per year was added to the world's railway system.

The capital invested in the world's railways is estimated at about £7,000,000,000, rather more than half of which has been spent on the 184,000 miles in Europe. It follows from this that the European railways have been about twice as costly as the 337,000 estimated to have been constructed in the rest of the world. The average costs work out at £22,952 per mile for the European lines, and £11,402 for the lines in the other continents. The most heavily capitalised railways are, of course, those of Great Britain, which are estimated to have cost on the average £51,368 per mile, or more than double the European average, and more than four times that of the rest of the world. But, again, a comparison based on track mileage instead of route mileage would considerably reduce the figures. The Belgian railways most nearly approach the British in costliness, but at a very considerable distance, their average capitalisation being about £30,000 per mile. The United Kingdom and Belgium are the two

countries in which the density of the railways is greatest in proportion to area; whereas the United States, as will be seen above, is almost at the bottom of the list in this respect.

## II. RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The total railway mileage open in the United Kingdom on Dec. 31st, 1903, was 22,435 miles, of which 15,501 were in England and Wales, 3,664 in Scotland, and 3,270 in Ireland. These figures denote the "route mileage"—i.e. the length of the lines irrespective of sidings or of the number of tracks composing each section. Returns showing the "track mileage" of the running lines, and also the length of sidings, reduced to single track, have been obtained by the Board of Trade from most of the companies, and exact figures under these heads are likely to be included in the "Railway Returns" for 1905. An estimate given in the 1904 "Returns" gives the total length of running track as 37,255 miles, the length of sidings reduced to single track as 13,369 miles, and the total length including sidings as 50,624 miles, or more than double the route mileage. 12,517 miles are estimated to consist of double track, 1,178 of three tracks, 958 of four, 102 of five, 49 of six, 14 of seven, and 2 miles as having eight parallel tracks. The facts that so much of the railway mileage of the United Kingdom consists of more than one track, and that the companies possess a length of sidings equal to more than half their route mileage, have hitherto been somewhat overlooked in making comparisons with the railway systems of other countries, where single-track lines predominate and where sidings are less numerous.

The number of companies working railways on Dec. 31st, 1903, was 105 in England and Wales, 8 in Scotland, and 27 in Ireland, 11 of the latter being classified as "light railways authorised under the Tramways (Ireland) Acts."

Five of the English lines are worked wholly by electrical power; four others are partly electric. One of the Irish light railways is electrically worked, and one of the Scotch lines is worked by cable.

The English and Welsh railway companies owned on the date mentioned 19,044 locomotives and 615,733 other vehicles; the Scotch 2388 locomotives and 162,918 other vehicles, and the Irish 844 locomotives and 23,275 other vehicles.

The accompanying tables show the principal railways of the United Kingdom, their mileage (both in "route" miles, and including sidings reduced to single track), capital cost, financial position, rolling-stock, the names of their general managers, and the location of their head offices. The figures given are those for 1903, the 1904 returns being not available at the time of going to press.

### Companies' Capital.

The total paid-up capital of the companies was at the close of 1903, approximately, £1,245,000,000, of which, however, 191,000,000 represent nominal additions due to the consolidation, conversion, or division of stocks. This deduction leaves a total "cash" capital of £1,054,000,000, being £46,980 per "route" mile and £20,820 per mile of single track, including sidings. Of the total capital 38 per cent. consists of "ordinary"

stock, 35 per cent. of "guaranteed and preference," and 27 per cent. of "loans and debentures." The increase in capital during 1903 was £28,000,000, of which about £2,000,000 was due to nominal additions. It has been found impossible for any of our larger railway companies to close their capital accounts, and they constantly incur this class of expenditure, not only in making extensions to their systems, but also for improvements which involve no additions to mileage. When, however, the cost per mile is worked out on a track-mileage, instead of, as usually, on a route-mileage, basis, it will be seen that the capitalisation does not appear so excessive as it is sometimes alleged to be. It is doubtful, however, whether the system of accounts adopted makes proper allowance for depreciation.

### Traffic Receipts.

The continual additions to capital have been to a large extent responded to by constantly increasing traffic, the Board of Trade returns showing an almost uninterrupted annual expansion of receipts during the past half-century. The traffic receipts of the companies for 1903, when compared with those of the previous year, showed an increase of £1,000,000 sterling, or approximately 1 per cent., the total amounting to £103·1 millions as compared with £101·1 millions in 1902. The increase from passenger traffic was slightly less than for 1902 over 1901, while from goods there was a considerable falling off in the rate of expansion. £48,000,000 of the total of £103,000,000 was derived from the former branch of the business, and £55,000,000 from the latter, whilst nearly £8,000,000 was earned from miscellaneous undertakings belonging to the companies, such as steamboats, docks, canals, and hotels, making their total income for the year £110,888,714.

### Passenger Receipts.

Analysing the passenger receipts, we find that the first-class earnings showed an actual decrease in 1903, whilst second-class increased by 1 per cent. only as compared with an increase of 6 per cent. in 1902 over 1901. On the other hand, the increase in the third-class receipts was even larger than that shown in the previous year. As the number of first-class passengers increased, though the receipts were less, and the increase in the number of second-class travellers was greater than the increase in receipts from that class, it is inferred that a considerable transfer of passengers took place from the higher classes to the third. This inference is confirmed by the fact that the increase in the number of the last-named class was exceeded by the increase in the receipts therefrom. The takings from season tickets, excess luggage, mails, etc., also increased, though at a slightly diminished rate. The total increase in the passenger department in 1903 was a little over £500,000. The increase in the number of third-class passengers carried in 1902 was very small as compared with previous years, and in 1903 this slackening in expansion was even more marked, the additional number carried being only 5·5 millions, whereas 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 used to be the normal yearly increase in this class a few years back.



Undoubtedly this change is attributable to the effect of tramway competition upon short-distance railway traffic. To some extent, however, such competition has been met by the issue of third-class season tickets, the receipts from which showed a remarkable increase in 1903. The upward tendency of this class of receipts has been a marked feature of the returns since '99.

### *Goods Traffic.*

As regards goods traffic, the increase in the receipts in 1903 was £446,000 as compared with £1,575,500 in 1902, when, as stated in last edition, the takings from each branch—mineral, merchandise, and live stock—were the largest ever recorded. The total tonnage conveyed in 1903 showed an increase of only 7,000,000 tons, or 1·6 per cent., as compared with an increase of over 20,000,000, or 5 per cent., in 1902 over 1901. Despite the increased tonnage carried, there was a decrease of 10,000,000 miles in the goods-train working in 1903, coming on the top of a decrease of 3,500,000 miles in the previous year. This remarkable result was achieved mainly by the employment of more powerful locomotives and by the greater care taken in getting fuller train- and wagon-loads. The passenger train-mileage, on the other hand, continues to increase at a rate out of proportion to the increase of passenger traffic, indicating that competition between the companies continues to enforce the running of lightly loaded trains. While the receipt per goods train-mile is increasing year by year, the receipt per passenger train-mile has receded since 1901.

### *Working Expenditure.*

Turning to the working expenditure of the companies, a continuance of the check to the growth of this outlay which has been effected since 1901 appears. There was, however, an increased expenditure in 1903 to the extent of £720,000, and the proportion of working cost to gross receipts remained the same as for 1902—viz., 62 per cent. In 1901 the proportion was 63 per cent., to which high-water mark it had attained by continual increases spread over the previous five years. Although the present figure is much higher than it used to be, it is something to have checked the rise which a few years ago made the outlook for the railway shareholder so very gloomy. A leading factor in that rise was the greatly enhanced price of locomotive coal, which reached its zenith in 1901, whereas in the two following years the companies obtained the benefit of falling prices in that department. The saving, however, was not so great in 1903 as in 1902. "Rates and Taxes" in 1903 showed an increase of £265,000, making a total increase of £1,677,000 in this one minor item of expenditure during the nine years since '94—an advance of nearly 60 per cent. The total working expenditure of the companies for 1903 amounted to £68,562,000.

### *Net Earnings.*

The net receipts of the companies in 1903 amounted to £42,327,000, as compared with £41,629,000 in the previous year. As already stated, there was an increase in the paid-up capital of about £28,250,000, and the proportion

of net earnings to capital in 1903 was slightly less than in 1902, being 3·40 per cent. as against 3·41 per cent. For 1901 it was 3·27 per cent. and for 1900 3·41 per cent., so that the profitability of railway business has been well maintained during the past four years. At the time of writing (December 1904) traffic shows a tendency to fall off on account of the general depression of trade and the lessened spending power of the travelling public, but the dividend results for the first half of 1904 were, on the whole, satisfactory, and a few companies were able to increase their rate of distribution.

## III. BRITISH RAILWAYS IN 1904.

The most striking feature of British railway development during the past year has been the conversion of the first two sections of standard surface railway from steam to electric traction for passenger service. The North-Eastern and the Lancashire and Yorkshire ran a close race for the honour of first introducing the newer form of traction on a surface line, and practically the result was a dead-heat. The North-Eastern was the first to give a public service, but its initial opening on March 29th was confined to the section of 5 miles between Newcastle and Benton, whereas the Lancashire and Yorkshire carried the public over the whole 20 miles between Liverpool and Southport on April 5th. The full North-Eastern service, which extends over 37 miles of line in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, was brought into operation on July 1st. The North-Eastern contract was carried out by the British Thomson-Houston Co., and the Lancashire and Yorkshire by Dick, Kerr & Co. In both cases the "third-rail" system of conveying the current to the motors was adopted; and a number of fatalities have occurred on both sections, both to trespassers and to workmen, through unfamiliarity with the dangers of the "live" rail. In all other respects these two important experiments have been distinctly successful, the results all pointing to the fact that electrification, with its quicker acceleration and more frequent service, attracts a larger revenue than steam. During the first three months, in spite of occasional interruptions, the Lancashire and Yorkshire carried 13,000 additional passengers on the Southport line; and in July, when the initial difficulties had been overcome, 57,000 additional passengers were carried. On the occasion of the visit of the Channel Fleet to Tynemouth, the efficiency of the North-Eastern service was very severely tested, and not a single breakdown or interruption was experienced, nor did the heavy snow in November produce any difficulties. The results as to cost of working also are regarded as favourable, though it is difficult as yet to make exact comparisons. In the case of the Mersey line the half-yearly report to June 30th, 1904, showed that the receipts had increased about 25 per cent., and that the cost per train mile had been reduced 42 per cent. by the change. As, however, nearly twice as many trains are run with electricity as with steam, the working expenses were slightly higher than under the old conditions. In Oct. 1904 the North-Eastern commenced to haul goods traffic by electric locomotives on its Quayside branch at Newcastle.

Name of Company.	Mileage.		Total Capital Paid-Up.	Gross Receipts for 1903.	Total Working Expenditure for 1903.	Proportion of Expenditure to Receipts.	Dividend on Ordinary Stock for 1903.	Number of Vehicles.		Location of Head Office.	Name of General Manager.
	Route Miles.	Including Sidings.						Loco-motives.	Others.		
England and Wales:											
Barry	62	268	£ 5,888,621	£ 670,477	£ 347,362	p.c. 52	p.c. 0	126	1,399	Barry Dock	R. Evans.
Cambrian	261	340	5,021,377	346,347	215,090	62	Nil	92	2,702	Oswestry	C. S. Denniss.
Central London (Electric)	6	20	3,871,536	302,470	191,113	53	4	30*	250†	London	G. C. Cunningham.
Cheshire Lines	140	419	{ Owned by G.C., G.N. and Mid.	1,026,526	801,448	78	—	None.	4,276	Liverpool	J. Pinion.
City & S. London (Electric)	7	15	2,452,247	157,581	76,635	49	2½	52	140	London	T. C. Jenkin.
East and West Junction	52	58	1,474,938	32,822	32,495	99	Nil	13	95	Stratford-on-Avon	W. Merrick.
East London	7	13	5,790,265	571,236	48,553	85	Nil	None.	—	London	—
Furness	134	369	7,667,998	550,638	283,511	51	2½	130	7,955	Barrow	A. Aslett.
Great Central	495	1,475	44,094,125	3,678,777	2,459,114	67	Nil	954†	25,820†	Manchester	S. F. S. Gooday.
Great Eastern	1,120	2,515	54,158,776	6,067,179	3,820,656	63	3½	1,085	32,176	London	J. F. S. Gooday.
Great Northern	832	2,579	57,872,874	5,576,582	3,570,007	64	3½	1,376	42,080	London	O. R. H. Bury.
Great Western	2,712	5,718	90,193,737	11,980,234	7,374,934	62	5½	2,198	68,299	London	J. C. Inglis.
Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding Junction	86	251	7,503,947	488,065	208,411	61	1	116	3,859	Hull	W. H. Wood.
Isle of Wight	14	19	632,268	42,011	18,627	44	3½	8	242	Sarjeant	H. K. Day.
Isle of Wight Central	41	47	589,834	47,663	20,932	63	Nil	11	320	Newport	C. L. Conacher.
Lancashire and Yorkshire	572	2,943	66,666,098	5,624,845	3,483,479	62	3½	1,438	35,448	Manchester	J. A. F. Aspinall.
Lancashire, Derbyshire, and East Coast	63	163	2,776,577	128,199	72,116	56	Nil	28	1,298	Chesterfield	H. Willmott.
Liverpool Overhead (Elec.)	9	16	810,000	85,001	65,217	76	18	None.	65†	Liverpool	S. B. Cottrell.
London & North-Western	1,943	5,345	121,775,826	14,356,804	9,054,193	63	5½	3,107	86,136	London	Sir F. Harrison.
London & South-Western	950	2,119	48,754,335	5,180,380	3,245,145	60	6	736	18,223	London	Sir C. J. Owens.
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	454	1,435	27,347,401	3,472,445	2,007,916	63	5½	535	13,213	London	W. Forbes.
London, Tilbury, & Southend	79	176	4,062,310	493,045	281,541	57	6½	74	2,151	London	A. L. Stride.
Maryport and Carlisle	41	97	886,695	118,004	60,335	51	7	28	1,903	Maryport	H. Carr.
Mersey (Electric)	4	10	3,542,994	69,636	64,593	93	Nil	14	145†	Liverpool	R. B. Smith.
Metropolitan	73	338	13,490,742	892,383	443,387	50	2½	91	954	London	A. C. Ellis.
Metro. District (partly Elec.)	24	56	10,476,716	427,613	239,619	56	Nil	54	452	London	J. Young.
Midland	1,460	4,566	187,838,159	12,183,109	7,655,877	63	5½	2,790	123,525	Derby.	J. Mathieson.
Midland & Gt. Northern Jt.	189	318	1,200,000	293,684	249,450	85	—	101	855	London	O. R. H. Bury
Midland & S. Western Junc.	65	114	1,891,848	93,894	65,045	69	Nil	28	470	and Derby	and J. Mathieson.
Neath and Brecon	40	52	1,337,653	58,317	40,940	70	Nil	10	70	Cirencester	John Davies.
North-Eastern	1,667	4,487	3,955,266	9,326,145	5,941,250	64	5½	2,142	102,869	Neath.	C. Talbot.
										York.	Sir G. Gibb.



North London	12	62	75,56,961	555,106	379,902	58	6½	119	1,416	London	F. J. Dunn.
North Staffordshire	193	472	10,453,973	940,284	566,914	60	4	105	6,830	Stoke	W. D. Phillips.
Port Talbot Railway & Docks	34	67	1,152,540	81,553	50,136	61	Nil	24	419	Port Talbot	E. Lowther.
Rhonda and Swansea Bay	30	59	1,195,929	106,261	58,718	55	1	26	931	Swansea	J. David.
Rhymney	48	139	2,482,860	292,246	171,719	59	7½	105	1,019	Cardiff	C. Lundie.
Somerset and Dorset	101	175	2,452,209	210,859	167,727	80	Nil	73	1,483	—	—
Southeastern & Chatham Joint Committee	624	1,522	30,894,461	4,945,273	3,051,108	62	{ S.E., } { Nil } { (Chat.) }	744	15,729	London	V. W. Hill.
Taff Vale	124	341	9,421,454	951,769	540,108	57	3½	198	2,995	Cardiff	A. Beasley.
Waterloo and City (Electric)	2	4	606,000	35,444	17,185	48	3½	—	27	London	Sir C. J. Owens.
Wirral	13	35	779,519	54,359	37,322	69	Nil	15	156	Wirral	J. H. Burns.
Wrexham, Mold, and Con- nah's Quay	28	57	1,092,280	63,684	45,081	71	Nil	18	252	(See foot note II.)	—
Sootonian	1,006	2,199	64,477,015	4,654,085	2,596,862	56	3½	902	67,901	Glasgow	R. Millar.
Glasgow & South-Western	411	1,021	23,785,384	1,839,231	1,129,866	61	4½	390	18,977	Glasgow	D. Cooper.
Glasgow District Subway (Cable)	7	14	1,413,260	76,428	34,660	45	1½	—	58	Glasgow	—
Great North of Scotland	336	501	7,487,292	504,164	257,365	51	4½	115	4,287	Aberdeen	W. Moffatt.
Highland	509	620	6,573,883	536,999	318,832	59	18	146	3,300	Inverness	T. A. Wilson.
North British	1,305	2,542	61,823,504	4,537,250	2,355,934	52	2	835	68,367	Edinburgh	W. F. Jackson.
Portpatrick and Wigtown- shire Joint Committee	82	97	595,585	64,797	42,849	66	—	—	28	Stranraer	F. W. Hutchinson.
Ireland:											
Belfast and County Down	76	118	1,266,894	162,490	99,308	61	5½	30	776	Belfast	C. A. Moore.
Belfast and Northern Coun- ties	249	335	(Incl. with Midland)	365,547	227,906	62	—	73	2,646	Derby	J. Mathieson.
Cork, Brandon, and S. Coast	94	107	793,606	89,942	49,693	55	2½	20	458	Cork	J. R. Kerr.
Donegal (for year ended Nov. 1st, 1903)	90	98	469,632	36,736	24,750	67	3	11	230	Stranorlar	R. H. Livesey.
Dublin, Wicklow, & Wexford	147	102	2,523,377	284,544	179,887	63	Nil	58	1,179	Dublin	A. G. Reid.
Great Northern of Ireland	533	784	7,997,415	1,002,377	556,102	55	6½	153	5,241	Dublin	H. Pews.
Great Southern & Western	1,077	1,485	13,604,929	1,361,768	849,230	62	38	273	7,712	Dublin	C. H. Dent.
Londonderry & Lough Swilly										Londonderry	—
(including Letterkenny)	99	102	296,599	37,048	21,687	59	7**	13	301	Dublin	J. Tatlow.
Midland Great Western	538	784	6,467,561	608,493	361,063	59	3½	132	3,318	Dublin	—
Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern Counties	43	45	486,781	27,955	20,694	74	Nil	10	213	Enniskillen	S. B. Humphreys.

\* Including 28 withdrawn from service.

† And 109 engines and 5809 vehicles on hire-purchase agreement.

‡ Merged into Great Central from January 1st, 1905.

† Including motor cars.

‡ Supposititious dividend on "unconverted" stock, now non-existent.

§ Line owned by Midland since July 1st, 1903.

\*\* Nil on "Letterkenny" stock.

**Metropolitan and District Railways.**

Early in 1905 both the Metropolitan and District Railway Companies of London will probably have introduced electric traction on sections of their systems, the complete electrification of both of which has been steadily progressing during 1904. A small portion of the District—between Ealing and South Harrow—has been worked by electricity throughout 1904, and in March the Metropolitan gave a trial trip with the first of its new electrical corridor trains between Harrow and South Harrow, which was followed by an electrical run to Uxbridge in December. The electrical equipment has been completed from Baker Street to Uxbridge, the new line between which place and Harrow was opened on July 4th; whilst on the District the section from the Mansion House to Ealing is the most advanced. On both systems the conversion will take place piecemeal, it being impossible to take the steam trains off one night and begin electric working the next morning. The signalling arrangements of the District have been remodelled to allow of the running of a more frequent service than at present, and the company has obtained powers from Parliament to introduce zone fares and to alter its obligations as to carrying luggage, which otherwise might cause delay at the stations. On the Lancashire and Yorkshire's electric section special baggage cars are run at intervals during the day, so that the passenger trains may not be hindered by taking in and discharging heavy luggage. On all these electrified lines open cars are being used, and the division into compartments is abolished.

The electrified District Railway will form part of a system of lines, over 100 miles in length, which, though nominally divided between a number of companies, will practically be administered as a single concern by the Underground Electric Railways Co. of London, of which Mr. C. T. Yerkes is chairman, and Mr. James Young (formerly of the Glasgow Corporation tramways) general manager. This latter appointment took effect from Nov. 1st, 1904. The Yerkes system includes, besides the District, three new "tubes"—viz. the Baker Street and Waterloo, Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead, and Great Northern, Piccadilly and Brompton—besides which the extensive system of the London United Tramways is controlled by the same interest. The Baker Street and Waterloo line is finished as between those two points, and considerable progress has been made with its extensions to the Elephant and Castle at the one end and to Paddington at the other. A portion of this line is likely to be opened early in 1905. The Great Northern, Piccadilly and Brompton is about three-parts finished, and the Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead more than half-way towards completion. Altogether the new lines under construction by the Underground Electric Railways of London extend over 27 miles, mainly underground, and they will give London no less than 52 new stations, 30 of which are located in congested districts. Including the electrification of the District, the huge sum of £16,000,000 is being spent upon the Yerkes system; whilst the electrification of the Metropolitan must be costing that company several million pounds.

**New Routes, etc.**

Outside London the most important British railway event of 1904 has been the opening of

the Midland Company's new route to Ireland and the Isle of Man *via* Heysham (Lancashire), which took place on Sept. 1st. This has involved the construction of extensive harbour works at Heysham and the provision of four new cross-channel steamers, two of which are propelled by turbine machinery. The harbour has a quay length of 3000 ft., and landing facilities at all states of the tide. It is equipped with passenger station, goods sheds, fish stage, and electrical plant for lighting and working the cranes and lifts. There are two long breakwaters, which are over a mile apart where they leave the land, but gradually converge to a mouth 300 ft. across. Sailings take place daily between Heysham and Belfast and Heysham and Dublin, and twice weekly between Heysham and Londonderry. It was in view of the opening of this new cross-channel route that the Midland purchased the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway in 1903, and in 1904 they arranged to acquire the Donegal Railway and to join hands with the Great Northern of Ireland in constructing a new line from Convoys to Letterkenny, in order to improve the communication with the north-west of Ireland. In order to meet the new competition of the Midland, the London & North-Western and Great Northern of Ireland Companies accelerated their service from May 1st between London and Belfast *via* Holyhead and Greenore, a saving of 1 hour and 10 minutes being effected in the outward journey. The Great Western of England and the Great Southern and Western of Ireland have made considerable progress during the year with the construction of their new route to the South of Ireland *via* Fishguard and Rosslare. This scheme embraces the construction of a large and commodious harbour at Fishguard, in Pembrokeshire, connected with the system of the Great Western Railway, the running of a first-class cross-channel service, the construction of a harbour at Rosslare with a railway from that place to Waterford, and the taking over of the existing railway from Waterford to Fermoy, so as to make connection with the Great Southern and Western system and provide a new direct route to Cork and Killarney. For the purpose of carrying out these works, which are now well advanced towards completion, a new company has been formed called the Fishguard and Rosslare Railways and Harbours Co., which is practically a joint committee of the Boards of the two parent companies. Two large bridges are being built over the rivers Barrow and Suir, near Waterford. Against this scheme also the London & North-Western Co. has taken defensive measures, having formed an alliance with the Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford Railway, whose extension line to Waterford was opened on June 1st, 1904. This gives the North-Western a route to the south of Ireland independent of the Great Southern and Western, and provides a charming circular tour from Dublin to Killarney and back again, enabling the traveller on either the outward or homeward journey to pass through the hitherto little-known beauties of Wicklow county. A new turbine steamer was put on the Stranraer and Larne route between England and Ireland in June by the joint railway companies.

**New Harbours, etc.**

On July 12th, 1904, M. Cambon, the French Ambassador in England, laid the final stone of



the important harbour extension works carried out by the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway Co. at Folkestone, which include the extension of the pier for a distance of 900 ft. and the provision of a new station platform, running from end to end of the pier extension, and six new landing-stages. At Dover the Harbour Board have nearly completed the commercial pier which they have been constructing inside the new National Harbour works at that port; and from July 8th the Hamburg-American line made Dover their English port of call, thus giving that place its first connection with the Trans-Atlantic trade, a new development which should prove of considerable advantage to the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway Co. At Southampton the London & South-Western Railway Co. have completed the largest refrigerating plant in Europe, and have leased the premises, which are situated on the Test Quay, to the International Cold Storage and Lairage Co. The equipment overides for the slaughtering of cattle as well as for coldstorage of all kinds of produce, and a large business is being developed. The South-Western is also completing a new graving-dock at Southampton, which will be the second largest in the kingdom. In order to secure the full advantages of the union of management between the South-Eastern and Chatham, the managing committee of that system opened on July 1st the new loop lines constructed by them at Chislehurst and Bickley, which enable trains to be more easily, transferred from the one railway to the other and shorten the distances between London and many important points. The London, Brighton and South Coast Co. has made good progress during the year with the reconstruction and enlargement of its terminus at Victoria, London; and it is expected shortly to commence an experimental installation of electric traction in that neighbourhood.

### Train Accelerations.

A notable railway event of 1904 was the running by the Great Western Railway Co. of a new "limited express" between London and Penzance during the summer months, which performed the journey between London and Plymouth (246 miles), without any intermediate stop, in 4 hours 25 minutes. This train ran with great success from July 1st to Sept. 30th, establishing a new "world's record" in long-distance railway travelling.

In connection with the calling of the "American" line steamers at Plymouth as well as Southampton, some very fine work was done by both the Great Western and South-Western in April 1904, the former bringing the mails to London on one occasion in 3 hours 46 minutes (Millbay to Paddington). From May 1st the London & North-Western put on an accelerated service, covering the 188 miles between London and Manchester in 3½ hours, with only one intermediate stop, at Stockport, 183 miles from London. From Oct. 1st the Great Northern and North-Eastern provided a new day train from London to Newcastle, covering the 272 miles in 5 hours 12 minutes. From the same date the North-Eastern put on a very fast train from York to Edinburgh, which is timed between York and Darlington at 61·7 miles per hour, and accomplishes the 83 miles from York to Newcastle in 83 mins. From July 1st, 1904, the North-Western and Brighton Companies ran

a new through service between the north of England and the Sussex health resorts.

### Rail-Motor Cars.

For improving the short-distance "pick-up" services on our railways the use of rail-motor cars—initiated by the South-Western and Great Western in 1903—has rapidly found favour. The Great Western leads this development with some 50 "rail-motors" running or on order; and many other companies have followed suit in England, Scotland, and Ireland. All these are steam-propelled, with the exception of two put into service on the North-Eastern which are petrol-electric *i.e.* (a gasoline engine drives a dynamo which generates electricity for running the car). The Great Northern is experimenting with a direct-driven petrol car of the road-motor type. Several railway companies, notably the Great Western, have put on services of motor omnibuses during 1904 to bring undeveloped districts into connection with their systems, and the North-Eastern has entered into an agreement with a Yorkshire dairy association to provide a service of motor wagons between its railway and a dépôt provided by the Association. Steam wagons with trailers are to be employed.

### New Railway Schemes.

Two very important schemes for extending the sea-power of railway companies on the eastern side of England received the approval of Parliament in 1904. The Lancashire and Yorkshire obtained powers to work steamships between Goole and Hull and a large number of Continental ports, including Hamburg, Antwerp, Heyst, and Ghent, the scheme including the purchase of the fleet of the Goole Shipping Company by the Railway Company. The Humber Commercial Railway and Dock Act of 1904 empowers a company which is practically an offshoot of the Great Central to construct a new dock at Immingham, 5 miles up the Humber from Grimsby, with railway connection with the Great Central system. The Great Central also obtained powers in 1904 to absorb the Wrexham, Mold and Connah's Quay and Buckley Railways, and the amalgamation takes effect from Jan. 1st, 1905. In connection with the new lines which the Great Western and Great Central are constructing in the neighbourhood of London, and which will give the latter a new access to its Marylebone terminus from the North, a new agreement has been made with the Metropolitan, over whose northern extension the Great Central trains at present run. It is understood that the line between Quainton Road and Harrow, at present owned by the Metropolitan, is to become "joint" with the Great Central, who are also to become owners of the duplicate lines between Harrow and Neasden. Full terms of the agreement have not yet been published. It is understood that the running of Great Western trains over the Metropolitan will terminate when the latter is electrified, and the Great Western is promoting a new line to Shepherd's Bush with an exchange station with the Central London.

### Railway Rates.

In regard to railway rates an important new departure in 1904 was the prosecution of traders by the companies—acting in concert through the Railway Clearing House—for misdeclaration

of freight. The practice of misdescribing goods on consignment notes in order to evade the payment of higher-class rates had become very prevalent, especially amongst importers from the Continent; and the companies, at the instigation of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, have taken steps to suppress the practice, which is very unfair to honest traders, under the powers given to them by the Railway Clauses Act of 1845. At the time of writing the North-Western have obtained convictions in five cases and the Midland and Great Northern in one each, one prosecution by the Midland having failed. The information necessary to obtain these convictions is obtained by inspectors appointed by the Railway Clearing House, who examine the contents of consignments of goods and compare them with the description given them by the consignors. The maximum penalty is a fine of £10 for each offence. The North-Western was also successful in 1904 in obtaining the conviction for perjury of a man who made a bogus claim for £5000 in connection with a slight collision at Euston Station. A sentence of nine months' hard labour was imposed. A departmental committee of the Board of Trade has been inquiring into the alleged preference given to foreign produce in the matter of rates on British railways; whilst a Select Committee of the House of Commons has taken evidence on the subject of workmen's trains.

#### **Accidents, 1903.**

As regards railway accidents, the returns made by the Board of Trade in 1904 showed that in the previous year 1 in 47,793,320 passengers was killed and 1 in 1,540,745 injured in train accidents. These figures are exclusive of journeys by season-ticket holders. In 1902 the proportions calculated on the same basis were 1 in 108,056,545 killed and 1 in 1,623,250 injured. The rise in the proportions was due mainly to the lamentable catastrophe at St. Enoch Station, Glasgow, in 1903, in which 16 were killed and 64 injured. The total killed by accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, etc., in 1903 was 34, and 919 were injured; 25 of the killed and 769 of the injured were passengers, the others being servants of the companies, or other persons. Twenty-three railway servants were killed and 506 injured whilst coupling and uncoupling vehicles, out of a total of 516,000 employed, exclusive of the clerical staff. The total number of personal accidents reported to the Board of Trade by the several railway companies was 1242 killed and 18,557 injured. More than half of the accidents which occur on railways, whether to passengers or servants, are, in the opinion of the head of the railway department of the Board of Trade, due to want of common care and caution on the part of the injured persons. The relations between the railway companies and their employees during 1904 have not been disturbed by anything of the nature of a strike. The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants has not yet recovered from the effects of the heavy damages which it had to pay in 1903 to the Taff Vale Railway Company in connection with the strike on that line in 1900. An even more serious result of that event to the Society and to all other trade unions is the loss of the immunity from liability for the acts of their agents which they had hitherto been supposed to enjoy.

#### **IV. LIGHT RAILWAYS.**

From various causes there has been a falling off in the number of applications made to the Light Railway Commissioners during 1904. The list published in May showed 8 applications only as compared with 22 at the corresponding period of 1903. Only four of these were for powers to construct, the other four being for amending orders only. The new mileage asked for was  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles, and the capital to be expended was estimated at £217,643. In November the number of applications was 18, of which 12 asked for powers to construct, the new mileage proposed being  $140\frac{1}{4}$  at an estimated cost of £1,180,244.

On June 27th, 1904, the **Leek and Manifold Light Railway** was formally opened by the Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire, in the presence of a large company. The line is 8 miles 8 chains in length, and is on the 2 ft. 6 in. gauge. At one end it connects with the Buxton and Ashbourne branch of the London and North-Western, and at the other it is to join the Leekbrook and Waterhouses extension of the North Staffordshire, a line of ordinary gauge now under construction. The terminal stations are Hulme End and Waterhouses, whilst there are seven intermediate stations. The line is worked by the North Staffordshire Company, who are running a motor omnibus to connect it with their system at Leek pending the completion of their extension railway. The trucks have bodies of the standard gauge, which can be transhipped directly to the main lines without unloading.

In Nov. 1904 the formal opening took place of the **Wakefield and District Light Railway Company's** system. The lines, which include one from Wakefield to join the Leeds Corporation tramways at Stourton, run along the public roads, and are driven by overhead trolley wires. They are therefore practically electric tramways, although the authority to construct the main part of the system was obtained from the Light Railway Commissioners.

**Rainy, Robert, D.D.** (Glasgow and Edin.), b. in Glasgow 1826. Ed. Glasgow University, graduated M.A. '43. Having joined the Free Church of Scotland, he studied theology at New College (Edin.) '44 to '48. Ordained minister of Free Church, Huntly, '51. Elected to Free High Church, Edinburgh, '54; Professor of Church History, New College, Edinburgh, '62; Principal, '74. Dr. Rainy takes the first place in Scotland as an ecclesiastical statesman and leader. He was elected Moderator of the Free Church '87, and First Moderator of the United Free Church of Scotland, Oct. 31st, 1900. He was extruded, with all his colleagues, from the College Buildings in virtue of the Lords' decision in the Scottish Church case, Oct. 31st, 1904. His chief works are "Three Lectures on the Church of Scotland" ('72), "The Delivery and Development of Christian Doctrine" ('74), "The Bible and Criticism" ('78), and "Epistle to the Philippians" ('92), "History of Ancient Catholic Church" (1901), "Sermons" (1902). Address: 8, Rosebery Crescent, Edinburgh.

**Rawson, Vice-Admiral Sir Harry H.,** K.C.B., Governor of New South Wales, was b. at Walton-on-Hill, Lancashire, Nov. 5th, 1843; ed. at Marlborough, and entered the



Navy in April '57, becoming Lieutenant '63, Commander '71, Captain '77, Rear-Admiral '92, and Vice-Admiral '98. He has seen service in the China War '58-61, was principal transport officer in the Egyptian War '82; while in command on the Cape of Good Hope Station organised the expeditions against the rebel chief Mbaruk '95 and Benin '97, and bombarded the Sultan of Zanzibar's Palace '96. He jumped overboard and saved a marine in the Shanghai river '61, and in '70 gained the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society. In '78 he received the thanks of the Admiralty for the arrangements made for the defence of the Suez Canal, and was a member of the International Signal Committee '92-5. From '98 to 1901 he commanded the Channel Squadron, and in Jan. 1902 was appointed Governor of New South Wales.

**Record Office, Public.** The public records and state papers are preserved in this office, which is situated between Chancery Lane and Fetter Lane. Previous to the erection of this building they were stored in the Chapter-house of Westminster Abbey, the Tower, the Rolls Chapel, the State Paper Office, the King's Mews at Charing Cross, and the Carlton Ride. Among the more interesting books at the Office is the *Domesday Book* of William the Conqueror. A *Record Commission* was established in 1800 to search the records, examine their state, and publish such of them as they thought of sufficient interest. The publications of this Commission, which expired in 1837, were 54 in number, and included transcripts in full of many of the more important records. In 1837 the Master of the Rolls was constituted *Keeper of the Public Records*, and under his direction the publication of calendars and indexes of the Records has made extensive progress, thus rendering them readily accessible to the public. There are public search rooms at the Office, where the records and state papers may be freely consulted by historians and others.

**Red Cross Council, The Central British,** was formed in Jan. 1899, with the approval of the War Office: (1) To act as the recognised medium of communication with the Red Cross organisations of other countries; (2) To be the medium of official communication between the naval and military authorities and voluntary aid societies and their branches; (3) To promote the extension and organisation of voluntary aid resources throughout the empire. The Council consists of representatives of the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War; of the St. John Ambulance Association; of the St. Andrew's Ambulance Association; of the Army Nursing Service Reserve; of the Admiralty; and of the War Office. **President,** H.M. Queen Alexandra; **Chairman,** Viscount Knutsford, G.C.M.G.; **Hon. Treasurer,** Sir John Furley, C.B.; **Hon. Secretary,** Major T. McCulloch, M.B., Deputy Assistant Director-General A.M.S. **Office,** 68, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

**Reid, The Rt. Hon. G. H.,** in 1904 appointed Prime Minister of the Australian Commonwealth Parliament, was b. at Johnstone, Renfrewshire, 1845, and is the son of a Presbyterian minister. His parents went to Melbourne in '52, and to New South Wales in '59. Mr. Reid embarked upon a legal career, and was called to the New South Wales bar, but soon entered politics, and was elected as member for East

Sydney in '80. In '83 he was appointed Minister of Education, and rapidly advanced his influence with his party. He is an enthusiastic free trader. When Sir George Dibbs' ministry was overthrown in '94, Mr. Reid, who had been leading the Opposition since '91, was made Premier. He visited England for the Jubilee celebrations in '97, and was made a member of the Privy Council. In '98 he became K.C. After carrying the Bill through which ensured the colony's adhesion to the Federation movement, though he himself had previously been by no means enthusiastic in its support, he was defeated and resigned office in Sept. '99. He was returned to the Commonwealth Parliament in 1901, and was the leader of the Opposition till, on the defeat of the Labour Cabinet under Mr. Watson in 1904, he became Prime Minister. See AUSTRALIA.

**Réjane, Gabrielle,** the great French actress, was b. at Paris in '57, and is the daughter of an actor. Having received her professional education at the Conservatoire, she made her *début* at the Paris Vaudeville in '75. Her talent admitting a great variety of characters, she created a number of rôles on the boards of the Ambigu, the Palais Royal, the Odéon, etc. She has appeared at Brussels and in London. Her repeated visits to the English capital have made her a favourite with the British as well as the French public. Of her principal parts one may mention specially "Madame sans Gêne," "Sapho," "Lysistrata," "Divoçons." She is married to M. Désiré Paul Porel, director of the Vaudeville.

**Richter, Eugen,** a German writer and a leading politician on the Liberal side, was b. July 10th, 1838, at Düsseldorf. He pursued his university studies at Bonn, Heidelberg, and Berlin; entered the Prussian Civil Service, which he left again, and for good, in '64, settling at Berlin as a journalist. In '67 he entered on his Parliamentary career. He soon rose to be a leader of the party of progress. Endowed with great oratorical power, a strong individualist, he has ever combated, in favour of freedom, the extension of the power of the State, and persisted in a negative opposition, on the one hand to Bismarck, on the other to the Socialists. His power, once very great, and acknowledged by Bismarck himself, has of late years decreased, as have the numbers of his party. He is always strong on financial questions, public debt, etc. He has written memoirs, "Jugenderinnerungen" and "Im alten Reichstag."

**Richthofen, Baron Oswald von,** German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was born Oct. 13th, 1847, at Jassy. His father was also a Prussian diplomatist. Thus he had the advantage of early travel and residence in many foreign countries. He served in the Franco-German war, and won the Iron Cross for valour. In '75 he entered the Foreign Office, and from '85 till '96 he represented Germany on the International Commission for the administration of the Egyptian Debt, and took a prominent part in the regulation of the finances of that country. In '96 he became Director of the German Colonial Department, in '97 Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and in Oct. 1900 he succeeded Count von Bülow as Foreign Secretary.

## RELIGIOUS BODIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

RELIGIOUS REVIEW OF 1904.

CHURCH CRISIS IN SCOTLAND.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND—GOVERNMENT, BISHOPS AND DEANS, CONVOCATION, HOUSES OF LAYMEN, DOCTRINES, STATISTICS, EVENTS IN 1904, CHURCH INSTITUTIONS, CHURCH SOCIETIES, CHURCH CONGRESS, 1904.

EPISCOPAL CHURCHES OF IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FREE AND NONCONFORMING CHURCHES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS (CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, POSITIVISM, AND THEOSOPHY).

### RELIGIOUS REVIEW OF 1904.

The Education controversy, to which reference was made last year, continues to exercise a baleful influence on religious life and work in England. The actual working of the Act has neither been so helpful to the Church of England as some of those who favoured it hoped, nor so harmful to Dissent as many who opposed it feared. This result, however, has not diminished the dislike with which the Act is regarded by the majority of Nonconformist ministers, and they have been the leaders of the *Passive Resistance Movement* in refusing to pay the rates levied under the Act. As a consequence of this action there have been many breaks in the co-operation hitherto existing between the clergy and ministers in temperance and social work. It is specially noticeable that the Evangelical clergy, who have hitherto regarded Dissenters as allies, no longer regard them as such. The chief organ of the Evangelicals is the *Record*, and no High Church paper has equalled this journal in its condemnation of Passive Resistance.

The Rationalistic attack, in which the *Clarion* played a leading part during 1903, degenerated in 1904 into an attack on Christians and especially on Christian ministers. The result shows that very much of the modern objection to Christianity is not concerned with the Gospel, but with the interpretation given of it by church- and chapel-goers.

In 1904 a great advance was made in the Church of England by the first meeting of the *Representative Church Council* on July 7th in the Church House, London. The Council consisted of the two houses of Convocation and of the two houses of Laymen meeting together, and forming, for the first time, a body that might fairly claim to voice the opinion of the whole Church of England. The greater part of its session was devoted by the Council to the consideration of its own existence, dangers, advantages, and future possibilities. More attention, indeed, was given to the real dangers attending the existence of the new body than to any possible advantages it may confer on Church or realm. The lay members were quite as willing as the clergy to devise safeguards against any interference on the part of the Council with the episcopal government of the Church, and a genuine attempt was made to regulate and control any possible lay interference in matters of doctrine and discipline. This conservative temper was reassuring to many members of the Church of England, who had feared that the new Council would attempt to exercise powers which are inherent

in the episcopate only. On the other hand, the Council showed a progressive spirit in the way in which it handled social questions; and it adopted by a two-thirds majority a resolution "that the initial franchise of the electors should be extended so as not wholly to exclude women." The Council promises to add another to the existing modes of carrying on the work of the National Church upon practical lines suited to present-day needs.

The eighth quinquennial meeting of the *Pan-Presbyterian Council* was held in Liverpool on June 29th, and drew attention to the importance of Presbyterianism, its virility and growth, and its existence in many lands. Delegates were present from almost every part of the world, representing 32,260 churches, 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 people, and an annual income of £8,042,000.

The Autumn Assembly of the *Congregational Union of England and Wales*, held at Cardiff, was remarkable for the adoption of a *New Congregational Constitution*. This was the result of a movement begun two years before by the Rev. Dr. Parker, when chairman of the Union; but the reforms now adopted come far short of the extensive programme sketched by Dr. Parker. Under the new constitution the autonomy of individual congregations is not affected, and the half-yearly assemblies of the Union are to be held as formerly. The Committee of the Union, however, is to be superseded by a Council of 300 members chosen by the County Associations, and the scope of this new Council's work is much wider than that of the old Committee. It is also provided that the Council must submit departmental reports every year to the Assembly for confirmation, and that not more than one-third of its members may be pastors of congregations. One peculiar feature is found in the large number (over 600) of honorary members added to the Council *ex officio*, with the right to speak but not to vote.

The *Scottish Free Church* litigation during the year gave positive proof of the *Decay of Calvinism*, a fact of much significance in the religious life of the time. Calvinism has long been losing ground in England, but the system seemed firmly entrenched in Scotland, where it dominated the creed of all the Presbyterian Churches. It is now plain, however, that Calvinism has lost its hold on the Scottish people, and this in spite of the fact that it has recently received powerful and unexpected allies in modern scientific theories. Heredity and evolution, as these are expounded by the followers of Darwin, lend considerable support to the Calvinistic dogmas of original sin and election. The cause of the decay of Calvinism is chiefly to be found in the general acceptance of the



doctrine of the Fatherhood of God, which has displaced the Calvinistic conception of the Divine Sovereignty. This acceptance has led to the abandonment of the doctrine of Reprobation which is a necessary outcome of the Calvinistic Creed, and is thus stated in the Westminster Confession of Faith, "The rest of mankind (*i.e.* the non-elect) God was pleased to ordain to dishonour and wrath." It has also led to a modification of the doctrine of Election, which is now interpreted to mean election to service rather than to favour or honour. The modern mind is apt to regard a clear-cut logical system like Calvinism with suspicion, as being certain to express but one side of the truth. More and more our age is inclined to find truth, not in any one system, but in the union of opposites.

In the Church of England the year 1904 saw the rise of an influential movement against the use of the *Athanasian Creed*, which is prescribed by the Prayer Book to be sung or said thirteen times yearly. A large deputation of clergy waited on the Primate at Lambeth early in the year, and besought his influence to get this rule altered or relaxed. Soon after, a counter deputation, organised by the English Church Union, attended at Lambeth. In the discussions that ensued, one fact is most remarkable as compared with what occurred during a similar agitation twenty years ago. Then the movement originated with the Broad Church party, and High and Low Churchmen stood shoulder to shoulder in resisting it. Now the opposition has come entirely from High Churchmen, and the movement against the use of the Creed has been engineered by Low Churchmen. Practically, the agitation effected nothing, for no change can be made without the authority of Parliament, and in view of the strong opposition, it is unlikely that Parliament will be approached.

During 1904 an evangelistic mission on a large scale has been conducted in England by two Americans named Torrey and Alexander. These evangelists addressed numerous meetings in Dublin, Bristol, Glasgow, Liverpool, and other large towns, on the invitation of the local Evangelical clergy and ministers. The attendance was very large, and great numbers of conversions were said to have resulted. The Mission recalled former ones conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey, but there were certain differences worthy of special note. The present evangelists have the same theology as their predecessors, but this theology is not now accepted by all those who have invited the evangelists. The Evangelical clergy, indeed, appeared to be perfectly satisfied with Messrs. Torrey and Alexander's theology, but many Nonconformists (and especially Congregationalists) expressed dissatisfaction, and even held aloof from the Mission. Reports were fairly unanimous in testifying that the two evangelists had not reached the non-churchgoing masses, but that they had stirred up many professing

Christians who had lapsed into religious idleness.

During the year a Ritual Commission was appointed by Government, to receive evidence in regard to ceremonial excesses and defects in the Church of England. Its proceedings are conducted in private, but a full report will ultimately be laid before Parliament. Meantime an attempt has been made by the Dean of Canterbury to provide a basis on which High and Low Churchmen may unite in regard to ceremonial. He proposed that nothing shall be accepted as truly Catholic which cannot claim the general assent and observance of the Christian Church before the end of the sixth century. This proposal, in the form of a pamphlet, was sent to all the clergy, and those who agreed with it were invited to communicate with Dean Wace. Unfortunately he included in the pamphlet an article by Canon Meyrick, who applied the rule laid down by Dr. Wace, but did so in a one-sided and partisan manner. This aroused the suspicions of High Churchmen, who would otherwise have welcomed Dean Wace's proposal, and in consequence very few of them have intimated their acceptance of it.

The Centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society was observed in March, not only in England, but throughout the world. Later in the year the Young Men's Christian Association celebrated its 60th anniversary, Sir George Williams, the founder of the Association, being present at the London meeting. By the end of the year the Wesleyan Centenary Fund reached the £1,000,000 aimed at when it was instituted.

Two incidents in the religious life of America have attracted much attention here. One was the enthusiastic reception given to the Archbishop of Canterbury as the chief representative of English Christianity, and the other the Union Movement in Canada, which is meant to unite the Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and Methodists into one fellowship. The success which has attended this movement, and the results already reached by it are most encouraging, and there seems ground for hoping that these three denominations will ere long form a United Evangelical Church in Canada.

A conference of ministers of Free Liturgical Churches was held in May at Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road, London, with the object of forming some federation between the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, the Free Church of England, the Reformed Episcopal Church, and other unattached Churches which use in the main the Liturgy of the Church of England. It was stated that the conference represented 137 Free Liturgical Churches. It was resolved that in view of a closer union in Christian work and worship a committee be appointed to consider the possibility of a federating union between the Churches represented, and to take such steps as they might deem desirable to secure such union.

## THE CHURCH CRISIS IN SCOTLAND.

(See articles on United Free Church of Scotland and Free Church of Scotland, pp. 558-9, and for Legal Aspect see p. 320.)

The year 1904 witnessed in Scotland a Church crisis which is almost unparalleled in the history of Christianity. It arose through a decision

given by the House of Lords, in an appeal against a judgment of the Scottish Court of Session, which decided that the minority of the Free Church of Scotland who refused to enter into union with the United Presbyterian Church had no right to any part of the funds

or property of the Free Church. The House of Lords, by a majority of 5 to 2, reversed this judgment, and decided that the minority were entitled to all the funds and property of the Free Church of Scotland.

### **Claim of the Free Church.**

This body consists of members of the Free Church of Scotland who opposed the union effected on Oct. 31st, 1900, between the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church, and who refused to enter into it. They numbered about 30 ministers, 100 congregations, and 50,000 members and adherents, nearly all of whom belonged to the Highlands.

For many years they had viewed with uneasiness what they regarded as the gradual abandonment by the Free Church of the principle of National religion (*i.e.* the support of an Established Church), and the adoption by a majority of its members of principles akin to those of the Liberation Society. With greater concern they had witnessed the doctrinal development of the Free Church in a direction that seemed to them at variance with the Confession of Faith (the standard of the Church), and they had protested against the passing of the Declaratory Act of 1892, which modified the Calvinistic doctrine of the Confession, if indeed it did not contradict it. They were also alarmed at the progress made in the theological colleges of the Free Church by the Higher Criticism, which seemed to them to aim at destroying faith in the Word of God as an infallible guide. When, with opinions such as these, they were asked to join with the United Presbyterian Church, which was avowedly opposed to all state establishments of religion, and which had been the first Presbyterian Church to qualify the Confession of Faith by a Declaratory Act (1879), it seemed to them that to consent to such a union was to deny the fundamental principles of the Free Church of Scotland. They therefore refused to enter into the union; and as they maintained the original principles of the Free Church from which the majority had departed, they claimed as their right to hold and control all the funds and property of the Church.

### **Claim of the United Free Church.**

The majority of the Free Church of Scotland who united with the United Presbyterian Church effected this union in accordance with the constitution of the Free Church. After years of discussion the final motion for union was carried in the supreme court of the Church (the General Assembly), by 643 votes against 27. It seemed to the majority that, as they had carried the union by constitutional means, the minority should have acquiesced in it. They claimed that by the union they had abandoned no fundamental doctrine of the Free Church. The principle of establishment they did not regard as fundamental; but even this principle was not negated in the union, but was left as an open question, on which different opinions could be held. They did not admit that they had abandoned the doctrine contained in the Confession of Faith, and maintained that the Declaratory Act of '92 was meant for the relief of conscientious scruples, and was supplementary to the Confession, but not contradictory to it. As they had always acted in accordance with the constitution of the Church and in exercise of the powers conferred on them by that constitution,

they claimed that they were the true representatives of the Free Church (from which the minority had broken away), and as such entitled to hold and control all the property of the Church. They denied the *bonâ-fide* character of the list of 100 congregations framed by the Free Church.

### **Decisions of the Scottish Courts.**

The pleas in law were first heard before Lord Low, the Lord Ordinary in the Court of Session. He delivered his judgment on Aug. 9th, 1901, and decided on all counts against the minority styled the Free Church of Scotland.

An appeal was at once lodged, and this came before the Second Division of the Court of Session on May 13th, 1902. The three judges, Lords Kingsburgh (Lord Justice Clerk), Young and Trayner, unanimously dismissed the appeal, and approved the judgment of the Lord Ordinary. From this decision the minority appealed to the House of Lords.

### **Decision of the House of Lords.**

The appeal was first heard by Lord Halsbury (Lord Chancellor) and Lords Macnaghten, Shand, Davey, Robertson and Lindley, on Nov. 26th, 1903. Before the Court could pronounce judgment Lord Shand died; and it is believed that had he lived no decision could have been given, as the Lords were equally divided. Two new judges were appointed—Lord Alverstone (Lord Chief Justice), and Lord James of Hereford, who had never before sat as a judge. The re-hearing began on June 9th, and the judgment was pronounced on Monday, Aug. 1st, 1904. Lords Halsbury, Alverstone, Robertson, Davey, and James of Hereford decided in favour of the minority, reversed the appeal, and remitted to the Court of Session to order the United Free Church to hand over to the minority all the funds and property of the Free Church of Scotland. From this judgment Lords Macnaghten and Lindley dissented.

Each of the Lords declared the reasons of his judgment, and from these it is evident that the majority regarded the case as one in which they had to decide as to whether or not there had been a breach of trust on the part of those members of the Free Church who had joined with the United Presbyterians. The original principles of the Free Church were defined in the standards of the Church and in the declarations of its founders, and its property must be administered in accordance with these principles. This could not be done by the United Free Church, for—

(1) The Establishment principle, which was an essential element of the constitution of the Free Church, was not essential to the constitution of the United Free Church, and

(2) The majority had no power to alter or modify by a Declaratory Act or in any other way the doctrine of the Free Church, and by such alteration or modification they had departed from the constitution of the Free Church, and could no longer hold the funds or property, which must be administered by those who remained faithful to its original principles.

The Lord Chancellor went further than his four colleagues, as he maintained that by the Declaratory Act the majority of the Free Church had not only modified the Calvinism of the Confession, but had contradicted it, and from being Calvinistic had become Arminian.



The two lords who dissented from the judgment did so on the following grounds:—

(1) The Establishment principle, though great importance was attached to it in 1843, was never made an article of faith in the Free Church. It was more of the nature of a pious opinion than a fundamental belief.

(2) The Free Church was not bound in perpetuity to the standards of 1843, but had the right to revise these and to modify the formulae by which her ministers received them. This right was inherent in the General Assembly of the Free Church. The United Free Church is simply the Free Church lawfully enlarged, and is therefore entitled to hold and administer all the funds and property of the Free Church.

### *Effects of the Judgment.*

All the invested funds of the Free Church, its colleges, schools, churches, and manses in Scotland, have become the property of the minority who are now declared to be the legal Free Church of Scotland. The value of this property is estimated at £5,000,000.

The claim of the Free Church to exercise all the rights of a self-governing body, and to alter or modify its doctrine, worship or discipline without the interference of the State, is, so far as it is a Trust body, declared to be illegal. The Church, as a Trust, is bound by its constitution, which it has no right to alter without the authority of Parliament.

Perhaps the word "amazement" best describes the way in which the Lords' judgment has been received by the country. There has been no suspicion of unfairness on the part of the judges, much less of incompetency; but the general feeling has been that while the decision may be according to law it is not according to equity. As the case proceeded it became apparent that most of the Lords were favourable to the plea of the minority, and it was anticipated that the minority would receive their full share of the funds and property in dispute, and that they would escape the legal expenses. This anticipation was based partly on the two decisions of the Scottish Courts, and partly on the fact that three-fourths of the money and property of the Free Church had been raised and acquired by the majority who had entered into the union. There was also the feeling that, as the minority could not possibly administer all that they claimed, they would not receive more than they were able to administer. It was also felt that in uniting with the United Presbyterian Church the majority had acted under the influence of the highest Christian motives, and from a sincere desire to promote peace and concord. Nor could it be forgotten that the Free Church was called into existence in order to escape the controlling power of the State, and that if such control were still to be exercised, the heroism and self-sacrifice of the Disruption had been all in vain.

In Scotland the announcement of the Lords' judgment was received at first with incredulity. It says much for the character of the people, and especially for their respect for law, that there has been no outcry against the judgment, and an attempt to work the situation in favour of Home Rule for Scotland met with failure. The general feeling was that the judgment must be accepted and carried out, but not so as to cause spoliation or the wreckage of the United Free Church. It is natural that the people of

Scotland should prefer the verdict of their own judges on a purely Scottish question, to the verdict of English peers, who for the most part were previously unacquainted with Scottish ecclesiastical affairs. In justification of this preference is the fact that the Scottish Establishment has a much larger measure of freedom than the Church of England and is much more self-governing, so that Scottish judges are accustomed to admit Church claims to independence which English judges have never allowed.

### *The Present Position.*

In the case of an appeal from the courts in Scotland, the judgment of the Lords does not take effect until it has been reported to the Court of Session and applied. That Court was in vacation, and did not sit until the middle of October. On Oct. 18th the judgment was made operative by decree of the Court of Session.

The United Free Church opened the Edinburgh College session in the New College buildings, as usual, in the middle of October, with about 100 students; but were shortly afterwards evicted by interdict. The University authorities courteously placed class-rooms at the disposal of the United Free Church professors. The Free Church subsequently opened their session, with 8 students.

In accordance with the judgment of the House of Lords, the General Trustees of the United Free Church denuded themselves of all the properties held by them in favour of new Trustees appointed by the Free Church. Besides invested funds, amounting to £1,052,000, these include the Assembly Hall, Church Offices, Theological Colleges in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, the Normal Colleges in these three cities, and several other properties, a few church buildings, and properties at some of the mission stations abroad.

The Free Church claim a legal title to all churches held by congregational trustees for congregations of the Free Church, and are proceeding by way of interdict to acquire possession. Wherever there was a clear majority belonging to the Free Church, the United Free Church have consented too interdict, and also to its being made perpetual. In some other cases, where interim interdict has been granted, but where a clear majority of communicants belong to the United Free Church, appeal has been taken from the Lord Ordinary to the Inner House, so as to keep the matter open for the Royal Commission. About 20 cases have been mentioned in court, almost all of them in the Highlands. The adherents of the Free Church there have also taken forcible possession of several other churches. The authorities of the Free Church have also formally claimed the surrender of about 80 additional churches by the United Free Church congregations, some of these in places where no Free Church congregation has been organised.

On Nov. 15th a Convocation was held in Edinburgh, and was attended by 1420 ministers and 1320 elders, representing every congregation in the U. F. Church. The Convocation unanimously agreed to stand by the Union and to defend their rights. In addition every foreign missionary formerly connected with the Free Church declared his adherence to the United Free Church.

All attempts at compromise having failed, chiefly through the unbending attitude of the

Free Church, it was authoritatively announced in December that the Government would appoint a **Royal Commission** to deal with the case. Till the Commission begins its work, **Sir John Cheyne, K.C.**, a well-known member of the Church of Scotland, was appointed to determine without prejudice to the eventual rights of parties what should be the interim state of possession of churches, mansees, etc., but his authority is dependent upon the agreement of parties to recognise it.

The names of the Commissioners were announced (Dec. 13th) as follows: The Earl of Elgin, Lord Kinnear, and Sir Ralph Anstruther. The duty of the Commissioners is "to inquire into all the facts connected with the said funds and properties, and to report as to whether any or what action should be taken thereon by legislation or otherwise."

Up to the end of the year the legal expenses incurred by the **U. F. Church** were upwards of £30,000, and the **Emergency Fund** raised by that Church was more than £80,000.

### **How the Judgment affects other Churches.**

In view of the momentous decision of the House of Lords it is doubtful whether any Churches have the right to describe themselves as "Free." This much is certain, that their

freedom is limited, and that as soon as they possess money or property they are under the dominion of the law. Whenever such possessions come into the hands of a religious community, the law will insist that these are used in accordance with the principles of the founders of that community. If all the members save one should agree to modify these foundation principles, then that single member has the right to claim and hold all the funds and property.

Commenting upon these facts, **Bishop Gore** of Worcester wrote on Sept. 6th a letter to the *Times*, in which he pointed out the necessity and justice of allowing to every religious community the liberty of growth. Such growth will necessitate changes in authoritative standards and constitutions, and it is intolerable that the law of trusts should prevent any religious body from varying its convictions without the risk of losing legal continuity and corporate property. He concludes in words which will be endorsed by the great majority of Englishmen: "Though I do not agree in many important respects with the United Free Church of Scotland, I cannot but think it is a grave moral disaster that our law should be such as to lay a dead hand upon a process of normal intellectual and spiritual growth in an important and noble religious community."

## **THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.**

The Church of England, properly so called, owes her foundation to **St. Augustine**, who was sent to England by Pope Gregory the Great in 596. Queen Bertha, the wife of Ethelred the King, was a Christian, and on St. Augustine landing in what is now Kent, the King gave him every facility for doing all he desired towards spreading that religion in the country—and in a very short time the King himself was converted. St. Augustine was made the first **Archbishop of Canterbury** in 597—the 1300th anniversary of which event and of the foundation of the Anglican Church was celebrated during '97.

By the Anglican Church is meant collectively that group of autonomous churches which are in communion with or have sprung from the mother Church of England. They are the following: The Church of Ireland, the Episcopal Church of Scotland, the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, the Church of Canada, the Church of Australia, the Indian Church, and the Church of South Africa, which are all autonomous bodies under the jurisdiction of their own metropolitans, and not amenable to the Ecclesiastical Courts of the Church of England, though they all look to the Archbishop of Canterbury as Patriarch. In addition to these autonomous Churches in connection with the Anglican Communion there are twelve missionary bishops, representing the English Church in various remote regions of Asia, Africa, and America; and three or four representing the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. The Reformed Episcopal Church of America and the Free Church of England are not recognised as authentic branches of the Anglican Church. The American Church possesses 82 bishops in 58 dioceses and 27 missionary jurisdictions, and 4776 other clergy. It has 644,083 communicants,

and upwards of 1,650,000 baptised members. See **Irish and Scotch Episcopal Churches** on p. 587.

India and the Colonies of the British Empire possess 68 bishops of the Anglican Church, while two are appointed for Europe. In all essential respects the doctrine and discipline of the Churches in connection with the Anglican Communion is the same, differentiations being rather in detail of development than in form or character. One important difference is the restoration of Diocesan Synods and the general Synodical action which marks the un-Established branches of the Church. The tendency of the American, South African, and Scotch Churches is towards High Churchmanship, and the same may be said in a less degree of the Indian Church; while Broad Evangelicalism is the rule in the Colonies.

The next **Lambeth Conference** will take place in 1908.

### **Government.**

The government of the Church of England in England and Wales is carried on by Bishops, of whom there are thirty-seven (two of them Archbishops), counting both the new sees of Birmingham and Southwark created in 1904, see **SESSION**, sect. 28, though only the Bishop of Birmingham was appointed. The Bishops superintend the work in each diocese, and are aided in the episcopal work of confirmations, consecration and opening of burial grounds by suffragans, of whom there are twenty-three. The Bishops are appointed by the King, in virtue of his supremacy, their appointment being ratified by the Church, by their election by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of the diocese, in pursuance of a *congéd d'élire* sent to them by the Crown. The suffragans are appointed by the Bishops themselves. The



whole of England is divided into parishes of various sizes; for the inhabitants of each parish there is appointed a parish priest whose duty it is to minister to them. A certain number of parishes grouped together form a **Rural Deanery**; they in their turn added together form an **Archdeaconry**; a **Diocese**, over which the Bishop presides, is made up of two or more Archdeacons. The Archdeacon—the *oculus episcopi*—assisted by the Rural Deans, reports as to the state of the livings. There are also in the diocese laymen who hold ecclesiastical appointments to control the temporal and legal business. There are two **Vicars General**, one for each province (though Mr. C. A. Cripps, K.C., M.P., now holds both offices himself), Chancellors (usually barristers), registrars, surveyors, architects, etc. Each parish has two Churchwardens to look after the temporal affairs connected with the Church. There are in each Rural Deanery **Ruri-decanal Conferences**, composed of the clergy and leading laymen—and in each Diocese a **Diocesan Conference** in which Church questions are discussed.

The spiritual government of the Church is in the hands of the **Houses of Convocation**, but for any change in Church government which affects the temporal or legal position of the Church or its members the sanction of Parliament must be obtained. There is also a **House of Laymen** in each Province, which meets to confer on Church questions. The Cathedral in each diocese is the seat—the "*Cathedra*"—of the bishop, but he has no voice in the government of the Cathedral, which is vested in the Chapter, of which the Dean is the head. The Deans and Canons are appointed by the Crown; the Minor Canons, who sing the daily Offices, and the various officers of the Cathedral, are appointed by the Chapter. There are two Deaneries which are called **Peculiars**—Westminster and Windsor—the Abbey and St. George's Chapel being outside the jurisdiction of the bishops of the diocese in which they are severally situate. There are a few Deans in name only, such as the Dean of Battle—a survival of the title of the Abbot of Battle Abbey; there is also the Dean of the Chapels Royal (the Bishop of London), and the Dean of the Closet—but their offices are connected with the Royal Household. The dioceses, roughly speaking, are continuous with the counties of which the chief town is the See, though there are important exceptions. All the dioceses of England and Wales (except those of York, Durham, Liverpool, Newcastle, Ripon, Manchester, Carlisle, Wakefield, Chester, and Sodor and Man, which form the Province of York) are in the Province of Canterbury.

#### **Bishops and Deans.**

On the next page is a list of the territorial prelates of the Church of England, with the date of their appointment to the see, and with the annual income. The table, it will be seen, includes the Suffragans appointed for each see; and the names of the Deans. For biographies of the Bishops see under the alphabetical heading of each in **PARLIAMENT** (pp. 425–471), where also it is shown which Bishops actually sit in the House of Lords.

#### **Convocation.**

There are two Convocations, or Provincial Synods, of the clergy of the Church of

England for the two Provinces of Canterbury and York. The greater importance of the Synod of Canterbury, until recent years, has led to its being commonly spoken of as **Convocation**. It was silenced in 1717, and its meetings were, with few exceptions, merely formal until 1852, from which date it has regularly met for business, generally thrice yearly for a week at a time. It consists of two Houses. In the Upper House sit the Archbishop and Bishops of the province in their scarlet Convocation robes; in the Lower House, the Deans, Archdeacons, and Proctors elected to represent the cathedral chapters and the beneficed clergy. The members of the Lower House wear the academic dress, the doctors their scarlet gowns. With every new Parliament a new Convocation is summoned by the Archbishop in obedience to a royal writ. When the Crown desires to refer to the Convocation any question affecting the Church, **Letters of Business** are issued directing it to take that question into its consideration. If the Convocation wishes to make any alteration in the canons of the Church, it prepares draft amended canons, and submits them to the Crown, both Convocations concurring in the same proposals. If the advisers of the Crown approve, the "royal licence" is issued, and the canons are enacted and promulgated by the Convocations and bind the ecclesiastical courts. Where the law of the Church has been settled by statute—as is the case with the rubrics and services of the Prayer-Book, and many other matters—it cannot be altered without the authority of Parliament. In the absence of Letters of Business, Convocation is free to discuss all questions concerning the interests of the Church and the spiritual welfare of the nation. A **Convocations Bill** was brought in during the 1900 and 1901 Sessions, but lapsed. It provided for the reform of the Convocations, the creation of a representative lay element, and the uniting to a certain extent of the two Convocations.

**Province of Canterbury.**—*Vicar-General*: C. A. Cripps, Esq., K.C., M.P.; *Registrar*: Harry W. Lee, Esq.; *Actuary*: H. R. E. Childers, Esq.; *Apparitor-General*: Sir J. A. Hanham, Bart. *Clerk*: Mr. Arthur Ryder, Church House, Westminster.

**Province of York.** *Registrar and Notary*: H. A. Hudson, Esq., Minster Yard, York; *Treasurer*: Canon G. M. Argles, York.

#### **Laymen, Houses of.**

The first House of Laymen for the Province of Canterbury assembled with the Houses of Convocation at the opening of the Parliament of 1886. It is composed of ten representatives from the diocesan conferences of London, six each from Winchester, Rochester, Lichfield, Worcester, and four each from the remaining dioceses of the province. To the representative body so formed the Primate may add ten laymen by nomination. The House is bound to avoid discussions upon doctrine. Like Convocation, the House of Laymen is elected with every fresh Parliament.

**Province of Canterbury.**—*Chairman*, Lord Ashcombe; *Vice-Chairman*, Marquess of Salisbury; *Secretary*, Mr. Sydney W. Flamank, Church House, Westminster, S.W.

See.	Bishop.	Ap- pointed.	Income.	Bishop Suffragan and Title.	Dean.
			£		
Canterbury	Davidson(Abp)	1903	15,000	{ Dr. W. Walsh, Bp. of Dover. Rt. Rev. H. H. Pereira, Bp. of Croydon.	Henry Wace, D.D.
York .. ..	Maclagan(Abp)	1891	10,000	{ Dr. Crosthwaite, Bp. of Be- verley. Dr. Blunt, Bp. Suff. of Hull. Dr. J. N. Quirk, Bp. of Sheffield.	A. P. Purey-Cust, D.D.
London ..	Winnington- Ingram ..	1901	10,000	{ Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Bp. of Stepney. Dr. Turner, Bp. of Islington Dr. Ridgway, Bp. of Ken- sington. Dr. T. E. Wilkinson, Asst. Bp. for British subjects in North and Central Europe.	R. Gregory, D.D.
Durham ..	Moule .. ..	1901	8,000		G. W. Kitchin, D.D.
Winchester	Ryle .. ..	1903	6,500	{ Dr. Sumner, Bp. of Guildford Dr. MacArthur, Bp. of Southampton.	W.M.Furneaux, M.A.
Bangor ..	Williams ..	1899	4,200		Griffith Roberts, M.A.
Bath & Wells	Kennion ..	1894	5,000	Dr. Stirling, Assistant Bishop	T. W. Jex-Blake, D.D.
Birmingham	Gore .. ..	1904			
Bristol ..	Browne ..	1897	2,800		Francis Pigou, D.D.
Carlisle ..	Diggle .. ..	1904	4,500	Dr. Ware, Bp. of Barrow-in- Furness.	W. G. Henderson, D.D.
Chester ..	Jayne .. ..	1889	4,200		I. L. Darby, D.D.
Chichester	Wilberforce ..	1895	4,200		T. J. Hannah, D.D.
Ely .. ..	Compton ..	1886	5,500	Dr. Macrorie, Assist. Bp.	C. W. Stubbs, D.D.
Exeter ..	Robertson ..	1903	4,200	Dr. Trefusis, Bp. of Crediton.	Bishop Earle, D.D.
Gloucester	Ellicott .. ..	1863	4,300	Dr. S. Marsden. Asst. Bishop	H. D. Maurice Spence, D.D.
Hereford ..	Percival ..	1895	4,200		Hon. J. W. Leigh, D.D.
Lichfield ..	Legge .. ..	1891	4,200	Sir L. Stamer, Bp. of Shrews- bury.	H. M. Luckock, D.D.
Lincoln ..	King .. ..	1885	4,500		E. C. Wickham, D.D.
Liverpool ..	Chavasse ..	1900	3,500	Dr. Royston, Asst. Bishop	None.
Llandaff ..	Lewis .. ..	1883	4,200		W: H. Davey, M.A.
Manchester	Knox .. ..	1903	4,200	{ Dr. Thornton .. .. Canon A. Pearson, Bp. of Burnley .. ..	E. C. Maclure, D.D.
Newcastle ..	Lloyd .. ..	1903	3,500		None.
Norwich ..	Sheepshanks	1893	4,500	{ Ven. J. P. A. Bowers, Bp. of Thetford .. .. Dr. Fisher, Bp. of Ipswich..	W. Lefroy, D.D.
Oxford ..	Paget .. ..	1901	5,000	Dr. Randall, Bp. of Reading..	T. B. Strong, B.D.
Peterboro'	Carr-Glyn ..	1896	4,500	Dr. Clayton, Bishop of Leicester.	W. H. Barlow, D.D.
Ripon .. ..	Carpenter ..	1884	4,200	Dr. Pulleine, Bp. of Richmond	Hon. W. H. Fre- mantle, D.D.
Rochester ..	Talbot .. ..	1895	3,100		E. Lane.
St. Albans ..	Jacob .. ..	1903	4,500	{ Dr. A. F. Johnson, Bp. of Colchester. Dr. Stevens, Bp. of Barking.	W. J. Lawrence, M.A.
St. Asaph ..	Edwards ..	1889	4,200		S. Pryce, M.A.
St. David's	Owen .. ..	1897	4,500	Dr. J. Lloyd, Bp. of Swansea	J. A. Smith, M.A.
Salisbury ..	Wordsworth	1885	5,000		Bishop Webb, D.D.
Sodor & Man	Straton ..	1892	2,000		None.
Southwark ..					
Southwell ..	Hoskyns ..	1904	3,000	Dr. Were, Bishop of Derby	None.
Truro .. ..	Gott .. ..	1891	3,000		The Bishop.
Wakefield ..	Eden .. ..	1897	3,000		None.
Worcester ..	Yeatman- Biggs .. ..	1904	5,000		R. W. Forrest, D.D.
Westminster					J. Armitage Robin-
Windsor ..					Dr. Eliot. [son, D.D.



In '92 the first House of Laymen for the Province of York, containing 106 members, held its first meeting. The meetings are held at York, at least twice a year, or as often as may seem good to the Archbishop. See *Con-vocation* above.

**Province of York.**—Chairman, Viscount Cross, G.C.B.; Vice-Chairman, Sir Francis S. Powell, Bart., M.P.; Hon. Secretary, E. P. Charlewood, Esq., Beaumont Cote, Bolton-le-Sands, Carnforth; Hon. Treasurer, W. F. H. Thomson, Esq., York and East Riding Bank, York.

### Doctrines.

The doctrines are those of the Early Church, based upon Holy Scripture, appealing to the Catholic Fathers for interpretation, teaching the Creeds put forth at the first four General Councils, and referring to the Ancient Church practices and customs as the rule for the guidance and government to-day of what is the lineal descendant, through the bishops, of the Church founded by the Apostles. The Book of Common Prayer contains all the Services of the Church—they are almost entirely translations of those used in very ancient times. Besides assenting to all contained in the Prayer Book the Clergy at their ordination are required to subscribe the XXXIX Articles—though the latter are not binding on the laity. The tenets of the Anglican Church differ from those of the Roman in not acknowledging the supremacy of the Pope—in not accepting the Roman doctrine of the Mass, nor the veneration of relics and Saints, nor the worship of the Virgin Mary—all which doctrines date from the middle ages; but they agree with the Roman in acknowledging the first four Councils, and in accepting the episcopal form of government, and the necessity of valid Orders in the Church. The Church differs from the leading Nonconformist bodies in insisting on the importance of Apostolical succession, in order that its ministers may properly administer the Sacraments, and disagrees also with the Nonconformist view of the meaning of the "Catholic" Church, which by them is held to be the whole body of Christians rather than those who hold the doctrines "always, everywhere, and by all believed," which is the ancient definition of the word "Catholic."

### Statistics.

The number of clergy in England and Wales is about 30,000, of whom over 14,000 are beneficed. The funds contributed to central and diocesan societies and institutions and administered by their executives for the year ending Easter 1903 were: Home Missions (including funds for church extension), Universities and Public Schools Missions, General Home Mission Societies, Missions to Soldiers and Sailors, and Temperance work, £559,779; Foreign Missions, £767,335; educational work (including diocesan inspection and support of training colleges, and societies for the circulation of literature and other agencies), £124,737; the clergy (educational and charitable assistance), including funds for their widows and orphans, £227,172; philanthropic work, including industrial schools, penitentiaries and prevention homes, orphanages, nursing and convalescent homes, £543,101: making a total of £2,222,127. The funds locally raised and retained and ad-

ministered by the clergy for parochial purposes alone were: for the maintenance of assistant clergy, £704,301; church collections and Easter offerings to subsidise clerical incomes, £151,028; for elementary education, general maintenance of elementary schools, annual contributions, £670,324; interest on invested funds, £118,812; school buildings (new or enlarged day and Sunday), £215,610; Sunday schools, £178,743; for the maintenance of church services, etc., £1,361,397; for the support of the poor, £532,914; for any other purposes (religious or secular), £274,427; for church buildings, fabric and fittings, £1,357,491; burial grounds, £35,882; endowment of benefices, £170,386; parsonage houses, £114,386, making a total of £5,865,708. The sum, therefore, for general and parochial purposes comes to the large total of £8,107,835. The number of children attending Sunday schools is about 2,425,000.

Consult *The Official Year-Book of the Church of England* and *The Clergy Directory*.

### Church Institutions.

**Church Army.** A working man's Church mission to working men, founded in 1882, directed by a committee acting under the Council, amongst whom are three archbishops and most of the English bishops. There are upwards of 800 trained workers, men and women, constantly at work throughout the Metropolis and the provinces. Officers and branches in India, Australia, United States, Canada, and West Indies. A sum of over £176,000 is required annually. Nearly the whole of the headquarters staff are honorary workers. Headquarters, 130, Edgware Road, London, W.; Hon. Chief Secretary, Rev. W. Carlie; Hon. Treasurer, Sir Hugh Low, G.C.M.G. The Evangelistic Department (Hon. Secretary, Edward Clifford, Esq.) selects and trains working-men and working-women for spiritual work among the masses. There are several hundreds of evangelists and colporteurs locally employed, and some 300 mission nurses in parochial and rescue work. Other institutions connected with the Army are eight-days' missions to Prisons, Workhouses, and Reformatories; a magic lantern mission; 66 mission and colportage vans working all the year round in different dioceses; tent work amongst harvest-men—hay, fruit, hop, corn. A Fresh Air Fund for giving poor children a week in the country; a Bible and Prayer Union; a Juvenile Brigade, etc., etc. Various Church societies and parishes are furnished with trained evangelists and mission nurses. Suitable candidates are trained free. Evangelists' Training Home, 59, Bryanston Street, W.; Publication Department, 14, Edgware Road; Mission Nurses' Training Home, 61, Bryanston Street, W.; Printing Works, 130, Edgware Road, W., and Oxford; Training Home Mission Hall, 82, Church Street, W., and Cumberland Mews, W.; Church Army West-end Church, Upper Berkeley Street, W. The Social Department (Hon. Sec., F. Colin Campbell, Esq.) of the Church Army tries to raise the hopeless outcasts of society through labour, rescue, and lodging homes, of which there are nearly a hundred and twenty in London and the provinces. On the Emigration Test Farm and Market Garden, in Surrey, able-bodied men and youths, after being tested, receive practical instruction in farm work, and are then emi-

grated to the colonies. About 70,000 cases of men, women, and boys were dealt with in 1903; over 58 per cent. of all received turned out well. There are Boys' Homes, Girls' Homes, First Offenders' Homes, and Inebriate Homes. The Society is certified and registered by the Home Office as a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society for the Convict Prisons. The Houseless Poor Society (founded in 1819) is now being carried on by the Church Army. New labour homes are continually being added, and extensions made to those already existing. The scheme of attaching a lodging home to every labour home is being rapidly carried forward, and is, in fact, almost complete. During the winter, and other periods of acute distress, arrangements can be immediately put into force for increasing temporarily the accommodation of the various homes, and relief works established.

**Church House.** Originated early in '86. On Feb. 23rd, '88, a charter of incorporation was granted. The plans were prepared by the late Sir Arthur Blomfield, A.R.A. The style of the building is Late Tudor, with suggestions from Hampton Court Palace. In the first part of the permanent buildings, the Great Hall block, there are spacious halls for the meetings of both Houses of Convocation, twelve rooms used as offices for Church Societies, and a great hall, capable of accommodating 1350 persons, which was opened Feb. 11th, '96. The second portion of the permanent building, the west block, is now completed, and contains the **Henry Hoare Memorial Hall** (House of Laymen) and twenty-nine other rooms available for offices and committee-rooms; and the work of the Corporation is also being conducted in the temporary premises, 9, 10, and 11, Dean's Yard. Here there are reading-rooms, library, writing-room, committee-rooms, offices, etc., for the use of members. On an average 500 meetings of Church Societies are held each year in the committee-rooms and halls. **Membership** of the Corporation (open to all members of the Church of England) may be obtained by the annual subscription of one guinea. Life membership, £10 10s. Associates of the Corporation must be recommended by a member of the Corporation, and pay an annual subscription of at least 5s. **Secretary**, Mr. Sydney W. Flamank, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

**Church Lads' Brigade, The.** Founded in 1897, in order to promote a spirit of discipline and respect among the elder lads of a parish. It combines strict discipline with systematic religious education, and aims at teaching the great lessons of voluntary submission to order, obedience, and discipline. **Secretary's address**, 13, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London, W.C.

**Church of England Sunday-School Institute** (founded 1843). The objects are to extend, improve, and develop the Sunday-school system in the Church of England, and to secure efficient teaching in Church Sunday schools. There is a central office, and all over the country branch or local Sunday-school Associations, numbering 395, are established. Free grants of Sunday-school requisites are made to Sunday schools both at home and abroad where necessary. The Institute arranges normal classes and practical lectures on the art of teaching at convenient centres throughout

the country, and conducts a yearly examination of Sunday-school teachers in England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the Colonies, and awards certificates of various grades and prizes to the successful candidates. **Secretary**, Rev. H. Dawson, M.A.; **Offices**, 13, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.

**Queen Anne's Bounty** was established in 1704, to augment poor livings in the Church of England, and to assist the clergy, by loans on security of the revenues of benefices, to build, etc., residences and farmhouses, etc. The fund is managed by governors appointed by Royal Charter. Applications for grants can be made at any time, but no applications received after February 1st can be considered during the current year. In 1903 the grants amounted to £28,240, in respect of 152 livings, and the benefactions received to £45,351. The capital fund, held by the Governors in money and stock for various benefices, amounted to upwards of £6,706,000. A Joint Committee of Lords and Commons sat in 1900, and again in 1901, to consider the constitution of the Board, and to report whether economy and efficiency of administration would be promoted by any change in its constitution or by its amalgamation with some other body. The suggestion was that the Board should be amalgamated with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. **Chief Clerk**, Mr. W. R. Le Fanu; **Office**, 3A, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

**Simeon Trustees, The**, were founded early in the past century by Charles Simeon, incumbent of Holy Trinity, Cambridge, Fellow and Vice-Provost of King's, and a very prominent leader among the Evangelical Churchmen of that time, for the purpose of acquiring Church patronage and exercising it in favour of the Evangelical clergy. The Trust is still being administered, the present trustees being Canon Girdlestone, of Hampstead; Preb. Eardley Wilmot, of St. Jude's, South Kensington; Rev. John Barton; and Canon Rogers, Rector of Walcot, Bath. The trustees have a number of livings in their gift, which include those of the parish churches of Bradford (Yorkshire), and Sheffield; Bath Abbey; Walcot, Bath; and Holy Trinity, Tulse Hill.

### Church Societies.

**Church Association, The.** Instituted in 1865, to maintain the principles and doctrines established at the Reformation, and to preserve the purity of Protestant worship in the Church of England; to resist all innovations in the order of the service as prescribed by the joint authority of the Church and State, whether these innovations consist in vestments, ornaments, gestures, or practices borrowed from the Church of Rome; and especially to prevent "the idolatrous adoration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper"; to resist all attempts to restore the use of the confessional, and every exercise of that priestly authority which was put down at the Reformation. Colporteurs and evangelists with vans, for the dissemination of Protestant literature and for giving Gospel and Protestant addresses in the villages, now travel throughout every part of England. The Association has formed a Protestant electoral organisation in more than half the Parliamentary boroughs and divisions in England. **Organ**,



*The Church Intelligencer.* Chairman, Capt. Cobham; Secretary, Henry Miller. Offices, 13 and 14, Buckingham Street, Strand.

**Churchmen's Union.** Founded at the Bradford Church Congress, '98. Its aims are: (1) To maintain the right and duty of the Church to restate her belief from time to time as required by the progressive revelation of the Holy Spirit. (2) To uphold the historic comprehensiveness and corporate life of the Church of England, and her Christian spirit of tolerance in all things non-essential. (3) To give support to those who are honestly and loyally endeavouring to vindicate the truths of Christianity by the light of scholarship and research; and, while paying due regard to continuity, to work for such changes in the formularies and practices of the Church of England as from time to time are made necessary by the needs and knowledge of the day. (4) To assert the rights and duties of the laity as constituent members of the Body of Christ; and (5) To encourage friendly relations between the Church of England and all other Christian bodies. The membership is open to all who approve of the programme of the Society, and it embraces most of the Broad Churchmen within the Anglican Communion. **Organising Secretary,** Rev. W. Manning, M.A., S. Andrew's Vicarage, Leytonstone.

**Church Reform League, The,** was inaugurated at the Church House, Westminster, on Nov. 27th, 1895, and includes amongst its supporters most of the bishops and a considerable number of leading clergy and laity. It is concerned solely with Church reform; it is in no sense a party organisation; it is entirely non-political, and it does not deal with questions of doctrine. The League advocates various reforms concerning the position of the laity, discipline, patronage, and finance; but its foundation principle is that Church reform should be carried out by the Church herself through her own assemblies. It maintains that, saving the supremacy of the Crown according to law, and, in respect to legislation, subject to the veto of Parliament, the Church should have freedom for self-government, by means of reformed Houses of Convocation (which should be thoroughly representative, with power for the Canterbury and York Conventions to sit together if desired), together with a representative body or bodies of the laity. **General Secretary,** Alfred Holdsworth, Esq. Office, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

**English Church Union** (4000 clergy and 34,000 lay communicants). Formed in 1859, after the Protestant riots at St. George's-in-the-East, for the purpose of uniting clergy and laity "in defence of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, and of the rights and liberties of her faithful children." Viscount Halifax is the President, and the Vice-presidents include 31 Bishops and other distinguished Churchmen. Its main objects are to defend and maintain unimpaired the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England against Erastianism, Rationalism, and Puritanism, and to repel all attacks on the Church's Marriage Law, and on religious education in elementary schools. The Union contends for the recognition of the Church's right to settle disputes concerning

Spiritual questions in Courts of her own appointment, and refuses to acknowledge the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, or any other court or judge appointed by Parliament alone, as possessing any authority in Spiritual matters. **Organ, The Church Union Gazette.** Secretary, H. W. Hill, Esq. Offices, 35, Wellington Street, Strand.

**Imperial Protestant Federation, The,** was founded in '96 to federate Evangelical Protestant Churches and Societies within the British Empire. It is composed of 56 Protestant organisations, and its council consists of delegates officially appointed by the united societies. In addition, the federation has the support of over 200 other Protestant bodies, and carries on its work in all parts of the Empire, principally through existing Protestant agencies. **Founder:** Mr. Walter Walsh (author of "The Secret History of the Oxford Movement"). **Chairman:** Col. T. Myles Sandys, M.P. (President of the Protestant Reformation Society). **Secretary:** Mr. Edward H. Garbett. **Organising Secretary:** Mr. James W. Walsh. **Official organ:** *The Protestant Observer.* Offices, Dudley House, 36-8, Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C.

**Protestant Reformation Society.** Established 1827. For the maintenance of the Religious Principles of the Reformation and of Church Missions to Roman Catholics in England. **Superintendent,** Rev. Dr. C. H. H. Wright. **Secretary,** Walter A. Limbrick. Offices, 62, Berners Street, London, W.

**Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.** This Society was founded in 1698. It is the Bible and Prayer Book Society of the Church; a Church of England Tract and Pure Literature Society; a Home Church Mission and Education Society; a Foreign and Colonial Missionary Society; and an Emigrants' Spiritual Aid Society. It has founded a training college for schoolmistresses at Tottenham, and maintains a training college for lay workers in the East of London. Upwards of £10,000 (exclusive of grants of publications) was voted last year for Home Education work. The Society has voted a portion of its funds to aid in the establishment and development of **Medical Missions** and for the training of medical missionaries, lay and clerical, in India and other parts of the world. The total amount of the money and book grants during the last financial year was £36,137. **Secretaries,** Revs. W. O. B. Allen, M.A., and E. McClure, M.A. **Organising Secs.:** (for the North) Rev. W. Robinson, 26, St. Andrew's Place, Bradford; (for the South) Rev. A. M. Peckham; (for the West) Rev. F. N. Taylor, 5, Marston Road, Knowle, Bristol. Office, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

**Sons of the Clergy, Corporation of the,** was founded in 1655 with the object of relieving distressed ministers ejected from their preferments during the Rebellion, and incorporated by Royal Charter 1678, and aims at assisting necessitous clergymen, pensioning and assisting their widows and aged single daughters, and providing grants towards the education, apprenticeship and outfit of Clergy children. A donation of thirty guineas is the qualification of a Governor. An annual sum of about £25,000 has for some years past been distributed by the governors amongst the objectst

of the charity. Registrar, Sir Paget Bowman, Bart.; Office, Corporation House, Bloomsbury Place, London, W.C.

### CHURCH CONGRESS, 1904.

The forty-fourth Church Congress was held at Liverpool. The inaugural meeting was held on October 10th at St. George's Hall, when the Bishop of Liverpool delivered the Presidential Address. After referring to the creation of the Diocese of Liverpool out of the Diocese of Chester, he praised the wisdom of his predecessor's policy in delaying the Cathedral scheme till the time was ripe, and stated that £254,000 had been promised for the building. He then dealt with the Church's history, and expressed the opinion that union with Rome would indefinitely postpone the reunion of Christendom.

The first subject for discussion was *The Cathedral and its Staff*. Papers were read by Mr. Bodlev, the Bishop of St. Albans, and the Dean of Ely, the Bishop suggesting that residentiary canons should be really resident, while the Dean dealt with the relative positions of bishop and dean. The subject was discussed by the Archbishop of York, and the Dean of Norwich, who stated that his bishop had no power in the affairs of the cathedral, and explained how cathedral services were conducted at Norwich.

*Church Attendance* was the subject of the evening discussion in the Philharmonic Hall, under the presidency of the Bishop of Durham. The Rev. A. R. Buckland dealt with statistics showing an unmistakable falling-off in church attendance; and he traced this to a loss of the sense of obligation, to the increase of historical knowledge and criticism, and to the pursuit of pleasure. Mr. Masterman followed. Canon Denton Thompson advocated greater co-operation between clergy and laity, and house-to-house visitation. Sir Edward Russell pointed out the necessity for reform in preaching.

Dealing with the question of "*Sunday Observance*," the Rev. R. Caterall, vicar of St. Augustine's, Highbury, read a paper advocating a return to deeper worship; and Colonel R. Williams, M.P., who followed, advocated strong insistence on Sunday observance as a Divine command.

At the meeting in Hope Hall, presided over by the President, the subject dealt with was *Christian Evidence*. Mr. Wakeford expressed the opinion that infidelity must be faced, and proceeded to attack Haeckel and the monistic theory. The Rev. Vernon Storr, following, insisted that the teaching of the Church, if it is to gain acceptance among thinking people, must be in accordance with modern knowledge. Mr. Chesterton suggested that unbelief was not the only thing to be combated, but that credulity and the wildest forms of faith were a serious danger. Dr. Jevons argued that at bottom all religions sprang from the same question, and that the difference lay in the answers given; and Mr. Grey dealt with Eastern Religions in their relation to Christianity. Dr. Wace, Dean of Canterbury, who opened the discussion, supported Mr. Wakeford, but differed from Mr. Storr, and objected to the suggestion that the Book of Genesis should be dealt with as unhistorical. Dr. Lock, Warden of Keble, adopted a middle view, and endeavoured to harmonise the views of Mr. Storr and Dr. Wace.

The Wednesday morning meeting dealt with the subject of *New Testament Criticism*. Dr. Lock, who read the opening paper, discussed the authenticity of *St. Paul's Epistles* to the Romans, Corinthians, and Galatians, and claimed that the evidence was sufficient to confirm the authenticity of these books. Dr. Headlam dealt with the *Pastoral Epistles*, and examined objections to these epistles. Prof. Stanton followed with a paper on the *Synoptic Gospels*, and argued that the writer of St. Luke and of the "we" passages in the Acts exhibited the same style. Mr. Burkitt dealt with St. Mark's account of the birth of the Church. Prof. Lake dealt critically with the question of legendary additions to the original narrative, and cited in particular Justin Martyr's deduction of the Virgin Birth from the myth of Perseus. The Bishops of Salisbury and Derry followed, and both opposed strongly the views expressed by Prof. Lake on the subject of mythical additions to the Gospel narrative.

A meeting presided over by the Bishop of St. Davids dealt with the subject of *Intemperance*. Lady Henry Somerset spoke first, Canon Horsley pleaded for State intervention, Archdeacon Madden dealt with the reduction of licences and the closing of disorderly houses, Mr. Stileman Gibbard dealt with the evils of the tied-house system, and Canon Hicks criticised, amid some expressions of dissent, the Licensing Act of 1904. Sir William Houldsworth urged that public opinion was the only certain cure for the evil. The Bishop of St. Albans pointed out that, although he had voted against the recent measure, there was much in it that might assist the temperance movement, if only temperance reformers would unite.

A meeting presided over by the Bishop of Manchester dealt with the subject of *Education*. Canon Brooke objected to the action of the Board of Education in forbidding the taking of children to church in school hours. The Bishop of St. Asaph described the difficulties created by the Act in Wales, and suggested that each denomination should be allowed to teach its own children in every school. Professor Masterman followed, and insisted on the rights of the Church being maintained. Sir Henry F. Hibbert dealt with secondary education. Dr. James, Headmaster of Rugby, argued in favour of definite denominational teaching. The Principal of Liverpool College, Mr. Godfrey Solly, and Canon Cleworth also spoke.

The President took the chair at a meeting dealing with the *Problems of Poverty*. Alderman Willink, dealing with the Housing problem, argued in favour of the expenditure of public money in providing proper dwellings for the poor. The Rev. H. Lewis of Bermondsey showed how high proportionately the rents paid by the poor were in big cities. The Rev. F. W. Head, dealing with "casual labour," deplored the failure of the clergy as regards social work. Mr. Manson dealt with the conditions of labour in Liverpool, and Miss Helen Gladstone and the Rev. H. S. Woolcombe, Head of the Oxford House, with Settlement Work.

The supply of Candidates for the Ministry was discussed at one of the evening meetings, under the presidency of the Bishop of Salisbury. The Bishop of Durham urged the importance of home influence in the matter. Canon Randolph argued that school influence was as



important as home influence, and pointed out that the supply of candidates from the public schools was deplorably small. The Bishop of Exeter dealt with the New Universities, and was followed by Mr. Tait, the Bishop of Guiana, Mr. J. A. Kensit, and the Rev. Paul Bull.

At the **Working Men's meeting** the chief speakers were the Bishop of Liverpool, Sir Charles Warren, Mr. H. Phillips, Bishop Thornton, and the Bishop of Stepney.

The Bishop of Liverpool presided over the meeting on Thursday morning, dealing with **Church Reform**. The Bishop of Salisbury advocated the adoption of the Bishop of Rochester's Bill for meetings of Joint Convocation. Chancellor Smith also discussed the proposal for meetings of both Houses of Convocation. The Rev. Darwell Stone favoured reforms in the existing Houses of Convocation and Laymen, and pleaded for a communicant franchise. The Bishop of Cloghor dealt with the rights of laymen, and advocated more generous treatment. Lord Hugh Cecil opposed any further concession of a democratic nature and any form of State control. Dr. Barlow pleaded for the abolition of the "parson's freehold" and the traffic in livings. The discussion was taken up by the Bishop of Glasgow, Mr. H. Phillips, the Rev. H. J. Marston, Col. Churchill and Preb. Webb-Peploe, who pleaded for more consideration for laymen.

The afternoon meeting, on **Church Unity**, was presided over by the President of the Congress. The Dean of Norwich read a paper on "External Union," and advocated union with the **Protestant Sects**, and suggested that the President of the Wesleyan Conference might have a place in the episcopate. The Dean of Christ Church followed with a paper on the "Obligation of Creeds," and the Rev. Dr. Rashdall, who followed, pointed out that "new light" had always at first been regarded as dangerous. The Bishop of Chester read a paper on the **Athanasian Creed**, and urged that persons requiring its modification were entitled to respect and relief. Dr. Gairdner, who followed, supported the use of the Creed. Canon McColl, the Dean of Canterbury, the Rev. John Wakeford, Preb. Webb-Peploe, Canon Rawdon, and Mr. Austin Taylor, M.P., joined in the subsequent discussion.

The last meeting dealt with **Church Music**, and was addressed by Dr. Walford Davies, organist of the Temple Church, the Rev. C. Hylton-Stewart, ex-precentor of Chester Cathedral, Dr. Basil Harwood, and Dr. Varley Roberts, organist of Magdalen.

Oxford is suggested as the venue for the 1905 Congress.

## **EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF IRELAND.**

St. Patrick is universally recognised as the Apostle of Christianity in Ireland, and he probably went to that country as a missionary bishop A.D. 432. He planted there a native church and raised up a native priesthood, and during the sixth and seventh centuries missionaries from Ireland poured out to Britain and other European countries. Up till the twelfth century the Irish Church was independent, but it then became subject to Rome, and so remained till the Reformation. In 1800, by the Act of Union, the Church was united to the Church of England. In '69 the Irish Church Disestablish-

ment Act was passed, taking effect on Jan. 1st, '71. Since then the Church has flourished in spite of the loss of the revenues and property formerly belonging to her. The government is in the hands of a **General Synod** composed of three distinct orders—the bishops, the clergy, and the laity. The bishops form one House; and 208 of the clergy with 416 of the laity form a **Second House**—the House of Representatives. Both sit together to constitute the Synod. This latter House is elected triennially by the 21 diocesan synods throughout the country. The General Synod meets annually at Dublin on the second Tuesday after Easter. The affairs of each diocese are managed by a diocesan synod acting through a diocesan council. The financial affairs of the Church are in the hands of the **Representative Church Body**, composed of archbishops and bishops, 13 clergymen, and 26 laymen chosen by the diocesan representatives in the General Synod, with 13 co-opted members, making a total of 65 members. This body holds the property of the Church in trust. The sum handed over by the Church Temporalities Commission to this body was £8,081,075, which comprised £7,581,075, the life annuities of the bishops and clergy paid as commutation money, and £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The funds in hand on Dec. 31st, 1903, amounted to £8,414,138, and are appropriated to the following purposes. Commutation capital, £817,479; Parochial sustentation, £5,134,190; Episcopal sustentation, £561,060; Glebes capital, £348,357; Miscellaneous capital, £1,503,714; and there are besides balances due to parishes, etc., £49,336. Total, £8,414,138. The annuitants now only amount to about 170, and the interest on commutation capital more than pays these, so that in many dioceses 10 to 12 per cent. is paid to the clergy as bonus on their stipends. The number of clergy in the church is 13 bishops, 1340 incumbents, and 371 curates. The Church population in 1901 was 581,089. The incumbents are elected by **Boards of Nomination**, consisting of 1 bishop, 3 diocesan and 3 parochial members. The incumbents nominate their curates. Bishops are chosen by the members of the diocesan synods, and the Primate by the bishops from amongst themselves. The average stipend of an incumbent is £200 with house, and of a curate £120. Bishops receive from £1500 to £2000, and the Archbishops £2500 with houses free of rent. The **Secretary of the Representative Church Body** is Mr. Thos. Greene, M.A., 52, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

## **EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.**

The Episcopal Church of Scotland has seven bishops—viz., the **Primus**, The Most Rev. G. H. Wilkinson, D.D., Bishop of St. Andrews; Right Rev. A. J. Maclean, D.D., Bishop of Moray; The Right Rev. and Hon. A. G. Douglas, D.D., Bishop of Aberdeen; The Right Rev. J. R. A. Chinnery-Haldane, D.D., Bishop of Argyll; The Right Rev. W. J. F. Robberds, D.D., Bishop of Brechin; The Right Rev. John Dowden, D.D., Bishop of Edinburgh; The Right Rev. A. Ean Campbell, D.D., Bishop of Glasgow. There are 365 churches and mission stations, 143 parsonages, 334 clergy, and 47,948 communicant members. **Registrar**, W. Robertson, 14, Young Street, Edinburgh,

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

Presbyterianism is church government by presbyters (or elders), and by them only. The Session of a Presbyterian Church consists of the pastor or teaching elder of the church, who always presides when present, and the ordained ruling elders. In case of a church being vacant the pastor of some other church within the bounds of the presbytery is chosen moderator *ad interim*. The Presbytery consists of the pastors of churches, and a ruling elder from each congregation within prescribed boundaries. (In the Presbyterian Church of England, congregations having more than 250 communicants are entitled to send two ruling elders to the Presbytery.) The Synod consists of presbyteries within a larger area; and the General Assembly, where the size of the church renders one necessary, takes in the whole church, and consists either of the pastors of all the churches, together with a ruling elder from each congregation, or representatives chosen from amongst both pastors and ruling elders. The standards of the Presbyterian Churches are the Westminster Confession of Faith with the Catechisms, Larger and Shorter. Some of the Churches receive these with an explanation, especially in respect to Chapter XXIII. of the "Confession." The Presbyterian Church of England has drawn up XXIV. "Articles of the Faith" as a brief statement of the fundamental doctrines of the Westminster standards.

## ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Christianity was introduced into Scotland in the fourth century, and the Church that resulted differed in several respects from the rest of Western Christendom. The chief distinction lay in its government. Three orders of clergy were recognised: bishops, priests, and deacons; but the bishops had no dioceses, and were in subordination to the abbots who presided over the great missionary college at Iona. St. Columba, the first of these abbots, like some of his successors, was a simple presbyter. Gradually the early Scottish Church assimilated to the Roman use, although it was not till the fifteenth century that metropolitans were appointed, with jurisdiction over the other sees. At the Reformation prelacy was abolished, and the Church of Scotland was constituted on its present basis. A long conflict ensued between the adherents of prelacy and presbytery, but in the end the latter prevailed, and the Reformation constitution was ratified by William and Mary, and in 1707 was confirmed by the British Parliament.—**Doctrine.** The standards of the Church of Scotland are the Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms compiled by the Westminster Assembly of 1643. The doctrine they contain is Protestant and Evangelical, following the theological teaching of Augustine and Calvin.—**Polity.** The Church of Scotland is Presbyterian in government—*i.e.*, it recognises the equal episcopacy of all presbyters. Its congregations are ruled by a board of elders or presbyters elected for life from the Church members. This is known as the Session, and the minister of the parish is *ex-officio* president. Its duties are chiefly spiritual, the temporal affairs of the Church being committed to a deacon's court, or to a board of managers, elected for a term of years. Over the Session is the Presbytery, consisting

of the ministers and one elder from each congregation within a certain district. Over this again is the Synod, composed of representatives from the presbyteries of a province; and over all is the General Assembly, the supreme court of the Church, which meets yearly in Edinburgh in May. The Assembly is summoned by royal warrant, and the King's Commissioner is present at its sittings.—**Worship.** The Church of Scotland uses no liturgy in the conduct of public worship, but the order of service is prescribed by the Westminster Directory of Worship (1643). As this Directory has become obsolete, every minister is practically left to his own discretion in conducting the service. At present the tendency in the Church is towards greater uniformity and order, and many clergymen use the *Euchologion*, a service-book issued by the Church Service Society.—**Statistics.** Ministers, 1682; missionaries, 80; elders, 10,578; communicants, 674,293; parishes, 1391; churches, 1809; presbyteries, 84; synods, 16; income, £445,583, exclusive of seat-rents, bequests, tithes or tithes, and Government grants. There are 13 churches in England connected with the Church of Scotland, and 6 at popular places of resort on the Continent, and vigorous missions are carried on in India and Africa. Commissioned chaplains for Presbyterian troops are chosen chiefly from the Church of Scotland, but clergymen of the United Free Church of Scotland and of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland are also eligible for appointments. His Majesty has decreed that during his year of office the Moderator of the Church of Scotland should take rank in Scotland after the Lord Chancellor. His Majesty has followed the example of Queen Victoria in appointing Royal Chaplains from the Church of Scotland, and in attending worship at Crathie parish church while in Balmoral. **Moderator for 1904**, Right Rev. John M'Murtrie, D.D., Edinburgh; **Moderator nominated for 1905**, Rev. A. J. Milne, LL.D., Fyvie, Aberdeenshire; **Lord High Commissioner**, the Earl of Leven and Melville.

## UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

This Church was formed by the union of the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church. In 1863, on the invitation of the United Presbyterian Church, the Free Church appointed a Committee to consider if the union of the two Churches could be accomplished. A majority of the Free Church were found to favour union, but owing to the determined opposition of the Constitutional party, led by Dr. Begg, the project had to be abandoned in '73. As a compromise, a Mutual Eligibility Act was passed, permitting congregations to call ministers from either body. Again, in '94, on the initiative of the United Presbyterian Church, a fresh movement was made for union. In 1900 the United Presbyterian Synod agreed to union unanimously, and the Free Church Assembly agreed by a majority of 557 in a house of 615 members. The Union took place in Edinburgh on Wednesday, Oct. 31st, 1900.

The Free Church of Scotland originated in the claim made by a majority in the Established Church (commonly known as the Evangelical party) to be free of control by the State in



determining her own affairs. The conflict with the Civil Courts related to the right to veto a presentation to a parish when the majority of the people opposed it, and the right to admit other ministers than those of the civil parishes to sit in Church courts. On both points the courts of law decided against the Church, and the Government refused relief. The result was the **Disruption** on May 18th, 1843, when 474 ministers, headed by Dr. Chalmers, left the Establishment and formed the Free Church, surrendering all State support in order to possess "spiritual independence." The Church was speedily organised, and supplied herself with churches, manses, schools and colleges. In '76 the **Reformed Presbyterian Church**, numbering 37 ministers, united with the Free Church. This Church (popularly known as the Cameronian) traced its descent to the Covenanters, who refused to conform to the State Church because at the Revolution of 1688 the Covenant was not enforced. In '92 a **Declaratory Act** was passed by the General Assembly, declaring the sense in which the Westminster Confession expressed the faith of the Church on certain points. The United Presbyterian Church had already in '79 passed a similar Act. In consequence of this action on the part of the Free Church, 4 of her ministers and about 1000 members seceded and formed the **Free Presbyterian Church**, which has now 18 charges, with 12 ministers, three-fourths of them in the Highlands.

The **United Presbyterian Church** was constituted in '47 by the union of the Secession and the Relief Churches. The **Secession Church** owed its origin to the action of the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, of Stirling, who in 1732, along with 3 other ministers, seceded from the Established Church in protest against its defection from Reformed principles and its suppression of their ministerial freedom. It was from the first an evangelical and missionary church, and at the time of the union in '47 it had increased to 384 congregations. The **Relief Church** was founded by the Rev. Thomas Gillespie, of Carnock, who was deposed in 1752 for refusing, at the bidding of the Assembly, to take part in the forced settlement of an obnoxious minister. More liberal in doctrine and spirit than the founders of the Secession, he kept apart, and in 1761 organised the Relief Church, which at its union with the Secession numbered 113 congregations.

Negotiations for union between the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church began in 1863, but were suspended by the Free Church in '73, in consequence of the opposition of an influential minority. The only outcome of these negotiations was the passing of a **Mutual Eligibility Act**, permitting congregations to call ministers from either body. In '96 the Free Church resumed negotiations for union, and in Oct. 1900 the **Uniting Act** was finally passed unanimously by the United Presbyterian Church, and by a vote of 643 to 27 by the Free Church Assembly. The congregations of the former Church numbered 594, with 198,089 communicants; the Free Church had 1104 congregations, with 296,085 communicants. Principal Rainy was elected the first Moderator of the United Church.

The minority, who refused to enter into the union, claimed to represent the original Free Church, and appealed to the law to declare to that effect and to assign to it

the property vested in the Free Church. In the Scottish Courts all the judges found in favour of the United Free Church. In the House of Lords it is understood that on the first hearing the 6 judges were equally divided, but the death of Lord Shand before judgment was pronounced occasioned a re-hearing before 7 judges; and by 5 to 2 the final judgment was given in favour of the non-uniting remnant. Ultimately the decision rested on the finding that the "Establishment principle" was a fundamental principle of the original Free Church, and that the Free Church had no power in its constitution to make that principle an open question. The Free Church left the Establishment to obtain freedom from State control, but it held nevertheless the theory that it was the duty of the State to establish and support the Church. In the United Presbyterian Church the Establishment principle was an open question; but the Church was nearly unanimous in opposition to any connection between Church and State, and the same opinion had gradually become prevalent in the Free Church. The non-uniting minority is thus found in law to be the **Free Church of Scotland**, with the Establishment principle fundamental in its constitution. It is also pledged to rescind the Declaratory Act. At the time of the judgment in the House of Lords (August 1st, 1904) the Free Church possessed about 30 ministers, and claimed to have 8000 communicants in 105 charges, nine-tenths of them in the Highlands. See **CHURCH CRISIS IN SCOTLAND**, p. 577.

**Statistics.**—Synods, 12; presbyteries, 64; churches, 1675; ministers, 1768; missionaries, 302; native agents, 3441; elders, 15,926; deacons and managers, 18,663; communicants, 501,835; in foreign field, 43,844; Continental stations, 22; income, £1,162,354 18. 1d. **Moderator, 1904**, Rev. R. Gordon Balfour, D.D., Edinburgh.

### FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

A considerable number of ministers, elders, and communicants of the Free Church were opposed to union with the United Presbyterian Church. It seemed to them to involve the surrender of the principle of National religion (the United Presbyterian Church being voluntary—i.e., opposed to the principle of Establishment) and of the Confession of Faith, which was qualified in the United Free Church by two Declaratory Acts, and largely nullified by a change of formula. Holding these opinions (which were identical with those professed by the Free Church in '43), they could not consistently enter into the union. They were therefore extruded by the majority who are now in the United Free Church from the use of the Free Church buildings and funds. The extruded parties went to law, and the case was heard before Lord Low in the Court of Session. He dismissed the action, and found the defenders entitled to expenses, ruling that the pursuers were not entitled to all or any part of the funds and property of the Free Church. An appeal was taken to the Second Division of the Inner House of the Court of Session, and Lord Low's decision was practically confirmed.

The case was then taken to the House of Lords, and heard there in Nov. and Dec. 1903, but owing to the death of Lord Shand in March 1904, before judgment was pronounced, it was decided to re-hear the case. The Lord

Chancellor requested Lord James of Hereford and Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice, to join the Court, which at the re-hearing consisted of the Lord Chancellor, and Lords Davey, MacNaghton, Robertson, Alverstone, Lindley, and James. The case, which commenced on June 9th, 1904, was heard at considerable length, and the judgment was pronounced on August 1st. After each Judge had given his opinion, the Lord Chancellor moved, "That the order appealed from be reversed, and that the Respondents pay to the Appellants the costs both here and below. The order of their Lordships, therefore, will be that the judgment will be reversed in both actions." See CHURCH CRISIS IN SCOTLAND, p. 577.

The Church on August 1st, 1904, consisted of 5 synods, 11 presbyteries, 32 ministers, and 105 congregations. Since then there have been added about 30 congregations more, and many more are waiting to be added. The membership cannot accurately be given. **Moderator**, Rev. Murdo MacQueen, Keltraen. **Clerk**, Rev. J. K. Cameron, Brodick. **Deputy Clerk and General Secretary**, Mr. J. Hay Thorburn, 130, George Street, Edinburgh.

#### REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Prior to the union in '76 of the Free Church with the Reformed Presbyterian Church, there were in existence two bodies bearing the title of Reformed Presbyterians, and usually distinguished as the "Majority" and "Minority," a division having arisen in the Reformed Presbyterian Church in '63. The "Minority" has stood separate from all other denominations since that date, and still holds intact the doctrines and principles of the second Reformation, such as the infallibility of the Scriptures, Confession of Faith and Catechisms, Presbyterianism, the perpetual obligation of Covenants, and dissent from the civil constitution of the country.—**Statistics for Scotland**: Presbyteries, 2; churches, 10; ministers, 8; elders, 60; communicants, 1000; income, £2237. **Moderator**, 1903, Rev. James Paterson, Thurso. **Statistics for Ireland**: Presbyteries, 4; churches, 40; ministers, 30; missionaries, 2; elders, 170; communicants, 3945; income, £4726. **Moderator**, Rev. J. McDonald, B.D., Airdrie.

#### UNITED ORIGINAL SECESSION CHURCH,

popularly known as "Auld Lights." This Church was constituted in 1842 by the union of two small bodies that had retained the original principles and practices of the Secession Church, and refused to change with the majority. The "Auld Lights" are orthodox in theology and simple in worship. They believe in the principle of a union between Church and State. They have a mission in Seoni, C. P., India.—**Statistics**. Presbyteries, 5; churches, 28; ministers, 27; elders, 148; communicants, 3611; income, £5651 2s. 3d. **Moderator**, 1904, Rev. Peter McVicar, Dundee.

#### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The revival of Presbyterianism in England in the earlier portion of the last century was due to the influence on English Presbyterianism, on the one hand of the Evangelical movement in the Established Church of Scotland which led up to the Disruption, and on the other of the

consolidation of the dissenting Presbyterianism of Scotland which led up to the formation of the United Presbyterian Synod in '47. The English section of that Synod united with the older Presbyterian body in England in '76, so forming the Presbyterian Church of England. Of the present congregations, 28 trace back their existence to the seventeenth century, 42 to the eighteenth century, while the remaining 270 have been established within the last hundred years.—**Statistics**. The Church consists of 340 fully organised congregations and 11 preaching stations, providing accommodation for 171,131 persons. Several churches are in course of rebuilding, and consequently their sittings cannot be given. A large number of fully equipped mission stations also exist in connection with town congregations, and these have an average attendance of about 12,000 persons. The number of ministers, including professors, is 360, with 25 ordained and 14 medical missionaries in the foreign field, besides 5 missionary teachers and 29 lady missionaries, 3 of whom are fully qualified doctors. There are also 23 licentiates, and about 16 theological students preparing for the ministry. The College was transferred from London to Cambridge in Oct. '99. Its new name is "Westminster College." Including the site, it cost nearly £50,000, and was opened free of debt. The property of the Church is estimated at £2,211,937, exclusive of sundry investments for the endowment of the College and scholarships, and for the Sustentation Fund and other schemes of the Church, of the College itself, and of buildings for mission work abroad. The total income of the Church in 1903 was £297,416. The backbone of the Church finance is the Sustentation Fund, which since '78 has secured for the body of ministers, excluding a limited number under special arrangements, a minimum stipend of £200. Under this scheme 99 congregations were aid-receiving in 1903 to the amount of £6578, as against 103 in '78 to the amount of £6443 7s. 6d., the average amount of aid required being at this date £66 9s. per congregation, as against £62 10s. in '78. A permanent Church Building Fund has now been established. **Offices of the Church**, 7, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C. **Moderator** (1904-5), Rev. W. Rigby Murray, Victoria Park, Manchester. **General Secretary**, Rev. J. Thoburn McGaw, M.A., D.D.; **Financial Secretary**, Mr. John Leggat; **Foreign Missions Secretary**, Rev. William Dale; **Church Building Fund Secretary**, Rev. Robert McLean, M.A. **Publications Office**, 14, Paternoster Square, E.C., Mr. T. French Downie (Manager).

#### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND.

Presbyterianism arose in Ireland through the plantation of Ulster by Scottish settlers in the reign of James I. The colonists were at first received as members of the Established Church, which was Calvinistic in doctrine and recognised the validity of Presbyterian orders. After 1634, however, the Irish prelates endeavoured to depose all Presbyterian ministers who would not submit to episcopal ordination and follow the Anglican ritual. In self-defence the Presbyterians left the Established Church, and in 1642 they organised their first presbytery at Carrickfergus. During the protectorate of Cromwell the Presbyterians were kindly



treated, but after the Restoration the severest pains and penalties were enforced against them for their nonconformity. At the Revolution of 1688 the gallant conduct of the Presbyterians in defending Londonderry and supporting William III. gained for them the *regium donum*, an annual bounty of £1200. During the reign of Queen Anne this bounty was withdrawn and Presbyterianism was proscribed, but with the accession of George I. toleration was granted and the *regium donum* restored. During the eighteenth century many of the ministers of the Irish Presbyterian Church adopted Arian views, but in 1827, chiefly through the influence of Dr. Cooke, the Church again declared its adherence to Trinitarian doctrine, and the Arians withdrew from its communion. Side by side with the Irish Presbyterian Church there sprang up congregations representing the various dissenting churches of Scotland, the majority being connected with the Secession Church; and in 1840 the seceders joined the older Church. By the disestablishment scheme of 1871 the Church lost the *regium donum*, but the commutation granted by Government, supplemented by the gifts of the people, has more than compensated for the loss.—**Statistics.** Synods, 5; presbyteries, 36; churches, 574; ministers, 660; elders, 2050; missionaries, 50; communicants, 106,665; income, £269,050. **Moderator**, Rev. Samuel Prenter, D.D., Dublin; **Assembly Clerk**, Rev. W. J. Lowe, D.D., Londonderry. There are two theological halls, viz., Magee College, Londonderry, and the Assembly's College, Belfast. Vigorous foreign missions are conducted in India and China.

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN WALES

The Calvinistic Methodist (or Presbyterian) Church is the largest Nonconformist Church in Wales, and the only one of native origin. It began through a purely spiritual movement. In the middle of the eighteenth century a layman and two clergymen of the Established Church named Howell Harris, Daniel Rowlands, and Howell Davies, led the way in a great revival of religion in North Wales. They formed their converts into societies on Methodist lines, but as they rejected Wesley's Arminian doctrines, they leant more and more towards the practices of the Presbyterian Churches. In 1823 a Confession of Faith was adopted embodying the theological principles of the founders of the Church. Since that date the Presbyterian system has been more fully adopted, and Methodist and Congregational elements have been eliminated from the constitution of the Church. It is now a member of the Presbyterian Alliance, and is in federal union with the Presbyterian Church of England. The Welsh tongue is still used in all the courts and official transactions of the Church, and in the worship of most of the congregations, but the use of English is steadily increasing.—**Statistics** Synods, 2; presbyteries, 24; churches, 1386; chapels and preaching stations, 1599; ministers, 883; unordained preachers, 379; deacons, 5865; communicants, 165,218; hearers, 332,167; missionaries, 28, and 13 ordained native ministers; income, £353,653 8s. 3d. **Moderator**, Rev. David Lloyd Jones, M.A., Llandinana. There are two theological colleges, one at Trevecca and one at Bala, and mission work is carried on in Brittany and India.

## FREE CHURCHES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

### NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCHES.

This body was first definitely formed at the Fourth National Congress of the Evangelical Free Churches of England and Wales, which was held at Nottingham in March 1896. Prior to '90 there were only four local Free Church Councils in existence; but the movement rapidly spread, and by March '95 130 Councils had been formed. A year later, at the Nottingham Congress above mentioned, 209 Councils were represented, and by the end of '97 there were 7500 churches, representing, in round numbers, about a million members, associated with about 500 local Councils. The denominations represented are Congregational, Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist of all sections, the Society of Friends, the Free Episcopal Church of England, and various unattached Evangelical Missions. The movement is not associated with any political party, and all shades of political opinion are represented on the Councils. The constitution of the Council was settled at the Nottingham meeting in March '96, and the objects are stated as being: (1) To facilitate fraternal intercourse and co-operation among the Evangelical Free Churches; (2) To assist in the organisation of local Councils; (3) To encourage devotional fellowship and mutual counsel concerning the spiritual life and religious activities of the Churches; (4) To advocate the New Testament doctrine of the Church, and to defend the rights of the associated Churches; (5) To promote the application of the law of Christ in

every relation of human life. The chief movements for which the National Council has been responsible are the Great Simultaneous Mission held at the beginning of 1901 and the campaign against the Education Acts of 1902-3. The ninth Annual Council was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1904, and over 800 councils and 45 district federations were there represented. The Executive Committee consists of 15 ministers and 15 laymen elected annually by the Council by ballot, together with the President, ex-President, past Presidents, and as many Treasurers and Secretaries as the Council shall from year to year appoint. The organs of the movement are the *Free Church Chronicle* and *The Free Churchman*, both published monthly, and the *Free Church Year-Book*, published annually, in April. **President**, Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A.; **President-elect**, Rev. R. F. Horton, B.A., D.D.; **Treasurers**, Mr. George Cadbury, Mr. R. W. Perks, M.P., Mr. Evan Spicer, J.P.; **Hon. Secretary**, Rev. J. Monro Gibson, D.D.; **General Secretary**, Rev. Thomas Law; **Office**, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

### FREE CHURCH SOCIETIES, ETC.

The Metropolitan Free Church Federation exists for the united action of Evangelical Free Churches on spiritual, moral, and social questions affecting Greater London. **President**, Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A.; **Treasurer**, R. W. Perks, M.P.; **Secretary**, Rev. Joseph Fletcher. **Office**, 18A, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

The Three Denominations is the abbreviated designation of an association of Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist ministers resident in or near London. The full title is "The General Body of Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Three Denominations Resident in and about the Cities of London and Westminster." This association enjoys the privilege of direct access to the throne and the kissing of hands—a privilege of which it availed itself at the Jubilee of H.M. Queen Victoria, and again at the Diamond Jubilee. As far back as the Revolution each denomination had its own ministerial board in London, and each board by itself approached the Throne as occasion arose. On the accession of Queen Anne the three boards united in an address. In July 1727 the present association was organised. It is not a body which represents the Churches. It is composed solely of ministers, and admission must be through one or another of the three ministerial boards, which are not themselves representative either. The secretary is chosen triennially from each of the three bodies in succession. The present secretary is a Baptist (Rev. W. H. King); Mr. J. Minshall, of the Memorial Hall, is permanent clerk, and the annual meeting is held at the Memorial Hall in March. Every meeting appoints its own chairman, who in turn is chosen from the three boards.

The "Three Denominations" is often confounded with another body known as the "Dissenting Deputies." The two were originally connected, but are now distinct from each other. The "Dissenting Deputies" are laymen, and represent Churches—Presbyterian, Independent, or Baptist, in or near London—by whom they are elected. This body came into existence in November 1732, in connection with the Test and Corporation Acts, and still exists to protect the rights of Dissenters. It had not the privilege of access to the throne, but under recent arrangements will share the privileges of the "Three Denominations." The Vice-Chairman is Mr. Alderman Evan Spicer, J.P.; and the Secretary Mr. A. J. Shephard, L.C.C., 6, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

The Evangelical Alliance. Founded 1845-6, to enable Evangelical Christians of different denominations, and of all countries, to manifest their true unity in the essential doctrines of the Gospel, for the defence of religious liberty and upholding of the Evangelical faith. A Week of Universal Prayer is observed in the early part of January each year throughout the whole world. President, Lord Polwarth. Treasurer, W. H. Seagram, Esq.; Hon. Secretary, John Wood, Esq. General Secretary, Mr. H. Martyn Gooch. Office, 7, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.

The Evangelical Continental Society. Founded in 1845, as a branch of the London Missionary Society, but has long been a separate organisation. Its object is to aid existing native Evangelical Churches and Missions on the European Continent. Its spheres are in France, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Russian Poland, Bohemia, and the City of Vienna; and it is the only Congregational Society at work on the Continent. Offices: Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. Chairman and Treasurer: John C. Bumsted, Esq.; Secretary: Rev. George H. Giddins.

The Sunday School Union. This Union was founded in 1803, and its objects are to stimulate

and encourage Sunday-school teachers, at home and abroad, to greater exertions in the promotion of religious education; by mutual communication to improve the methods of instruction; to ascertain those situations where Sunday-schools are most needed, and promote their establishment; to supply the books and stationery suited for Sunday-schools at reduced prices. The Union celebrated its centenary in 1903, and is seeking to raise £100,000 to be given to Sunday-schools for the development of educational work, new buildings, etc. President for 1904, Rev. J. Monro Gibson, LL.D. General Secretary, Rev. Carey Bonner; Hon. Secretaries, W. H. Groser, B.Sc., Frank Clements, Jas. S. Crowther, and Thomas G. Ackland, F.I.A. Treasurer, Mr. S. Hope Morley. Organ, *Sunday School Chronicle*. Head Offices, 56, Old Bailey, E.C.; (Publishing and Retail Departments), 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavour. In 1881 the first society was established by the Rev. F. E. Clark, D.D., in the Congregational Church of which he was pastor, in Portland, Maine, U.S.A. The object of the Society is stated to be to promote an earnest Christian life among its members, to increase their mutual acquaintance, and to make them more useful in the service of God. The growth of the Society has been phenomenal. In four years there were 11,000 members, five years later 660,000. In 1904, twenty-three years after its origin, there were 68,000 societies (8000 in the United Kingdom), with a membership of 3,750,000. The Headquarters in Great Britain are at the Sunday School Union. Secretary, Rev. W. Knight Chaplin. Offices, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

#### WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCHES.

Wesleyan Methodists are the followers of John and Charles Wesley. The first Society of the Methodist Church was formed in 1739. The official returns show that there are in Great Britain 2303 Wesleyan Methodist ministers and 508,835 Church members, 7440 Sunday-schools, 1,134,104 teachers and scholars, and 8633 preaching-places; in Ireland, 250 ministers and 28,806 members. There are 18,900 lay preachers, and 1944 on trial. The Foreign Missions of the Church employ 440 ministers, and number 75,107 members. The French Conference has 38 ministers and 1710 members; the South African Conference, 210 ministers and 95,428 members; the West Indian Conferences have 94 ministers and 43,820 members; and the Australasian Conferences (at the last General Conference) 948 ministers and 139,501 members.

The Wesleyan Conference was held in July 1904 in Sheffield. The President is the Rev. Silvester Whitehead, of Bradford; and the Secretary the Rev. John Hornabrook. The President-elect for the Bristol Conference of 1905 is the Rev. Charles H. Kelly, the Book Steward. (For further foreign mission statistics see *Missionary Societies*.)

The London Wesleyan Mission is the outcome of the interest aroused by "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London," issued in '85 by the Congregational Union. It has now 8 branches: East Central, West, South, South-West, Grove, Depford, Poplar, and Bow, with 23 ministers, including Revs. Peter Thompson, Mark Guy Pearce, T. Brain Castle, Joseph H. Hopkins,



J. Gregory Mantle, Henry T. Meakin, C. Ensor Walters, H. Howard May, with other well-known names. Forty buildings are in constant use on Sundays and weekdays. The congregations number over 20,000, and fully 10,000 are enrolled in Church fellowship. Over 70 "sisters," with 25 lay agents, are engaged from day to day in work amongst the people, and every possible agency is employed to "rescue the perishing." **General Secretary**, Rev. W. D. Walters, 58, Cromwell Avenue, Archway Road, London, N.

In 1797—six years after Mr. Wesley's death—the **Methodist New Connexion** was formed. Alexander Kilham had headed a movement which sought to place the governing power in the hands of the members instead of in the hands of ministers. In the heat of controversy he made statements respecting ministers which could not be sustained, and was expelled by the Conference of 1796. He was followed by 5000 seceders, who formed themselves into the new body. In numerical strength this Connexion now ranks third amongst the denominations that have sprung out of the parent body. It has 216 ministers at home and abroad, 1231 lay preachers, and 44,464 church members.

The case of the **United Methodist Free Churches** is remarkable. First, the Protestant Methodists united in '36 with the Wesleyan Association. The next year a small body in the Midlands (the Arminian Methodists) was absorbed, and in the following year the Independent Methodists of North Wales. In '57 these amalgamated bodies (with a membership of 21,000) were joined by 19,000 Reformers, and the name **United Methodist Free Churches** was adopted. The Reformers who refused to amalgamate became **The Wesleyan Reform Union**, the membership of which is now 8053; the membership of the **Independent Methodists** is 9052. With regard to the **United Methodist Free Churches**, a different denomination from the smaller body just named, it stands, with respect to numbers, next to the Primitive Methodists. At home and abroad there are 444 ministers and supernumeraries, with 3356 local preachers and 97,321 church members. The "foreign districts" are in China, East and West Africa, Jamaica, Australia, and Tasmania.

**Primitive Methodism** is sometimes referred to as a "growth" rather than a "secession," because the first "class" formed was composed of persons who had not previously belonged to any church. Mr. Hugh Bourne, who had been a local preacher amongst the Wesleyans, took charge of this class, and proceeded to form other classes. This was in Staffordshire in 1810. Two years before this, Mr. Bourne had been excluded from the Methodist body because he would not conform to the regulations of Conference respecting Camp Meetings. The Conference of 1807 had decided against Camp Meetings; but Mr. Bourne, and afterwards William Clowes, refusing to be ruled on this question were excluded. The first Conference of this body was held in '20. It is now the largest of all the bodies that have sprung from the Methodists. It has missions in Southern, Western, and Central Africa; in South Australia, New Zealand, and Queensland. It has a training college for ministers at Manchester, and colleges for youths at York and Birmingham, also an orphanage at Alresford. It has,

too, a training school for native evangelists in South Africa. **Latest statistics:** Members, 201,211; ministers, 1115; local preachers, 16,041; class leaders, 10,713; places of worship and rented rooms, etc., 5109; hearers, 589,784; value of Connexional property, £4,360,419; debt upon Connexional property, £1,016,410; Sabbath schools, 4167; teachers, 60,183; scholars, 466,997. **President of Conference**, Rev. Robert Harrison; **Secretary**, Rev. W. A. Hammond; **Missionary Secretary**, Rev. J. Pickett; **General Connexional Secretary**, Rev. J. Welford; **General Book Steward**, Rev. R. Bryant; **General Sunday School Secretary**, Rev. S. S. Henshaw; **Editor of the Monthly Magazines**, Rev. H. Yooll; **Principal of the Theological Institute**, Rev. W. Johnson; **Editor of the Quarterly Review**, Rev. H. B. Kendall, B.A.

**The Bible Christians** ("Bryanites") arose in 1815. William O'Bryan was a Cornish local preacher who threw himself into evangelistic work in such thoroughgoing fashion that he was declared to be "irregular." Upon this the new denomination was formed. The preachers at first did not take the title of "Reverend." They, however (like the Primitive Methodists), license women to preach as well as men. In England the denomination is strongest in Cornwall and in the Western counties. It has 201 ministers, 1495 lay preachers, and 29,720 members, ranking, in this particular, fourth amongst the minor bodies of Methodists. **The Protestant Methodists** were organised in '29, when more than 1000 members separated from the Leeds societies, through the organ controversy at Brunswick Chapel.

**Attempts at reunion** have been numerous, and not without success. The suggestions that the Old Connexion should be absorbed into the Church of England have not led to the result desired, nor has the wish—often expressed—that the denominations which have sprung from the Old Body should reunite, been realised. In September '81, however, an Ecumenical Methodist Conference—intended to be the first of a series—was held in Wesley's Chapel, City Road, London. The Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States had made the suggestion. There were 400 delegates, representing 28 branches of Methodism and 5,000,000 Church members. Ten years later a second Conference was held in America, and in 1901 a third was held in Wesley's Chapel, City Road.

**Attempts are being made to carry the union of churches still further by the amalgamation of several of the smaller Methodist churches.** In Australasia the **United Methodist Free Churches** have joined with other branches of the Methodist family to form one church, with 948 ministers, 12,307 lay preachers, 139,501 members, 233,598 Sunday scholars, and 5716 churches. They are all at one with each other, and with the parent body, in doctrine. The differences refer almost entirely to the position of the ministers, and their relation to the laity in church government. In the old Wesleyan body the "Legal Conference" is supreme, and this "Hundred" must be composed of ministers. Its position was not altered by the admission of laymen in '77 to the Representative Conference. The Primitive Methodists, on the other hand, place power in a Conference in which there are two laymen to one minister. The New Connexion and the

Bible Christians take a middle course—one layman to one minister—whilst the United Methodist Free Churches are unfettered in their choice of representatives. Another distinguishing feature in the government of the last-named Churches is their Circuit Independence. Their annual assembly has no power to revise the decisions of Circuit Courts in circuit matters. It is claimed for this denomination that its churches enjoy the freedom of Congregationalism whilst the whole body has the cohesion of Methodism.

The greatest development of Methodism has been in the **United States of America**, where it is now the leading denomination, numerically and financially. The Methodist Episcopal Church of the Northern States has a membership of 3,029,560, and 18,208 ministers. The Methodist Episcopal Church South has 1,518,854 members and 6247 ministers. Other Methodist bodies in America are the African Methodist Episcopal Church, with 728,354 members and 6429 ministers; the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, 542,422 members and 3310 ministers; the Methodist Protestant Church, 184,097 members and 1647 ministers; the Coloured Methodist Episcopal Church, 204,972 members and 2061 ministers; the Free Methodist Church, 28,038 members and 1001 ministers; and some few smaller churches with about 200,000 more members. In **Canada** the Methodist Church has 299,873 members and 2082 ministers. These figures being added to the number of Methodists in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies, give a total of 7,895,418 members, from which it is computed that the total number of persons attending Methodist churches throughout the world is about 30,000,000. Methodism has 6,567,789 Sunday scholars and 812,459 officers and teachers, 49,364 ministers, 106,418 lay preachers, and 89,798 preaching-places.

### THE BAPTIST UNION.

The Baptists hold that the only Scriptural mode of baptism is by immersion, and that the proper subjects are "believers"—persons of an age to exercise belief. Any other baptism they consider to be contrary to the original institution, contrary to the example of Christ, and also opposed to the spiritual design of the ordinance. Historians, themselves not Baptists, have shown that through many centuries these views have been held amongst the Waldenses, the Albigenses, the Vaudois, the Lollards and Wycliffites. Formerly, on the Continent and in England, they were opprobriously called **Anabaptists**. In 1537 Henry VIII. issued a proclamation against their heresy, as persons who rebaptised themselves. As early as 1611, many Baptists, because of persecution, fled to America, and the feeble remnant in London published a **Confession of Faith** (1611) to vindicate their orthodoxy. In 1620 they memorialised the king for liberty of worship. **Confessions of Faith** they published again in 1644 and 1646. In 1680 a **General Assembly** of Baptists in London published a **Confession** in thirty-two articles, and a **Baptist Catechism**, after the model of the Assembly's Catechism. The latest returns give, in the United Kingdom, 2875 churches, 3977 chapels, with 1,368,666 sittings, 217 pastors, 5851 local preachers, 388,357 Church members, 557,635 Sunday scholars, 54,630 teachers. The colleges for training the rising ministry are: Bristol, founded 1770; Midland,

1797; Rawdon, 1804; Regent's Park, 1810; Pastors', 1856; Manchester (Brighton Grove), 1866; Cardiff, 1807; North Wales, 1862; Scotland, Theological College, 1894; Ireland, Training Institute, 1892. The Baptist Foreign Mission was originated in 1792 (see **Missionary Societies**, p. 635). Baptist churches are congregational in government, holding to the order of pastors (bishops) and deacons. The interests of different counties are cared for by local associations and unions; and the wider affairs of the denomination are attended to by the **Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland**, formed in 1812—which Union, while it has no legislative authority, is adapted to secure united action throughout the whole country. In connection with the Union, the General Expenses, Literature, Home Mission, Annuity, Augmentation, and Education Funds have been established. These societies represent the distribution of nearly £13,000 per annum by the Council of the Union, under one executive. The recent effort to raise £250,000 for church extension and other denominational objects by means of a Twentieth Century Fund has been crowned with success by more than the full amount having been paid. Outside the Baptist Union there are the **Scotch Baptists**, with a plural eldership. In England there are some 300 **Hyper-Calvinistic** churches. It is computed that in the world at large there are 58,029 Baptist churches, 41,870 pastors and missionaries, and 5,454,699 Church members. The election of a Vice-President for the Baptist Union takes place at the Spring Assembly of the Union. There is no nomination, and in the ballot a majority of the total votes given is necessary to election. The Vice-President for one year becomes in the ordinary course President during the next year. **President of the Baptist Union for 1904-5**, Rev. John Wilson; **Vice-President**, His Honour Judge W. Willis, K.C.; **Treasurer**, Mr. Herbert Marnham; **Secretary**, Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A. **Offices of the Baptist Union**, Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, London, W.C. Consult *The Baptist Hand-Book*.

### THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

It is claimed for the Congregational system of church government that it is apostolic; that each congregation of believers gathered by the apostles was in itself a complete church; that each church was free from the control of other churches and of the State; and that every member of the church had the right to take part in its management. The first Congregational church in England, of which there is any record, was formed in London about the year 1571. Robert Fitz was the minister, and his "True Marks of Christes Church" is the first document relating to English Congregationalism known to be in existence. The most prominent name in connection with Congregationalism at this time was that of the Rev. Robert Browne, who left the Established Church, and, in conjunction with the Rev. Robert Harrison, formed a Congregational church at Norwich in 1580. One of the most famous of the early churches in England was formed at Scrooby, in Lincolnshire. It met in the house of William Brewster, under the pastoral care, for a time, of Richard Clyffton (who had relinquished a living near Worksop). The famous John Robinson, M.A., succeeded him. To escape persecution, members of this



church fled to Holland, from whence, after twelve years, they crossed the Atlantic and landed at New Plymouth—the Pilgrim Fathers of the *Mayflower*. At this time the Congregationalists were sometimes called "Brownists" (after the Rev. Robert Browne), sometimes "Separatists" (because they would keep the Church separate from the world), and sometimes "Independents." This last designation Congregationalists themselves soon adopted, and have ever since retained, because it signifies that they hold "all particular churches of Christ to be of equal authority, and none to have jurisdiction over another." At the time of Cromwell's death a general council of Congregationalists was meeting in the Savoy. This council issued a "Declaration of Faith and Order." Of course the "Declaration" was not binding upon any particular church; at the same time it is almost as important in the history of Congregationalism as the Westminster Confession is in the history of Presbyterianism. The Restoration placed Congregationalism in a very different position from that which it enjoyed under the Protectorate, nevertheless the denomination was greatly and permanently strengthened by the Act of Uniformity (Aug. 24th, 1662), which drove 2000 ministers and many thousands of laymen out of the Established Church. Under the later Stuarts Congregationalists had their full share of persecution. After the passing of the Act of Toleration (May 24th, 1689) they took an active part in the extension of civil and religious liberty. They were chief amongst the founders of the London Missionary Society (1795), and the first tract for the Religious Tract Society was written by Dr. Bogue in 1799. In 1831 the Congregational Union of England and Wales was formed.

The Congregational Union of England and Wales was reconstituted by a scheme adopted in 1904, which aimed at uniting Congregational churches more closely in regard to co-ordination of county unions with the Union, church aid, church extension, evangelisation, lay preaching, the securing of a common standard of admission to denominational privileges, and the safeguarding of Congregational trust property. Under the scheme the Union is a federation of those Congregational churches only that are associated with a county union, and consists of an Assembly, a Council and a Chairman. The Assembly includes all ministers and representatives of all qualified churches, with all the members of the Council. The Council consists of 300 members elected by the county unions on a proportional basis, with committees created for departments of administration. The Council presents an annual report to the Assembly for confirmation.

From what has been said above it will be seen that Congregational polity is based upon three ideas: the right of each individual to take part in the government of the community; the autonomy of the local church; and its independence of all external ecclesiastical authority. Usually each church has one minister or pastor, who is chosen by the free suffrages of the membership; but there is nothing to prevent there being more than one, and in fact such cases are not uncommon. In addition to the pastor or pastors, home missionaries and evangelists are sometimes appointed, whose work is distinct from, though subject to the supervision of, the regular pastorate. There are two orders of church officers only: bishops, elders, or

pastors, who are the presidents or administrative rulers in the spiritual department of church life; and deacons, who have charge of its secular affairs.

There are in the **British Isles** 4827 Congregational churches, branch churches and mission stations, with 3130 ministers, 1,746,058 sittings, 448,263 church members, 701,146 Sunday scholars (mission stations in Scotland not included), 66,460 teachers, 233 evangelists and lay pastors, and 5316 lay preachers. There are twelve colleges belonging to the denomination in the three kingdoms, with 54 professors and lecturers (beside three in the Colonies), in which 410 students are being trained for the regular ministry. The British Congregational churches raise for the support of religious worship, and for philanthropic purposes, in connection with their own organisations, upwards of £1,000,000 per annum. County or district associations exist for the purpose of upholding and extending evangelical religion, of promoting the spiritual intercommunion of the churches, strengthening their fraternal relations, facilitating co-operation in everything affecting their common interest, aiding weak churches, and carrying on mission work within their respective areas. The **Congregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society** supports mission work through the county unions. For foreign missions see **London Missionary Society**, p. 601. Congregationalism is also a prominent form of church life in the **United States of America**, throughout the British dependencies, and in other parts of the world. **Offices of the Congregational Union of England and Wales**, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. **Secretary**, Rev. J. A. Mitchell, B.A.; **Chief Clerk**, Mr. C. Standcliff; **Chairman**, 1904, Rev. Albert Goodrich, D.D.

**London Congregational Union.** This, the only society representing the interests of London Congregationalists, was formed in March 1873. The limits of its operations are comprised within the area known as Greater London, including the whole of Middlesex, and such portions of Surrey, Kent, Essex and Herts as are within twelve miles of Charing Cross, these being divided into ten districts. The objects of the Union are to promote the spiritual intercommunion of the Congregational churches of the Metropolis, to aid such of them as are weak, to advance their common religious and social interests, and further to promote church extension. An annual average of about £2000 is expended in aiding churches to support their ministers and in extending and consolidating mission work. In addition, grants are made in aid of **Chapel Building**, and **Free Loans** are granted for a term of years from a fund amounting to £11,050. About £55,000 has been raised during the last twenty years for **children's breakfasts** and other **philanthropic work**. Upward of 250,000 garments have been distributed. The membership of the Union consists of the representatives of affiliated churches and of ministerial, personal and honorary members. The Council consists of sixty members, thirty ministerial and thirty non-ministerial, elected by the Districts; and not more than twenty co-opted by the Council, together with the Chairman, ex-Chairmen, vice-Chairman, Treasurers, and Secretary. Each District Committee is entitled to nominate for the Council in the proportion of one member for every seven affiliated churches in

the district. **Offices**, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. **Secretary**, Rev. A. Mearns.

**Mansfield College, Oxford**, was established for the education of men for the Nonconformist ministry, but its classes are open to all persons possessed of the requisite academic qualifications. It is purely theological, and its students must, before entering on its distinctive studies, be graduates of some recognised university. It has two kinds of **Scholarships**: (1) Arts, value £60 a year, tenable by undergraduates, at any of the older colleges in Oxford. The men who hold these are scholars, but not students, of the College. They become the latter only after they have taken their degree. (2) Theological, value £60 a year, with tuition free, tenable during the course at Mansfield, which extends over three years. These can be held only by graduates in honours who have distinguished themselves in the entrance examination. The College buildings were opened on Oct. 15th, '89. **A Settlement** in connection with the College has been formed at Canning Town, E., and is called "**Mansfield House**." The staff of the College consists of: **Principal**, Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, D.D.; **Professors**, Revs. J. V. Bartlet, M.A., D.D., G. B. Gray, M.A., D.D., and Mr. A. Souter, M.A.; **Tutors**, Revs. G. W. Thatcher, M.A., B.D., and F. Lenwood, M.A.; **Bursar**, Rev. N. H. Smith, M.A.

#### COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON'S CONNEXION.

The Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion owes its existence to the religious revivals in the eighteenth century, with which Whitefield and the Wesleys are so prominently identified. The Countess of Huntingdon (d. 1791) had been a member of the Established Church, but finding that the parochial system interfered with her intense desire to have the gospel preached in every place in England, she cast in her lot with the Nonconformists. The **liturgy** formed part of the religious worship in her chapels, and it is still used in some of them. During life her control was absolute. At her decease in 1805 her work devolved on her devisees, who carried it on under two Trust Deeds dated 1807 and 1831 until Jan. 1st, 1899, when the **present Trust Deed**, sanctioned by the Court of Chancery, came into operation. This deed curtailed the absolute power of the Trustees in favour of a limited control by the congregations. At the present time the **Trust** comprises 40 churches and mission stations, superintended by 27 ordained pastors, with about 2400 communicants. The **funds raised** by these churches for Church purposes in 1903 amounted to £8915. The **endowment of the Trust** produces about £1500 a year, which is devoted to four purposes: Grants in aid of the ministry, annuities to ministers over sixty years of age who have given more than twenty years' continuous service in the connexion, or to their widows, at the sole discretion of the Trustees. Grants for the maintenance or extension of the existing buildings vested in the Trust. Grants to assist in purchasing chapels or chapel sites. In addition to these grants from the annual income, the Trustees may grant loans for the encouragement of new progressive work from a loan fund of about £8000. There are many churches with similar Trusts, but outside the control of the central Trust. **Oheshunt College**, of which the Rev. O. C.

**Whitehouse, M.A., D.D.**, is the Principal, has been rebuilt. **New Spa Fields Church** has been erected. The Connexion chapels generally have been entirely rebuilt or adapted to the religious requirements of the age, and the Trustees have faithfully endeavoured to maintain an evangelical ministry in every chapel of the Connexion. All its ministers have to subscribe to the "**Fifteen Doctrinal Articles**" of the Connexion, as do the professors of Cheshunt College and the students, with a view of carrying out the Countess's idea—the continuance of an earnest evangelical ministry. **Secretary** Mr. Samuel Smith, 38, Eldon Street House, London, E.C.

#### FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

A Protestant episcopal organisation, originated in 1844 (enrolled in Chancery 1863) as a counter-acting movement to the Oxford Tractarianism. Being free from State control, the Free Church claims the liberty to enter a parish where ritualistic practices prevail, and establish a liturgical service on the basis of the Evangelical party in the National Church, with which section it is in ritual practically identical. It is governed by Convocation and bishops, consecrated in the line of the Canterbury succession by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cummins, of the American Protestant Episcopal Church, whose bishops were consecrated at Lambeth Palace 1787. The churches, although not numerous, are widely spread. **Convocation** held yearly (June).

**Bishop Primus**, Bishop Troughton, 13, Calton Terrace, Morecambe.

**Missionary Bishop**, Bishop Brook Lander, Christ Church House, Teddington.

**Treasurer**, Thos. Hoghton, Esq., Ridley House, Agnew Street, Lytham, Lancs.

**Registrar**, E. M. Dence, Esq., Fairhaven, Park Road, Teddington.

**Secretaries**: **General**, Rev. J. W. Hodgkinson, 227, Onslow Drive, Dennistoun, Glasgow; **Finance**, Joseph Calvert, Esq., 189, Manchester Road, Hollinwood, Lancs.

**Missionary Secretary**, Rev. George Slater, Exeter.

#### REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This Church was organised in the City of New York, in the year 1873, as a protest against the sacerdotal ritualism and exclusiveness manifested in the old Protestant Episcopal Church of America. Its first bishop was the Right Rev. George David Cummins, D.D., Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, through whom the episcopal succession from the See of Canterbury has been handed down to the new Church. The movement was introduced into England in '77, and organised as an independent General Synod, with the right of self-government, in '78. The Church is governed by the said General Synod, which at present meets annually, and consists of all the bishops and presbyters, together with two lay representatives, or synodsmen, from each organised congregation. The **officers of the Synod** are, the President, who is also Presiding Bishop, Registrar, Treasurer, and Secretary, and various standing committees. The Book of Common Prayer, revised, is used in public worship, and the laws and customs of the Church of England, as evangelically understood, are generally observed. The Church is intended to afford a



refuge to distressed churchpeople in ritualistic parishes, or where an evangelical church service does not exist. There are some twenty organised congregations in different parts of England, while in America and Canada the churches are numerous. **Presiding Bishop in Great Britain**, Right Rev. Philip X. Eldridge, Upper Tooting, S.W. **General Secretary**, Rev. T. Heath, Christ Church Parsonage, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

### THE MORAVIAN CHURCH.

The Moravian Church is a body of Christians formed from among the followers of **Hus**; organised in 1457 as the "**Unitas Fratrum**," or "The Unity of the Brethren"; repressed in the beginning of the Thirty Years' War, 1621. Descendants of the Church survived in Moravia, and settled in 1722 at **Herrnhut** in Saxony, on the estate of Count Zinzendorf. In 1735, the Orders of the Moravian Church were resumed. It spread into Holland, Denmark, England, and America; developed extensive mission work in the colonies, and engaged in wide educational activity at home and abroad. The Church is composed of three "provinces," Germany, England, and America, each independent within its own sphere, and all constituting "The Unity of the Brethren." In constitution, ritual, and doctrine, the Church is one; foreign missions, leper mission at Jerusalem, mission in Bohemia and Moravia, are the joint responsibility of all. There is a **London Association in aid of Moravian Missions**. **Secretary**, Rev. W. Wetton Cox. **Office**, 7, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. **Elected General Synods** held every ten years, representative of all the provinces and foreign missions. **Governing Board of the Unity** elected at these synods. Each province appoints its own executive at its provincial synods. See "A Short History of the Moravian Church," by J. E. Hutton, M.A. (price 2s. 10d., post free). **Publication Office**, 32, Fetter Lane, London, E.C. **Total constituency** in 1903, including the so-called "Diaspora" on the continent of Europe, about 210,000. **Pupils** in day-schools and boarding-schools about 29,000; in Sunday-schools nearly 39,000.

### THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, was founded in the middle of the 17th century by George Fox. "Friends" are distinguished from other Christian bodies by the special stress they lay on the immediate teaching and guidance of the Holy Spirit, and their belief that no one should be paid or appointed by human authority for the exercise of the gift of the ministry. In obedience to this belief they hold their meetings without any prearranged service or sermon, and sometimes in total silence. The Friends believe that the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper are to be taken spiritually, and not in an outward form. Their protests against the use of oaths and against the exaction of tithes and church rates cost them much suffering and frequent imprisonment during the first fifty years of their existence. The simple form of dress maintained by Friends for two hundred years had, in the first half of the 19th century, become a matter of very grave importance. It has, however, now

been generally given up, as have the "testimony" against music and singing in its rigid application, and the peculiarities of speech, such as the use of "thee" and "thou" instead of "you" (though many Friends still retain this custom amongst themselves), and the avoidance of all flattering titles. Of late years there has been a very decided evangelical movement among Friends, under the influence of which the old quietism is dying out. As a result of this change the influence of the Society beyond its own borders, through home and foreign missions and adult **First Day (Sunday) Schools**, has developed to a remarkable extent. In this country Friends have recently been increasing in numbers. The latest statistics of the Society (1903) are as follows: meetings in Great Britain, 377; members, 18,221; meetings in Ireland, 38; members, 2511. **Total membership**, 20,146. "**Recorded Ministers**" in Great Britain, 384; in Ireland, 40. **Attendees of meetings** in Great Britain and Ireland not in membership, 8642; **First-Day scholars**—Adults, 39,972; Juniors, 22,713. There are probably about 93,000 in the United States and Canada, besides small numbers in other countries. There is also in America a numerous body of Friends called "**Hicksites**" (from their founder, Elias Hicks), who about seventy years ago separated from the orthodox community, and hold latitudinarian views. The Wilburite section are conspicuous in Pennsylvania by their adherence to the old-fashioned dress and the "plain language." Large numbers of persons who do not appear in the statistical returns attend the Mission meetings of the Society of Friends, and very large numbers come under the influence of their missionaries (about 103 in number) in the foreign mission field. **Secretary of the Society** in Great Britain, Isaac Sharp. **Headquarters** in Great Britain: Devonshire House, 12, Bishopsgate Without, London, E.C.; in Ireland, 6, Eustace Street, Dublin.

### THE SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army is a home and foreign missionary society with a semi-military organisation, having its General, Chief of the staff, commissioners, colonels, brigadiers, majors, and other officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, with large contingents of soldiers, after the model of the British army, scattered throughout the world. Originated in the year 1865 by the Rev. William Booth, previously a Methodist minister, the movement was called the Christian Mission until, in '78, the present name was adopted. Its objects are to reach, by means of adaptation, the great masses of the people, both at home and abroad, who are either too degraded or too indifferent to be reached by ordinary religious agencies. Its own supported and separated officers now number 16,059, and these proclaim the Gospel in no less than 31 different languages and dialects. There are also some 45,339 voluntary officials specially selected and appointed to take definite work. The Army publishes in the several countries, in the vernacular, 63 illustrated newspapers and magazines, with a total annual circulation of about 50,000,000, the sale of which is mostly entrusted to its own members. The above summary conveys a brief idea of one side of the Army's work. Another side is the **Darkest England Social Scheme** formulated by General Booth, which

has for its object the immediate alleviation of the present misery of the outcast poor and their actual rescue from destitution, keeping always prominently in view likewise that reformation in character which, undoubtedly, is the true secret of permanent improvement. In this branch of the work the Salvation Army goes to the slums, and ministers to the workless, the homeless, the tramps, the starving, the waifs and stray children of the streets; and amongst the outcasts of society in every land, irrespective of creed or colour. For the accommodation of these this department has, in different parts of the world, 644 shelters, homes, labour factories, and other institutions in full operation, under the guidance of 2002 officers, men and women. An **International Congress** was held in London in 1904. The **International Headquarters** are at 101, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. The **Training Homes** are in Clapton, N.E. The **International Trading and Publishing Headquarters and Book Room** are at 79-81, Fortress Road, Kentish Town, N.W.; **Printing Works** at St. Albans. The **offices of the City Colony of the Social Scheme** are at 20 and 22, Whitechapel Road, E. The **British Farm Colony** is at Hadleigh-on-Thames, Essex.

### THE UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

Unitarians is the name commonly given to Christians who do not accept the doctrine of the Trinity, the Deity of Christ, the infallibility of the Bible, and other "orthodox" doctrines. **Congregations and mission stations** number about 287 in England, 33 in Wales, 7 in Scotland, and 39 in Ireland, making 367 in all. The number of ministers and lay workers is 371; number of Sunday-schools 326. The **British and Foreign Unitarian Association** is not directly representative of the churches, but consists of independent subscribers desirous of promoting "the principles of Unitarian Christianity." The writings of Dr. W. E. Channing, Theodore Parker, Dr. James Martineau, and others, have made Unitarian thought familiar to many outside the limits of the denomination. The only technically Unitarian College is the **Unitarian Home Missionary College in Manchester**. At **Manchester College (q.v.)**, Oxford, many leading Unitarian ministers are trained. There is a triennial Conference of non-subscribing congregations, which consists almost entirely of Unitarians. An **International Council of Unitarian and other Liberal Religious Thinkers and Workers**, attended by representatives from Europe, America, Australia, India, and Japan, was held in London in 1901, and in Amsterdam in 1903; it will hold its next meeting at Geneva in 1905. The professedly Unitarian congregations of the **United States** number 350; of these 232 are in New England, many of them being old Puritan foundations. The *Inquirer* and the *Christian Life* are both Unitarian weekly newspapers. **Secretary**, Rev. W. Copeland Bowie. **Treasurer**, Mr. Oswald Nettlefold. **Office and Book Rooms** of the Unitarian Association, Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

The **Sunday School Association**, founded in 1833, exists in connection with the Unitarian and Free Christian Churches. Its objects are the publication of suitable books for Sunday-schools, and the promotion generally of Sunday-school education. **Hon. Secretary**, Mr. Ion

Pritchard; **Business Manager**, Mr. B. C. Hare. **Office**, Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

### NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.

The New Church whose members are commonly called "Swedenborgians," because they accept the system of Scriptural interpretation contained in the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg (b. 1688; d. 1772), by whose instrumentality they believe the Lord has effected His Second Coming by unfolding the internal or spiritual sense of the Divine Word. The doctrines of this sense, together with the science of correspondences—which constitutes the key by which that sense may be unlocked—are set forth in Swedenborg's theological writings. The fundamental doctrines taught are, that the Lord Jesus Christ, in His glorified humanity, is the only God of heaven and earth, and that in Him is the Trinity of Father, Son and Holy Spirit, answering to the trinity in man of soul, body, and their operation together; and that in order to be saved it is necessary to believe in Him, and to keep the commandments by shunning the evils therein forbidden, as sins against Him. Swedenborg's writings were first extensively made known in this country by a clergyman of the Church of England, the Rev. John Clowes, rector of St. John's, Manchester, who translated a great number of them, including his greatest work, the "*Arcaena Coelestia*" (13 vols.). Another clergyman, the Rev. William Hill, translated the work second only in importance to it, the "*Apocalypse Explained*" (6 vols.). The Rev. Thomas Hartley, rector of Winwick, translated "*Heaven and Hell*." Very early, some drawn from the ranks of the Methodist preachers and other students of Swedenborg, formed a separate organisation for worship (1788), which has continued and increased. There are existing 76 societies, with 6589 registered members and 833 junior members. They have Sunday-schools with 7770 children, and day schools with 3931 scholars. There are 10 societies in London and its neighbourhood. Their statistics, however, fail to tell the number of their receivers, who have always consisted of separatists and non-separatists—the latter sometimes from their isolation, but sometimes from principle, worshipping in the Established Church or with some of the other religious bodies. In America the number of the societies of the New Jerusalem Church is much greater; and in every foreign country, both in Europe and elsewhere, they possess zealous, if not numerous, adherents. The body in Great Britain is governed by a Conference, which meets annually, and consists of all the ministers and of from one to three representatives from each society, according to the number of its members. The **Swedenborg Society**, 1, Bloomsbury St., was founded 1810 for translating, printing and circulating Swedenborg's works, which may be had in sixteen languages. The Church also possesses its own orphanage, its college for training candidates for the ministry, its National Missionary Institution, Missionary Ministry Fund, and other associations formed to forward its propaganda.

### THE PECULIAR PEOPLE.

This body of Christians was founded, in 1838, by James Banyard, a native of Rochford, Essex,



and a Methodist local preacher. One of the tenets of the Society is that "the Church and the Elders are the most suitable persons for God to heal the sick by, and Sisters in cases of childbirth." The Society hold that God "can and does heal diseases, in answer to the prayer of faith, without the aid of doctors or physic." The religion of the Peculiar People regulates dress and other matters which are considered of indifference by the great majority of Christians. The title "Peculiar People" is self-chosen, and was suggested by such texts as, "The Lord hath

chosen thee to be a peculiar people unto Himself" (Deut. xiv. 2). The government of the body is conducted by a committee, consisting of district representatives, three of whom are Bishops, viz., Bishops Heddle, Benton, and Chignell, and a council comprising elders from the churches. The bishops, elders, and deacons receive no salary or pay. At public worship the women sit on one side of the preacher and the men on the other. The denomination is strong in South Essex, and in some parts of Kent. **Chairman**, Bishop Heddle, Redland, Victoria Avenue, Southend.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Roman Catholic Church is the name of that community of Christians who profess the same faith, partake of the same sacraments and sacrifice, and are united under one head, the Pope or Bishop of Rome and successor of St. Peter, and under the bishops subject to him. Its essential parts are the Pope, bishops, pastors—so far as they are priests—and laity. A distinctive characteristic of the Roman Catholic Church is the supremacy of the Papacy. Its doctrines, like those of the rest of Christendom, are chiefly found in the articles of the Nicene Creed. After the Council of Trent Pope Pius IV. added to the formal Profession of Faith the articles on transubstantiation, invocation of saints, and others which chiefly distinguish the Roman from other Christian communities. The Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary and Papal Infallibility were defined as articles of faith in 1854 and '70 respectively. One great and central object of faith and worship is the Mass, which is the mystical sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ, instituted by Himself at the Last Supper, and is essentially the same as the Sacrifice of the Cross. Scripture and tradition are appealed to in support of this and other doctrines—as the Seven Sacraments, the honour due to the Blessed Virgin, Purgatory, Invocation of Angels and Saints, etc. There is a great distinction between what is of doctrine and what of discipline; the former belonging to the deposit of faith taught by Christ and the Apostles, which is invariable, whilst the latter, founded on the decisions and canons of councils and the decrees of popes, is the Church's external policy as to government, and may vary according to times and circumstances.

The Sacred College of Cardinals—70 in number, after the 70 disciples—are the supreme council or senate of the Church and the advisers of the sovereign pontiff, and at the death of a pope they elect his successor. They are also the chief members of the Sacred Congregations, or permanent ecclesiastical commissions (about twenty in number), to which much of the business of the Holy See is entrusted. Among the best known of these congregations are the Propaganda, the Index, the Inquisition or Holy Office, and the Congregation of Rites. The number of cardinals is hardly ever complete; in December 1904 there were 62. Including 55 of the cardinals, the patriarchs, archbishops, and bishops, at the beginning of 1904 numbered 1345. There are 10 patriarchates with 14 patriarchal sees, and 198 archiepiscopal and 791 episcopal sees which are termed *residential*. Besides these, there are a number of *titular*

sees, most of which are assigned to archbishops and bishops appointed, either to apostolic delegations, vicariates, or prefectures, or to the office of coadjutor, auxiliary, or administrator of a diocese. There are 10 apostolic delegations, 130 vicariates, and 57 prefectures. See PIUS X. for a biography of the present Pontiff; and BOURNE, MOST REV. F., for a biography of the Archbishop of Westminster.

**Statistics.**—The total number of Roman Catholics throughout the world, ruled by about 1200 archbishops and bishops, is estimated at 264,500,000. There are in Great Britain and Ireland about 5,500,000 (*i.e.*, about 3,310,000 in Ireland, and the remainder in Great Britain); and in the whole of Europe about 177,600,000. Ireland is divided into 4 ecclesiastical provinces, subdivided into 27 dioceses, ruled by 4 archbishops and 23 bishops (*v. infra*). The number of priests in Ireland is about 3550, serving 2420 churches and chapels, situated in 1099 parishes. The 24 archbishops and bishops of Great Britain (*v. infra*) consist of: 1st, for England, 1 archbishop (of Westminster), with 14 suffragans, 2 auxiliaries, and a suffragan bishop for Wales; 2ndly, for Scotland, 2 archbishops (one of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, and one of Glasgow), with 4 suffragans. The number of priests in England and Wales (Dec. 1904) is 3273, with 1637 churches, chapels, and stations; in Scotland 521, with 371 churches, chapels, and stations. The United States has about 12,000,000 Roman Catholics, 13 archbishops and 86 bishops, about 13,300 priests, about 11,200 churches and chapels, and 1,000,000 pupils in Catholic schools. In the British possessions of North America there are about 2,600,000 Roman Catholics, 39 archbishops and bishops, about 3500 priests, 2800 churches, chapels and stations. From statistics like these, which can be approximated to in all the other parts of the world by the bishops presiding over the different dioceses or vicariates, and are published occasionally, may be inferred how complete is the organisation of this Church, and how vigorously she exercises the forces at her command for the extension of the Roman Catholic faith. Westminster Cathedral, a vast edifice in the Byzantine style, of which the exterior is now nearly completed, was permanently opened for Divine service in December 1903. But many years must pass before the completion of the interior, for which large funds will be needed. Internally, the length is 342 ft., the width across nave and aisles and side chapels 150 ft., the width of nave 60 ft., and its height 112 ft.

**Roman Catholic Bishops.**—The following is a list of the bishops in the United Kingdom, with their respective sees:—

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

#### Province of Westminster.

NAME.	DIOCES.
Most Rev. Francis Bourne (Archbishop) . . . . .	Westminster.
Rt. Rev. P. Fenton (Auxil.) . . . . .	
" " Edward Ilsley . . . . .	Birmingham.
" " George A. Burton . . . . .	Clifton.
" " Thos. W. Wilkinson . . . . .	Hexham and Newcastle.
" " R. Preston (Auxil.) . . . . .	
" " William Gordon . . . . .	Leeds.
" " Thomas Whiteside . . . . .	Liverpool.
" " Richard Lacy . . . . .	Middlesbrough.
" " John C. Hedley . . . . .	Newport.
" " Arthur Riddell . . . . .	Northampton.
" " Robert Brindle . . . . .	Nottingham.
" " Charles Graham . . . . .	Plymouth.
" " John Baptist Cahill . . . . .	Portsmouth.
" " Louis C. Casartelli . . . . .	Salford.
" " Samuel W. Allen . . . . .	Shrewsbury.
" " Peter Amigo . . . . .	Southwark.
" " Francis Mostyn . . . . .	Menevia in Wales.

### SCOTLAND.\*

NAME.	DIOCES.
Most Rev. James A. Smith (Archbishop) . . . . .	St. Andrews and Edinb.
Most Rev. John Maguire (Archbishop) . . . . .	
Rt. Rev. Aeneas Chisholm . . . . .	Glasgow.
" " John Smith . . . . .	Aberdeen.
" " Angus MacFarlane . . . . .	
" " William Turner . . . . .	Argyll and the Isles.
	Dunkeld.
	Galloway.

\* The four Bishops of Scotland are suffragans to the Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh. The Abp. of Glasgow has no suffragans.

### IRELAND.

#### Province of Armagh.

NAME.	DIOCES.
His Eminence Cardinal Logue (Abp.), Primate of all Ireland	Armagh.
Rt. Rev. Joseph Hoare . . . . .	
" " Richard Owens . . . . .	Ardagh & Clonmacnoise.
" " John Keys O'Doherty . . . . .	
" " Henry Henry . . . . .	Clogher.
" " Henry O'Neill . . . . .	Derry.
" " Edward Magennis . . . . .	Down and Connor.
" " Matthew Gaffney . . . . .	
" " Patrick O'Donnell . . . . .	Dromore.
	Kilmore.
	Meath.
	Raphoe.

#### Province of Dublin.

NAME.	DIOCES.
Most Rev. W. J. Walsh (Archbishop), Primate of Ireland	Dublin.
Rt. Rev. N. Donnelly (Auxil.)	
" " James Browne . . . . .	Ferns.
" " Patrick Foley . . . . .	Kildare and Leighlin.
" " Abraham Brownrigg . . . . .	
	Ossory.

#### Province of Cashel.

Most Rev. Thomas Fennelly (Archbishop) . . . . .	Cashel.
Rt. Rev. Robert Browne . . . . .	
" " Thomas O'Callaghan . . . . .	Cloyne.
" " John Mangan . . . . .	Cork.
" " Michael Fogarty . . . . .	Kerry and Aghadoe.
" " Edward O'Dwyer . . . . .	
" " Denis Kelly . . . . .	Killaloe.
" " Richard Sheehan . . . . .	Limerick.
	Ross.
	Waterford and Lismore.

#### Province of Tuam.

Most Rev. John Healy (Archbishop) . . . . .	Tuam.
Rt. Rev. John Lyster . . . . .	
" " Thomas O'Dea . . . . .	Achonry.
" " John Clancy . . . . .	Clonfert.
" " Francis MacCormack . . . . .	Elphin.
" " John Conmy . . . . .	Galway and Kilmacduagh.
	Killala.

## MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

The earliest missionary operations in modern times were carried on by the Jesuits in Japan, where great progress was made; but their work was overthrown, and the missionaries expelled before the sixteenth century. They also carried on operations in China and India. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was established by Act of Parliament in 1647, and work commenced amongst the North American Indians. Frederick IV. of Denmark founded a mission on the coast of Coromandel in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The Moravian Church was the first to begin missionary operations in its corporate character by establishing mission stations at the Cape of Good Hope, in the West Indies, Labrador, Greenland, and in many other parts of

the world. The Baptist Missionary Society was founded in 1792, the London Missionary Society in 1795, the Church Missionary Society at the commencement of the last century, and the Wesleyan-Methodist Missionary Society in 1814. The following details are extracted from the last published reports of each society.

The Church Missionary Society, which celebrated its centenary in April 99, labours in West Africa (Sierra Leone, Lagos and Yoruba country, and the Niger); in Eastern Equatorial Africa (Mombasa, Taita, Taveta, Usagara, Usukuma, etc., and Uganda). Palestine (Jerusalem, Nazareth, Salt, Nablus, Jaffa, Gaza, and Hauran). In India it has six missions, having headquarters in Calcutta, Allahabad, Bombay, Madras, Amritsur, Travancore, and Cochin. Besides these, mission



work is carried on in Egypt, Persia, Ceylon, the Mauritius, China, Japan, New Zealand, North-west America, and the North Pacific. The summary of the work shows the following results: Stations, 549; Missionaries, etc., including European, Eurasian, and native clergymen, female teachers, and native Christian unordained teachers, 9167; native adherents baptised, 289,958; catechumens, 28,160; native communicants, 84,723; schools, 2546; scholars, 133,012. **Mission House**, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

The **London Missionary Society** was established in 1795. It is now maintained chiefly by Congregationalists. Income received in year 1903-4, £175,348. Mission operations carried on in China, at Hong Kong, Canton, Amoy, Chiang Chiu, Shanghai, Hankow, Wu Chang, Hiau Kan, Tsao Shih, Heng Chou, Chung King, Tientsin, Tsang Chou, Chi Chou, Peking, and Tung An. In India, at Calcutta, Berhampore, Jaganj, Benares, Mangari, Mirzapore, Dudhi, Kachwa, and Almora, in the north; and at Bellary, Anantapur, Gooty, Jammulamadugu, Cuddapah, Kadiri, Chik Ballapur, Bangalore, Tripatoor, Salem, Coimbatore, Madras, and Vizagapatam. Also at Nagercoil, Tittuvelai, Neyoor, Pareychaley, Trevandrum, Attingal, and Quilon, in the state of Travancore, in Southern India. In Madagascar 13 principal stations are sustained. In South Africa there are 12 and in Central Africa 4 stations. Mission work is also carried on from 16 centres in Polynesia and from 10 head stations in New Guinea. A general summary shows that the Society has 279 European missionaries and 6751 native agents; 74,786 Church members and 225,431 native adherents, while they conduct 2060 native schools, with 88,000 scholars. The amount advised as raised and appropriated at mission stations was £30,817, which is included in the total income given above. **Mission House**, 16, New Bridge Street, E.C.

**Presbyterian Church of England Foreign Missions.** Founded '47. Total income, 1903 (including £3500 raised on the mission field) £39,690; expenditure, £33,362. In China operations are carried on in the districts around Amoy, Chinchew, Changpoo, Swatow, Suabue, Chaochowfu and the Hakka country, and amongst the Chinese and more or less civilised Malay aborigines in the island of Formosa, now a province of Japan. Work is also carried on at Singapore, and at Rampore Boalia, in India, and (a mission to the Jews) at Aleppo, in Syria. Forty-six European missionaries are engaged, of whom 14 are medical and 5 are teachers. There are also 29 lady missionaries, including 3 fully qualified lay doctors, besides 37 native pastors, 305 native evangelists, and 151 native students. There were 8473 communicants at the end of 1903, being an increase of 621 during the year; and there were 5150 baptised children.

**Baptist Missionary Society.** Received on behalf of the Society during 1903-4, £90,120 8s. 4d. In India operations are carried on in Bengal, Orissa, and the North-West Provinces; there are 145 stations and sub-stations, 71 European missionaries, 60 missionaries' wives and lady helpers, 33 assistant missionaries, and 246 native evangelists. In the island of Ceylon there are 71 stations and sub-stations, 3 European missionaries, and 20 evangelists.

Missionaries' wives and lady helpers, 3. In China work is carried on in the provinces of Shantung, Shansi, and Shensi; there are 315 stations and sub-stations, 31 European missionaries, and 74 native evangelists. Missionaries' wives and lady helpers, 20. In Palestine the chief station is at Nablous, and there are 6 sub-stations and 1 missionary. Missionaries' wives and lady helpers, 1. Africa has 113 stations on the Lower and Upper Congo. There are 36 European missionaries at work, and 100 native evangelists. Missionaries' wives and lady helpers, 24. Mission work is also carried on in Jamaica (Calabar College, Kingston, for training a Native Ministry, etc.), and in Brittany and Italy, there being 5 missionaries and 7 missionaries' wives and lady helpers. The statistics for 1903-4 summarised, excluding Jamaica and the West Indies, now independent of the Society, show the following results: missionaries, 148; missionaries' wives and lady helpers, 115; stations and sub-stations, 699; evangelists, 439; baptised, 1167; number of members, 15,388; day-school teachers, 777; Sabbath-school teachers, 850; day-scholars, 18,259; Sabbath-scholars, 12,871. **Mission House**, 19, Fuminal Street, Holborn, E.C. **Secretary**, A. H. Baynes.

**Primitive Methodist Missionary Society.** The total receipts of this Society for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1903, were as follows: General Fund, £13,423; African Fund, £5634, making a total of £19,057. **Secretary**, Rev. James Pickett, 18, Ridge Road, Hornsey, N.

The "S.P.G." (Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts) is the oldest Missionary Society connected with the Church of England, being incorporated by royal charter in 1701. On the Society's list there are 768 ordained missionaries, including 9 bishops; and of these 266 are labouring in Asia, 206 in Africa, 47 in Australasia and the Pacific, 143 in North America, 70 in the West Indies and South America, and 36 (chaplains) in Europe—the number of languages in which the Gospel is preached being 54. In the Society's colleges there are about 3200 students; and 3000 lay teachers are employed in the various Missions; 40,000 children are receiving instruction in the Mission schools in Asia and Africa. The income for 1903 was £158,642. **Office**, 19, Delahay St., Westminster. **Secretary**, Right Rev. H. H. Montgomery, D.D.

**Universities' Mission to Central Africa.** Founded by David Livingstone, and commenced in 1861 by Bishop Mackenzie; now consists of 113 English members and 265 trained native teachers. There are four chief centres of work—at Zanzibar, Usambara, Rovuma, and on Lake Nyasa. **Secretary's Office**, 9, Dartmouth Street, Westminster.

**Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.** The total sum received in 1903 from the Home districts amounted to £111,940 12s. 6d., Ireland £4119 1s., Foreign districts £13,729 15s. 11d., Mission House receipts £4641 os. 6d., and miscellaneous receipts £20,743 16s. 5d., together making a total of £155,174 os. 4d. The expenditure was £156,545 19s. 9d., showing a deficiency on current account of £4193 18s. 11d. at close of 1903. The Foreign Missions of the Society fall under three heads: (1) Missions originated by the Society, but now entirely independent

and under the direction of Colonial Conferences in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the South Sea Islands; (2) Missions now under the immediate direction of local conferences, but still aided by the Society, in Ireland, France, and South Africa; (3) Missions still under the immediate direction of the British Conference in Europe, Ceylon, India, China, South and West Africa, the West Indies,

Honduras, and the Bahamas. The summary of the year (not including affiliated Conferences) gives the following results: Circuits, 310; chapels and preaching-places, 2710; missionaries, 440; other paid agents, 3529; unpaid agents, 6667; full Church members, 56,541; on trial for Church membership, 18,566; scholars, 104,689. Centenary Hall, 17, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

## OTHER ORGANISATIONS.

### POSITIVISM.

The philosophical and religious system of Auguste Comte (1798—1857). The chief principles of the former side of the system are: (1) The classification of the sciences in hierarchical order, proceeding from the simpler to the more complex, as follows: mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology, sociology, morals; and (2) The doctrine of the "three stages" through which the human mind has to pass in the investigation of phenomena: the theological or personifying, the metaphysical or abstract, and the positive or scientific. The religious side of Positivism consists in the *cultus* of Humanity considered as a corporate being in its past, present, and future. The "positive philosophy" is its theoretical or doctrinal basis, corresponding to the theology of the supernatural religions; but besides this it consists in a worship requiring for its full development an organised priesthood, temples, etc. Under the "life" or *régime* of positive religion Comte would include the political and social side of his system. The former involves the establishment of an international republic, consisting of the five great nations of Western Europe, which is ultimately destined to lead the whole world; the latter the reorganisation of society on the basis of a double direction—that of the temporal or material authority, and that of the spiritual or educating body. Positivism as a religion has achieved some success since Comte's death. In Paris it possesses a periodical, the *Revue Occidentale*, and Comte's apartments, at 10, Rue Monsieur le Prince, are kept as a place of meeting. Other groups exist in other cities of France, of the Continent, of America, both North and South, and in five or six cities in England. In London the principal places of meeting are Newton Hall, Fetter Lane, E.C.; and Chapel Street, W.C. The *Positivist Review*, edited by Prof. Beesly, is issued monthly.

### THEOSOPHY.

The chief agent in founding the Theosophical Society was Mme. H. P. Blavatsky, who, with Col. H. S. Olcott and others, established it in New York in 1875, the headquarters being in 1879 transferred to Madras. There are now over 400 branches in Europe, India, America, and the Colonies, and a large literature. The Society has three declared objects—viz.: (1) To form a nucleus of the universal brotherhood of humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste, or colour; (2) to encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy, and science; (3) to investigate unexplained laws of nature, and the powers latent in man. Some of the more important teachings of Theosophy will be found summarised in eds. '95 and '96. The chief books on Theosophy are: "The

Secret Doctrine," "Isis Unveiled," "The Key to Theosophy," by H. P. Blavatsky; "Esoteric Buddhism," "The Occult World," and "The Growth of the Soul," by A. P. Sinnett; "Theosophical Manuals" Nos. I., II., III., IV., and VII., "The Ancient Wisdom," "The Self and its Sheaths," "The Building of the Kosmos," "The Birth and Evolution of the Soul," "A Study in Consciousness," and "Esoteric Christianity," by Annie Besant; "Theosophical Manuals" (Nos. V. and VI.), "The Christian Creed," and "An Outline of Theosophy," by C. W. Leadbeater. Information may be obtained in England from the Secretary, 28, Albemarle Street, W.; in America from the Secretary, 7, West Eighth Street, New York City, U.S.A.; in India from the Secretary, Benares, N.W.P.; in Australia from the Secretary, 42, Margaret Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; in New Zealand from the Secretary, His Majesty's Arcade, Queen Street, Auckland.

### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Christian Science, or the Science of Divine Metaphysical Healing, was founded by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, an American lady, in 1867. She claims that her discovery of "the science of mind-healing" was a Divine revelation, though not in a mystical or supernatural sense. Her search therefor was prompted by her own recovery, in Feb. 1866, from an internal injury, the recovery having taken place, as she believes, "in perfect scientific accord with Divine law." In '75, after much study and searching of the Scriptures, she published "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," which is the text-book of Christian Science, and which gives Mrs. Eddy's interpretation of the Bible. In it appears the following "brief exposition of the important points or religious tenets of Christian Science"—1. As adherents of Truth, we take the Scriptures for our guide to eternal life. 2. We acknowledge and adore one Supreme and Infinite God. We acknowledge one Christ—His Son Christ Jesus, the Holy Ghost or the Divine Comforter, and man His Divine image and likeness. 3. We acknowledge God's forgiveness of sins, in the destruction of sin, and the understanding that evil and sin are unreal, and hence not eternal. 4. We acknowledge Christ's atonement as the evidence of Divine and efficacious love, unfolding man's unity with God, through Jesus Christ the Way-shower. 5. We acknowledge that man is saved through Christ—through Divine Truth, Life and Love, as demonstrated by the Galilean prophet, in the healing of the sick and overcoming sin and death. Also, that the crucifixion of Jesus and His resurrection were designed to elevate human faith and understanding to the spiritual perception of



the eternal existence of the good and the real in man. 6. We solemnly promise to strive watch, and pray for that Mind to be in us which was also in Christ Jesus, to love one another, and to be meek, merciful, just, and pure." The scientific element of the cult is indicated in the following passages from "Science and Health," by Mrs. Eddy: "The Science of Mind shows conclusively how it is that matter seemeth to be, but is not. Divine Science, rising above physical theories, excludes matter, resolves things into thoughts, and replaces the objects of material sense with spiritual ideas. . . . Christian Science sustains with immortal proof the impossibility of any material sense, and defines those so-called senses as mortal beliefs, whose testimony can neither be true of man nor his Maker." It follows that disease and pain are merely "mortal beliefs," sensations without reality. Understanding of the allness of "immortal Truth" or Spirit, which is God, leads to the disappearance of pain and disease, and this is what Christian Science claims to accomplish.

Beginning with the first Christian Science organisation, formed at Boston in 1876, and made a church in '79, the movement has spread till, on Dec. 31st, 1903, there were 596 Branch Churches, mostly in the United States, and 236 Societies. There are several churches in Canada, and churches also exist in London, Edinburgh, and Manchester, while services are held at Cambridge. "Practitioners" authorised by the parent church teach and practise Christian Science, and of these there are between 3000 and 4000; while the number of full members of The First or Mother Church is 28,374, excluding those who merely attend the services. In Nov. 1902 Mrs. Eddy gave instructions that until public thought was better acquainted with Christian Science, Christian Scientists should decline to doctor infectious and contagious diseases. There is a magazine, the *Christian Science Journal*, a weekly paper, *Christian Science Sentinel*, and much literature is distributed by the Christian Science Publishing Society. Office of Publication Committee: Huntington Chambers, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

### RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

The will of Mr. Cecil Rhodes directed his Trustees (Lord Rosebery, Earl Grey, Viscount Milner, Mr. Alfred Beit, Dr. L. S. Jameson, Mr. L. N. Michell, and Mr. B. F. Hawksley) to establish a number of Colonial, American, and German scholarships.

The reasons given by him for this bequest were thus stated in the will. He considered "that the education of young colonists at one of the Universities in the United Kingdom is of great advantage to them for giving breadth to their views, for their instruction in life and manners and for instilling into their minds the advantage to the Colonies as well as to the United Kingdom of the retention of the unity of the Empire."

He also desired "to encourage and foster an appreciation of the advantages which I implicitly believe will result from the union of the English-speaking peoples throughout the world, and to encourage in the students from the United States of North America, who will benefit from the American Scholarships to be established for the reason above given at the University of Oxford under this my will, an attachment to the country from which they

have sprung, but without, I hope, withdrawing them or their sympathies from the land of their adoption or birth."

He further held that "a good understanding between England, Germany, and the United States will secure the peace of the world, and educational relations form the strongest tie."

In appointing a student to the Scholarships he directed that regard should be had to "(1) his literary and scholastic attainments; (2) his fondness of and success in manly outdoor sports, such as cricket, football, and the like; (3) his qualities of manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for the protection of the weak, kindness, unselfishness, and fellowship; and (4) his exhibition during school days of moral force of character, and of instincts to lead and to take an interest in his schoolmates, for those latter attributes will be likely in after life to guide him to esteem the performance of public duties as his highest aim." No student should be qualified or disqualified on account of his race or religious opinions; and the scholars should be distributed amongst the colleges of the University of Oxford, and not resort in undue numbers to one or more colleges only.

He directed his Trustees to establish for male students 60 Colonial Scholarships, each of the yearly value of £300, tenable at any college in the University of Oxford for three consecutive academical years, allotted as follows: 9 to Rhodesia, 12 to Cape Colony, 3 to Natal, 18 to Australia, 3 to New Zealand, 6 to Canada, 3 to Newfoundland, 3 to Bermuda, and 3 to Jamaica; also a number of similar American Scholarships, 2 to each State and territory of the United States, tenable for 3 years; and 5 German Scholarships, each of £250, tenable at Oxford for 3 years, the holders to be nominated by the German Emperor.

The Trustees appointed Mr. G. R. Parkin, C.M.G., LL.D., to draw up a scheme for giving effect to the Scholarship provisions affecting the Colonies and the United States. Candidates to be eligible must furnish proof that they can pass Responsions, though students of colleges of accepted standing in the States and of the leading Universities in the Colonies are exempt from this requirement. Where possible, and throughout the States, the men sent as scholars are selected from Colleges or Universities rather than from Secondary Schools, the limits of eligible age being 19 and 25. The only exceptions to the requirement of two years' work at a recognised degree-granting College or University are made in the case of Queensland and West Australia, Natal, Rhodesia, Newfoundland, Bermuda, and Jamaica. The final selection of the Scholars is in the hands of carefully appointed local committees of selection and of the leading Universities, who have to consider the results of the qualifying examination and the other points named by Mr. Rhodes. Office of the Trust, 40, Elvaston Place, London, S.W.

Roads Improvement Association, The, was formed in '86 and incorporated in '98, to secure reform in the system of administering highways of the United Kingdom, and to obtain better, wider, and more numerous roads and footways. Its aggregate membership exceeds 125,000. In August 1902 the Association invited the Government to appoint a Committee of inquiry into the existing system. Attached to the letter was a list of 107 Members of

Parliament who had declared themselves in favour of the proposed inquiry. A **Departmental Committee** was in consequence appointed by the Government to inquire into the subject of Highway Authorities and Administration in England and Wales. The Report of that Committee (Cd. 1793) embodied many of the recommendations of the Association. They recommended that trunk roads for long distances through traffic should be selected and maintained as **National Roads** by the State by means of a Central Department, which might be a department of the Local Government Board. As to local road traffic the Committee recommended the abolition of many of the smaller district councils as highway authorities and the transference of their duties and powers to the county councils. The better plan, in the Committee's opinion, would be to form a **Highway Board** in each county, charged with the direct control of all the principal roads in the county, the Board being representative of all the authorities at present having rights and powers with regard to main roads. The law as to highways should be consolidated. During 1904 the Association gave evidence in favour of the construction of new roads out of London before the Royal Commission on London Traffic. The Cyclists' Touring Club, the Automobile Club, the National Cyclists' Union, the National Traction Engine Owners' and Users' Association, and other organisations are represented upon the Council of the Roads Improvement Association. The annual subscription for individuals is 5s. **Hon. Secretary**, W. Rees Jeffreys. **Offices**: 16, Down Street, Piccadilly, W.

**Robinson, Very Rev. Joseph Armitage**, M.A., D.D., Dean of Westminster, was ed. at Christ's Coll., Cambridge (4th classic '81), ordained deacon at Ely in '81, priest in '82, was domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Durham '83-4, curate of Great St. Mary, Cambridge, '85-6, vicar of All Saints', Cambridge, '88-92, Prebendary of Wells Cathedral '94-9, Rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, '99-1900, and Canon of Westminster '99-1902, being then appointed to the Deanery of Westminster. He was a Fellow of Christ's Coll., Camb. '81-99, Dean '84-90, Cambridge Whitehall Preacher '86-8, Norrisian Professor of Divinity at Cambridge '93-9, Select Preacher at Oxford '99, and Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the King, 1902. He holds the degrees, besides those above mentioned, of Hon. Ph.D. (Göttingen), Hon. D.Theol. (Halle), and is a Fellow of the British Academy. He has written several works: "The Philocalia of Origen," "Unity in Christ," "Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians," etc.

### ROUMANIA.

Moldavia and Wallachia, formerly autonomous provinces of the Ottoman empire, with Dobrogea, have since Dec. 23rd, 1861, formed an independent kingdom, now under the rule of Charles I. of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whom, with a Cabinet of eight and the Prime Minister, resides the executive power. The legislature is composed of a **Senate** of 120 members, indirectly elected for eight years by two colleges representing the propertied electors, and a **Chamber** of 183 members elected for four years by three electoral colleges or classes of voters. These three colleges consist of (1) electors possessed

of property insuring an annual income of not less than £50; (2) those paying direct taxes of not less than 20 francs annually, or following a profession; and (3) all Roumanian subjects of full age, most of whom vote indirectly by choosing delegates who vote with the direct electors of the other colleges. The members of both houses are paid. The King has a veto on all measures passed by the two chambers.

The armed forces of Roumania consist of the **Regular Army**, the **Militia**, and the **Opolitchénie**. In peace time there only exist cadres for the regular army, which is divided into permanent and territorial troops. The period of service for the permanent troops is three years, and for the territorial troops five years for the infantry and four for the cavalry, but in this latter force the soldier at first only puts in three months of continuous service; he is then sent to his home and called up, in his turn, for one week each month. The effective of the army in war is as follows. **Infantry**: 8 rifle battalions; 34 infantry regiments (102 battalions; altogether 2250 officers, 126,000 men, and 4700 horses). **Cavalry**: 6 *Roshiori* regiments (24 squadrons, forming an independent division); 11 *Calarashi* regiments (44 squadrons): total, 530 officers, 13,200 men, 12,100 horses. **Artillery**: 12 regiments (75 batteries, 450 guns; 40 ammunition columns; 2 fortress artillery regiments: total, 930 officers, 26,900 men, 22,800 horses). **Engineers**: 12 sapper companies, 4 telegraph, 4 pontoon, and 4 railway companies: total, 140 officers, 6200 men, 1500 horses. **Grand total**, 2850 officers, 169,800 men, and 41,400 horses. If to these are added the transport, auxiliary troops, 32 militia regiments, etc., the numbers will amount to 7500 officers, 314,000 men, and 65,000 horses.

For local government purposes the country is divided into 32 districts, each under a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal. Education is free and compulsory, but still in a backward condition. The prevailing religion is that of the orthodox Greek Church. During 1902 Mr. Hay, U.S. Secretary of State, in a note to the Powers, protested against the treatment of the Jews in the country by the Government. He estimated their number at about 400,000, and pointed out that by the alien laws passed by the Government since '79 they were excluded from the public service and the learned professions, prohibited from owning land or even cultivating it, debarred from residing in the rural districts, and compelled to dwell as artisans or hired labourers in the towns, although under the Berlin Treaty of '78 it was provided that there should be no discrimination against any resident of Roumania on account of religious belief. Many Roumanians are to be found in neighbouring countries, particularly in Hungary and Transylvania, where they have given some trouble.

Cereals, wines, and timber are the chief products, the large majority of the population being engaged in agricultural pursuits. Minerals are said to abound, but only coal and petroleum are worked. There are very large and valuable State forests, and salt-mining is a State monopoly. In 1901 the United Kingdom sent £2,257,040, and in 1902 £2,117,600 of the exports and took £977,540 in 1901, and £1,655,220 in 1902 of the exports; but Germany has secured the greatest share of the trade. There were 229 miles of State railways in 1902. The capital is Bucharest (pop. 282,071), and the chief port is Braila, Kustendjie, and Sulina.



Area, 50,720 sq. m.; population, 1903, 6,151,628. Revenue, 1902 3, £9,938,223; expenditure, £8,645,198; imports, 1902, £4,333,782; exports, £14,992,768; debt, 1903, £55,755,585.

Ministry: Premier and Minister of the Interior, M. George Cantacuzene.—War, General Mano.—Finance, M. Take Janesco.—Foreign Affairs, General Lahovary.—Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, and Crown Lands, M. John Lahovary.—Public Works, M. John Gradisteano.—Justice, M. Badarau.—Public Instruction, M. Nadesco.

Minister in London, M. Alex. Catargi, 6r, Warwick Square, S.W.—Attaché, M. Boeresco.—Consul-General in London, Count Reginald Ward, 68, Basinghall Street.

British Minister at Bucharest, Sir John G. Kennedy, K.C.M.G.

British Consul-General, Lt.-Col. H. Trotter, C.B. (Galatz).

### Sovereign.

King Charles I. is a son of the late Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and was b. April 20th, '39. He ascended the throne after Prince Alexander John had been expelled ('66). In '81 the Roumanian representatives unanimously proclaimed him King instead of Prince of Roumania. In '69 he married the Princess Pauline Attilie Louise of Wied, who is known in literary circles under the *nom de plume* of "Carmen Sylva." In Jan. '93 the Crown Prince Ferdinand, nephew of the King, and son of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (b. Aug. 24th, '65), was married to the Princess Marie of Edinburgh, and two sons, Carol and Nicholas, and two daughters have been born to them.

### Political Parties.

Questions of finance have more than anything else determined the fate of parties in recent years. During the years of prosperity which the country experienced from '59 to '99 the loan indebtedness of the country mounted rapidly. In spite of surpluses in many years there were deficits in others, and a large extraordinary expenditure was accounted for by public works and military outlay. In '99 the harvest, on which the country relies, failed, a commercial crisis naturally followed, and there was a heavy deficit amounting to about 35,500,000 lei. In the spring of '99, before the financial crisis occurred, M. Sturdza's administration was defeated, and M. Cantacuzene, the leader of the old Conservatives, formed a Cabinet. His Finance Minister, M. Jonesco, proposed to meet the situation by economies, new taxation, and the alienation of some of the State property; but his proposals met with much opposition, and eventually the old Conservative and the young Conservative or "Junimist" parties coalesced, M. Carp, the Junimist leader, becoming Premier and Finance Minister in July 1900. His proposals, particularly those imposing additional direct taxation, provoked the hostility of the old Conservatives, and he eventually resigned Feb. 8th, 1901. The differences between the two Conservative parties proving to be irreconcilable, M. Sturdza was called upon by the King to form a Liberal administration, and succeeded on Feb. 27th, 1901. He at once set about a policy of severe retrenchment, and by his unflinching courage in carrying out a great scheme of economics he

restored the country to its financial independence, receiving the expression of the King's gratitude in a special rescript issued by his Majesty in March 1903. But see History below.

### History, 1904.

A new tariff, drawn up with the view of protecting and establishing factories in Roumania, was in contemplation during the year. A new commercial treaty with Germany was signed at Bukharest (Oct. 8th), but the terms were not published. The success of the financial and economic policy of M. Sturdza's administration considerably alleviated the distress amongst the peasantry; but the officials, whose incomes had been reduced under the scheme of retrenchment, were hostile to the Ministry, and internal dissensions led first to resignations of individual ministers and finally (Jan. 4th, 1905) to the resignation of the Cabinet and the formation of a Conservative Administration under M. Cantacuzene.

### ROYAL ACADEMY.

The Royal Academy, at Burlington House, Piccadilly, was founded in 1768 by George III., who gave it rooms in Somerset House. Thence it was removed to Trafalgar Square (1834), and to its present abode, the site of which it occupies rent-free (1869). The principal objects of the Royal Academy are (1) the establishment of a well-regulated school or academy of design for the gratuitous instruction of students, and (2) the holding of an annual exhibition open to artists of distinguished merit, where they may offer their performances to public inspection, and acquire that degree of reputation and encouragement which they may be deemed to deserve. The Royal Academy is "a private society," supporting a school from its own resources without any grant of public money. The members are under the superintendence and control of the Sovereign, who confirms all appointments and bye-laws; and the Society itself consists of 40 Royal Academicians, and at least 30 Associates; there may also be not more than four engravers, of whom not more than two may be Academicians. The first president was Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the present occupant of the office is Sir E. J. Poynter (*q.v.*), elected Nov. 4th, '96. There is a council of 10 members, who succeed by rotation, five retiring every year, the President, the Keeper, and the Treasurer being *ex-officio* members.

#### Retired Royal Academicians.

Frith, W. P. | Waterhouse, A.

#### Royal Academicians.

1899 Abbey, E. A.	1898 Lucas, J. S.
1898 Aitchison, G.	1903 Macbeth, R. W.
1879 Alma-Tadema, Sir L.	1893 MacWhirter, J.
1879 Armistead, H. H.	1877 Orchardson, W. Q.
1902 Bodley, G. F.	1881 Oulless, W. W.
1896 Boughton, G. H.	1876 Poynter, Sir E. J., Bart., President.
1891 Brock, T.	1894 Prinsep, V. C.
1896 Crofts, E. (keeper).	1895 Richmond, Sir W. B., K.C.B.
1877 Davis, H. W. B.	1881 Riviere, B.
1891 Dicksee, F.	1869 Sant, J.
1887 Fildes, S. Luke.	1897 Sargent, J. S.
1902 Frampton, G. J.	1877 Shaw, R. N.
1896 Jackson, T. G., Treasurer.	1887 Stone, M.
1892 Gilbert, A., M.V.O.	1893 Thornycroft, Sir E.
1891 Gow, A. C.	1890 Waterhouse, J. W.
1881 Graham, P.	1903 Webb, A.
1899 Gregory, E. J.	1893 Woods, H.
1890-Herkomer, H. von C.V.O.	1878 Yates, W. F., Librarian.
1860 Hook, J. C.	
1898 Leader, B. W.	
1876 Leslie, G. D.	

**Retired Associate.**

Stacpoole, F.

**Associates.**

1903 Bacon, J. H. F.  
 1900 Belcher, J.  
 1903 Brown, J. A. Arnesby.  
 1894 Bramley, F.  
 1904 Brangwyn, F.  
 1895 Clausen, G.  
 1903 Colton, W. R.  
 1899 Cope, A. S.  
 1876 Crowe, E.  
 1900 Drury, A.  
 1899 East, Alfred.  
 1900 Farquharson, D.  
 1892 Forbes, S. A.  
 1894 Hacker, A.

1898 Hemy, C. N.  
 1899 John, W. G.  
 1898 La Thangue, H. H.  
 1891 Murray, David.  
 1893 North, J. W.  
 1897 Parsons, A.  
 1904 Pegram, H.  
 1897 Shannon, J. J.  
 1898 Smythe, L. P.  
 1896 Solomon, S. J.  
 1876 Storey, G. A.  
 1894 Swan, J. M.  
 1900 Tuke, H. S.  
 1889 Wyllie, W. L.

*Secretary.*—Fred. A. Eaton

(to whom all communications should be addressed).

The premises of the Royal Academy at Burlington House comprise a grand gallery or range of thirteen halls, besides a central octagon for sculpture, a theatre, and a large room in which the annual banquet is held—the latter always an event of much interest to the artistic world. The basement is devoted to schools of art for male and female students. The total cost of the buildings was nearly £150,000, the whole of which was defrayed out of the funds of the Academy. The Royal Academy derives the whole of its funds from the holding of its annual exhibition of the pictures of living artists, which opens on the first Monday in May and continues until the first Monday in August. No works which have previously been exhibited are accepted, and the Council has the right to reject any picture it may please. The Winter Exhibition of art treasures in connection with the Royal Academy was established in 1869, paintings being liberally lent by private individuals. The exhibition remains open from the first Monday in January for a period of ten weeks. The fine library and books of prints belonging to the Academy are open to students and the general public at certain hours. The Diploma and Gibson Galleries, reached by a staircase to the right of the entrance hall, contain the works presented by each member as a specimen of his ability on his election as a Royal Academician; the works of J. Gibson, R.A., bequeathed by him; several interesting pictures of old masters, and some fine pieces of sculpture.

**Royal Academy of Music.** Established in 1822, chiefly owing to the exertions of Lord Burghersh, afterwards Earl of Westmorland, the R. A. M. was incorporated by charter in 1830. Students of all branches of music are catered for, and find ample stimulus to exertion in the large number of scholarships and prizes which are offered for competition. Associates are entitled to the use of the initials **A.R.A.M.** Fellows (the number is limited to 100) are elected by the Directors after leaving the Academy. They are solely entitled to use the initials **F.R.A.M.** Honorary members are entitled to the initials **R.A.M.** with the prefix **Hon.** Musical composers, performers, and teachers, who have not studied at the Academy, can become Licentiates of the Institution by passing a qualifying examination held twice a year—viz., in September and in the Christmas vacation—successful candidates at which are entitled to the use of the initials **L.R.A.M.** Principal, Sir A. C. Mackenzie, Mus. D. LL.D.; Secretary, F. W. Renaut. The Academy is situated in Tenterden Street, Hanover Square.

**Royal Asiatic Society**, 22, Albemarle St., W. (Hon. Sec. Prof. T. W. Rhys-Davids, LL.D., Ph.D.).

**Royal College of Music, The**, Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, was founded in 1883. The College was opened in May '83, for the reception of pupils. The pupils are of both sexes, and consist of scholars, exhibitioners and students. The **Open Free Scholarships** are 54 in number; they are gained by competition, and entitle the holder to a thorough and systematic free education at the College in theoretical and practical music. There are also twelve **Close Free Scholarships**, for the benefit of persons residing in certain specified localities, as well as various **Exhibitions and Prizes**. Students (or paying pupils) are admitted on payment of a fee of £12 12s. per term. Associates need not necessarily be pupils or ex-pupils of the College; they have to pass a qualifying examination, which entitles them to use the initials **A.R.C.M.** (fee £5 5s.). A Junior Department has been opened for students under 16 years of age whose time is also occupied by the necessities of their general education. Fee, £66s. per term. The teaching staff includes a large number of musicians of the highest eminence; amongst others the following gentlemen (who constitute the Board of Professors):—Sir J. F. Bridge, Mr. E. Dannreuther, Señor E. Fernandez-Arbo, Sir Walter Parratt, Mr. A. Randegger, Mr. A. Rivarde, Prof. C. Villiers Stanford, Mr. Franklin Taylor, Mr. A. Visetti. Patron, H.M. the King; President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.; Director, Sir C. H. H. Parry, Bart.; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Charles Morley, M.P.; Registrar, Mr. Frank Pownall, to whom all communications relating to admission, etc., should be addressed.

**Royal Colonial Institute, The**, was founded in 1868, and incorporated by royal charter in '82. The objects are thus officially set forth:—"To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a reading-room and library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of papers and for holding discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no paper shall be read, nor any discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give the Institute a party character." Evening meetings are, as a rule, held on the second Tuesday in each month, from November to June, and afternoon meetings are also held from time to time. The monthly *Journal* and *Proceedings* give the papers read during the year, which are always of a valuable and very interesting description. On Nov. 4th, 1904, there were 1499 resident and 3030 non-resident Fellows. The Library contains over 56,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to the Colonies and India. Office, Northumberland Avenue. Secretary, J. S. O'Halloran, C.M.G.; Librarian, James R. Boosé; Chief Clerk, William Chamberlain.



**Royal Historical Society**, 3, Old Serjeant's Inn, Chancery Lane, W.C. Hon. Sec., H. E. Malden, M.A.

**Royal Humane Society**, The. Secretary, Major A. F. C. Cloughton, 4, Trafalgar Square, W.C.

**Royal Indian Engineering College**, The. Coopers Hill, has been primarily maintained under the orders of the Secretary of State for India in Council, to educate candidates for Government service in the Indian Public Works, in the Accounts, Indian State Railway, Telegraph and Forest Departments. About 50 students have been admitted yearly to the College, but in 1904 orders were issued for its closure in 1906, and no more candidates are being admitted. President, Col. Sir John W. Otley, K.C.I.E.

**Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours**. This Society was founded in 1831, and formerly held its exhibitions in Pall Mall, but in the spring of '83 moved to more commodious galleries at 191, Piccadilly. There is an annual exhibition of water-colour paintings, commencing the second week in March. The walls are open to artists whose works are approved, and members are elected according to the merit which their productions display. President, E. J. Gregory, R.A.; Vice-President, Yeend King; Secretary, W. T. Blackmore. Office, 191, Piccadilly, W.

**Royal Institute of Public Health**, The. Founded in 1886 to provide the means for the association of those engaged in the teaching of the various branches of preventive medicine, and all others engaged or actively interested in the progress of the public health, with the object of promoting, by intercourse and otherwise, the development and settlement of questions having for their object the benefit of the health of the community; to aid the theoretical and practical investigation and study of all branches of public health medicine; to examine candidates, either alone or in conjunction with one or more kindred bodies, and to grant certificates of their having passed an examination as sanitary inspectors. The official organ of the Institute is the *Journal of State Medicine*, published monthly. President, Prof. W. R. Smith, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S. Edin.; Hon. Sec., James Cantlie, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S. Secretary, F. Drew Harris, M.P., D.P.H. Office, 37, Russell Square, W.C.

**Royal Irish Academy**. A scientific and literary society, meeting in Dublin, incorporated by royal charter of George III., 1786, and having 400 members. The Academy publishes "Transactions" and "Proceedings," containing papers on Science and Polite Literature and Antiquities. President, Robert Atkinson, LL.D., D.Litt.; Treasurer, Rev. W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.; Secretary, C. J. Joly, Sc.D. Secretary of Council, L. C. Purser, Litt.D.; Librarian, G. A. J. Cole, F.G.S.; Secretary of Foreign Correspondence, R. F. Scharff, Ph.D. Resident Secretary, R. Macalister, LL.D. Academy House, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.

**Royal Literary Fund**. The principle of the Fund is to administer assistance to authors of genius and learning, reduced to distress by unavoidable calamities, or deprived, by enfeebled faculties or declining life, of the power of literary exertion; and this assistance is extended at the death of an author to his widow and children, or mother, or sister.

The Fund has £57,769 invested, producing an income of £1,737, besides rents and other receipts. Patron, H.M. the King; President, the Earl of Crewe; Secretary, A. L. Roberts, Esq., B.A.

**Royal Military Academy**, Woolwich, is for candidates for commissions in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. Admission is by open competitive examinations held each year in June and November. Some commissions in the Royal Marine Artillery are also usually offered on the results of these examinations. Three trials are allowed. The age for admission is between 16 and 19. Candidates must be within these limits on Dec. 1st for the winter examination, and on July 1st for the summer examination. A candidate pays £150 per annum while at the Academy. Reductions are, however, made in the case of sons of officers, etc. The charge for uniform, books, etc., on first joining is £35, and each candidate receives a mess allowance of 3s. per day. Medical examination takes place after the competitive examination. A candidate for a commission must be in good mental and bodily health, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of military duty. The Governor and Commandant is Major-Gen. R. H. Jelf, C.M.G., Royal Engineers (retired); Assistant Commandant and Secretary, Col. A. M. Murray, R.A.

**Royal Military College**, Sandhurst, is maintained for the purpose of affording a special military education to candidates for commissions in the Cavalry, Infantry, and West Indian Regiments. Admission is by open competitive examinations held in June and November. Some commissions in the Royal Marine Light Infantry are also usually offered on the result of these examinations. Three trials are allowed. The age for admission is between 18 and 19½. Candidates must be within these limits on Dec. 1st for the winter examination, and on July 1st for the summer examination. Candidates for commissions in the West Indian Regiment may be admitted up to the age of 21. The son of a civilian pays £150 per annum while at the College, but reductions are made in the case of officers' sons. The charge for uniform on first joining is £35. Each candidate receives a mess allowance of 3s. per day. The medical examination follows the competitive examination for admission. King's Cadets, honorary King's Cadets, Indian Cadets, and Pages of Honour are admitted after a qualifying examination. The length of a course of instruction is two years divided into four terms. A candidate for a commission must be in good mental and bodily health, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of military duty. The Governor and Commandant of the College is Colonel Kitson.

**Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind**, Upper Norwood, London. Established March 1st, 1872. Patrons, Their Most Gracious Majesties the King and Queen. The College embraces a Preparatory School, a Grammar and High School, a Technical School, and an Academy of Music. The work is carried on by voluntary subscriptions, and is in need of increased support, especially in the shape of annual subscriptions. Donations and subscriptions can be paid to the Principal at the College, or to the Bankers, Messrs. Barclay & Co., Ltd., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W. Treasurer,

Rt. Hon. Lord Stalbridge; Principal, F. J. Campbell, Esq., LL.D. Lady Superintendent, Mrs. F. J. Campbell.

### ROYAL OBSERVATORY, EDINBURGH.

The Observatory was built by an association of scientific gentlemen, who founded in 1811 the Astronomical Institution of Edinburgh. Amongst the first members were Prof. Playfair, Prof. Leslie, and Sir David Brewster. They were assisted by the Town Council of Edinburgh, who put them in possession of an old Gothic tower and adjacent grounds on the Calton Hill. The erection of the Observatory was approaching completion when George IV. visited Scotland in 1822, and, in response to an address presented by the President and members, His Majesty granted them the title "Royal Observatory of King George IV." In 1834 the Observatory was made over to the Crown, and in the same year the first Astronomer Royal for Scotland was appointed in the person of Thomas Henderson. He was succeeded in '45 by Charles Piazzi Smyth, who retained the post till his retirement in '88.

In '89 the whole equipment of Lord Crawford's Observatory at Dunecht, Aberdeenshire, became the property of the Crown by the gift of the owner, and was added to the existing Royal Observatory, larger buildings and a new site at Blackford Hill being provided by H.M. Government. The new Observatory was formally opened in '96. It consists of a T-shaped building, the principal portion of which, running east and west, is surmounted at each end by a copper dome, the larger of which, at the east end, covers a 15-inch equatorial refractor. The smaller one covers a Newtonian, with a mirror of 24 inches aperture. The meridian house farther west in the same line is provided with a transit circle having a telescope of 8½ inches aperture.

To the south of the main buildings is the library, containing the whole of the valuable collection of astronomical books and manuscripts brought together by Lord Crawford at Dunecht, the library of the late Charles Babbage, the Comet library, which is specially rich, and the collection of old books and manuscripts of historic interest. The optical room, 60 feet long, is provided with a Foucault siderostat, with mirror 18 inches in diameter. Besides the chief instruments already mentioned, the Observatory has a 12-inch Browning reflector, a Zollner's photometer, three 6-inch refractors, and the physical apparatus—the latter including a very powerful electro-magnet.

The Observatory is under the official control of the Scottish Office, to the chief of which Department, the Secretary for Scotland, a report on the work of the Observatory is presented annually by the Astronomer Royal for Scotland.

The scientific staff of the Observatory consists of the Director, Ralph Copeland, Ph.D., Astronomer Royal for Scotland, and three assistants.

### ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

The great increase in British maritime trade in the 17th century rendered the determination of longitude at sea a pressing necessity. The subject was brought to the notice of King Charles II., who, on understanding that the first requisite was a more accurate knowledge of the positions of the moon and principal stars,

founded the Royal Observatory at Greenwich in 1675, on the hill which was formerly the site of a castle built in 1437 by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. The first observation was made on Sept. 19th, 1675. The Observatory is under the official control of the Admiralty, and the Director is styled the Astronomer Royal, who receives his appointment directly from the Prime Minister, and holds office by warrant under the Royal sign manual. It has been the good fortune of the Observatory to have at its head such men as Flamsteed, Halley, Bradley, Maskelyne, Pond, and Airy. The present Director is Sir W. H. M. Christie, K.C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S. (g.v.).

The meridian observations of sun, moon, planets and stars, which constitute the fundamental work, are made with a fine transit-circle of 8 inches aperture. An altazimuth on a new principle with telescope of 8 inches aperture has been constructed to supplement the observations with the transit circle. The largest instrument is a 28-inch refractor. Another fine instrument is the astrophotographic equatorial designed for work in connection with the "Photographic Chart of the Heavens." It consists of two telescope tubes rigidly connected and parallel, one carrying a 10-inch telescope lens, the other a 13-inch photographic lens by which the star images are imprinted on the photographic plate. The Thompson equatorial, presented to the Observatory by the late Sir Henry Thompson, has on one side of the declination axis a telescope with a lens corrected for photographic rays of 26 inches aperture, and on the other side a telescope with a mirror of 30 inches diameter. A photographic spectroscope is mounted on the reflector. There are several smaller refractors used for observing comets, occultations of stars by the moon, Jupiter's satellites, etc. Photographs of the sun are taken on every available day, and after being measured are carefully stored for reference. Magnetic and meteorological observations, made continuously, form an important branch of the work. The chronometers used in the Navy are purchased after "trial" at the Observatory. The average number being tested daily is about 600. Hourly and daily time-signals are sent out from the Observatory through the Post Office telegraphs, giving Greenwich time to all parts of the country.

By the influence of Sir Isaac Newton a Board of Visitors was instituted in 1710 to visit the Observatory and receive the Astronomer Royal's report of the work of the past year. This Board, which is recruited from our leading scientists, meets at the Observatory each year on the 1st Saturday in June. Persons desirous of visiting the Observatory must satisfy the Astronomer Royal that they are interested in astronomy. Secretary, H. Outhwaite. Office hours 9 to 4.30.

**Royal Opera House, Covent Garden**  
The building was taken over by new owners in March 1899, and upwards of £10,000 has been spent on electrical improvements, and over £25,000 in structural alterations and stage equipment. The stage has been recently reconstructed on modern principles, with large electrical lifts and other similar appliances. Owners, The Grand Opera Syndicate, Ltd. Directors, Earl de Grey, Viscount Esher, H. V. Higgins. Musical Director, André Messager. Secretary, Neil Forsyth.



**Royal Patriotic Fund.** The Royal Patriotic Fund Reorganisation Act, 1903, dissolved the Patriotic Fund Commission, and transferred its property, rights, duties, and liabilities to the **Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation**. The property of this Corporation is, subject to any special trust relating to any part thereof, to be administered by the Corporation for the benefit of the widows, children, and dependants of officers and men of the naval and military forces of the Crown. It was stated by Mr. Pretyma, in introducing the bill, that the Patriotic Fund Committee had accumulated £1,250,000 of invested funds and also valuable landed property. The members of the **Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation** are: H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G. (President); Lieut.-Col. Lord Edmund Talbot, D.S.O., M.P.; Sir James Bell, Bart.; Sir F. Mowatt, G.C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Kelly-Kenny, K.C.B.; Sir R. D. Awdry, K.C.B.; Col. Sir James Gildea, C.V.O., C.B.; F. T. Marzials, Esq., C.B.; W. Hayes Fisher, Esq., M.P.; H. E. Kearley, Esq., M.P.; D. J. Shackleton, Esq., M.P.; C. H. R. Stansfield, Esq.

**Royal Sanitary Institute, The**, was founded in 1876 and incorporated in '88. The objects of the Institute are "to promote the advancement of Sanitary Science in all or any of its branches, and to diffuse knowledge relating thereto." Examinations are held, and certificates of competency in sanitary knowledge granted in London and also in provincial centres, the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Dominion of Canada, and as at present arranged are adapted for inspectors of nuisances and for meat inspectors. Examinations are also held in Practical Sanitary Science and in Practical Hygiene for School Teachers. The **Journal** of the Institute is published quarterly. The **Parkes Museum**, which is maintained by the Institute, and is open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and on Mondays to 8 p.m., contains a great variety of the most approved forms of apparatus and appliances relating to health and domestic comfort. There is a large library of sanitary literature. Officers: President, The Duke of Northumberland, K.G.; Registrar, A. Wynter Blyth, M.R.C.S., F.I.C., F.C.S.; Chairman of Council, W. Whitaker, B.A., F.R.S., F.G.S.; Secretary, E. White Wallis, F.S.S. Offices, 72, Margaret Street, London, W.

**Royal Scottish Academy**, instituted in 1826, incorporated in '38, consists of Academicians, Associates, honorary members and honorary retired members. A supplementary charter was granted in '91, by which the Academicians were empowered to add to the number of Associates, certain privileges being also granted the latter class. Each member is entitled to exhibit in the annual exhibition three works. President, Sir James Guthrie; Secretary, George Hay; Treasurer, John Hutchison; Librarian, W. D. McKay; Clerk, James Hastings.

**Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society**, instituted 1854. Any person interested in forestry and desirous of promoting the objects of the Society is eligible for election as a member. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Robert Galloway, S.S.C., 19, Castle Street, Edinburgh. Offices, 5, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

**Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers, The**, was founded in 1881 by Sir Francis Seymour Haden. Annual Exhibitions of the work of members only are held by the Society at the Gallery, 5A, Pall Mall East, in the early spring of each year. All forms of

engraving on metal, whether by the burin, the etching needle, by mezzotint or aquatint, or by whatever other process, are eligible for exhibition. Secretary, Harold Child, B.A. Offices of the Society, 5A, Pall Mall East, S.W.

**Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.** The older of the two Water Colour Societies was founded in 1804, and has held exhibitions annually since that date. The Summer Exhibition is opened to the public towards the end of April, and the Winter Exhibition, which chiefly comprises sketches and studies, opens on the first Monday in December. The number of members is forty, while the number of associate exhibitors is unlimited. The exhibitions of the Society, which are held at their galleries, 5A, Pall Mall East, S.W., are confined to the works of members and associates. President, E. A. Waterlow, R.W.S.; Secretary, R. Hayward Butt. Attached to the Society is an "E.W.S. Art Club," established '84, for the purpose of holding a series of *Conversazioni* to which members are invited to send works of art for exhibition. President, H. M. Marshall, R.W.S.; Secretary, Harold Child, B.A., 5A, Pall Mall East, S.W. Office, 5A, Pall Mall East.

**Royal Statistical Society**, was founded in 1834, and incorporated by royal charter in '87. It has accumulated an extensive library (amounting at the present time to upwards of forty thousand volumes), bearing on statistical and economic subjects. Throughout the session papers on statistical subjects are read and discussed at its monthly meetings. Two medals, the Guy and the Howard, are annually offered for competition. The *Quarterly Journal*, now in its sixty-fifth year of publication, contains a valuable record of the progress of statistical science, to whose development, both at home and abroad, the Society has so greatly contributed. President, Sir Francis Sharp Powell, Bart., M.P. Hon. Secretaries, Noel A. Humphries, I.S.O., J. A. Baines, C.S.I., and R. H. Rew. Office, 9, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

**Royal United Service Institution**, Whitehall, S.W., was established in 1831, for the promotion of naval and military art, science, and literature. The **Museum**, which occupies the old Banqueting House of the once famous Palace of Whitehall, contains, besides Rubens' celebrated ceiling, the famous models of Trafalgar and Waterloo, interesting naval and military relics and trophies, models of ancient and modern war-vessels, ordnance, and small arms. Admission 6d. daily: April to September, 11 to 6; October to March, 11 to 4. President, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. Chairman of the Council, H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg. Secretary, Lieut.-Col. A. Leatham.

**Rural Labourers' League, The**, was established in May '88. Its President is the Right Hon. Jesse Collings, M.P. The objects of the **League** are: To assist in putting into operation the Allotment Acts of '82, '87, and '90; Small Holdings Act, '92; and other measures for the benefit of the rural population. To assist every practical effort to secure a more direct connection of the agricultural population with the soil. To assist in the promotion of a practical scheme, either by old-age pensions or some other means, by which the agricultural labourer may be relieved of the necessity of ending his days in the workhouse, and may have secured to him a condition of reasonable comfort in

old age. **Secretary**, Mr. J. L. Green. **Offices**, 110, 111, Strand, London, W.C.

**Ruskin College, Oxford (Incorporated)**, was founded in 1899 in St. Giles'. The College, which is situated at the corner of Worcester Place and Walton Street, is intended for working men who are desirous of taking part in public and social work, and the subjects taught bear principally upon social and industrial questions—viz., political economy, industrial history, history of social movements, citizenship, local government, sociology, and logic. The work is carried on in two ways—(1) by residence at the College, and (2) by means of a Correspondence School, which enables those who cannot leave their work to learn the same subjects through the post. The fees for residence at Ruskin College are £1 per week, including board, lodging, and tuition. The fees for membership of the Correspondence School are 1s. entrance fee and 1s. per month. The movement is under the control of a Council. **Principal**, Dennis Hird, M.A.; **Vice-Principal**, H. B. Lees Smith, M.A.; **General Secretary**, Bertram Wilson.

## RUSSIA.

Russia is one of the largest of the military powers of the world. It has a European area of 2,095,616 sq. miles, with a population of about 106,265,000, and the total area of the Empire, including the Asiatic possessions, is 8,660,395 sq. miles. The total population in 1903 was estimated at 141,000,000. The fifty governments of **European Russia**, excluding Poland and Finland, contain 94,215,415 people, the Vistula Province (Poland) 9,455,943, and Finland 2,750,000. The governments and provinces in **Asiatic Russia** contain 22,697,469 people, including the Caucasus 9,248,695, Siberia 5,727,090, and Central Asian possessions 7,721,684. The Slavs, including the Poles, constitute about 73 per cent. of the population, Turco-Tartars about 9 per cent., Finns about 5 per cent., and Jews about 4 per cent.; the rest of the population being made up of Lithuanians, Germans, Armenians, and a variety of Asiatic peoples. The population of the capital, **St. Petersburg**, was (1903) 1,534,000. **Moscow** has 1,173,427 inhabitants, **Warsaw** 771,382 (1904) and **Odessa** 405,000. In Asiatic Russia the largest towns are **Tiflis** (pop. 160,000), and **Baku** (pop. 112,250) in the Caucasus; **Tashkend** (pop. 156,500) in Turkestan; **Tomsk** (pop. 52,500), and **Irkutsk** (pop. 51,500) in Siberia.

### Councils of Government.

The Government is an autocracy, the Czar being the supreme ruler and legislator, and the only source of power in the body politic. He must belong to the Orthodox Greek Church, and his consent is necessary to the marriage of any prince or princess of the Imperial family. He, however, entrusts the administration of the empire to four chief Councils, known respectively as (1) the **Council of State**, a consultative body, the members of which he appoints, and which is divided into four departments, viz. Legislation, Civil and Church Administration, Finance and Industry, Sciences and Commerce, each under its own president, though there is a president of the whole council nominated by the Emperor every year; its chief function is to examine all projects of laws brought before it by the Ministers, and the

annual estimates of expenditure; (2) the **Ruling Senate**, which is a partly deliberative and partly executive body, and promulgates all laws; it also supervises the general administration of the empire, superintends courts of law, and is the high court of justice for the empire; (3) the **Holy Synod**, which is composed of the Metropolitan Bishops of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kieff, the Archbishop of the Caucasus and other bishops, and which superintends religious matters; and (4) the **Committee of Ministers**, consisting of 14 Ministers, with 3 Grand Dukes and other functionaries.

### The Army.

The war has drawn great attention to the huge Russian army, but in its varied composition and little-known developments it is very difficult to describe. The men, taken from every part of the empire, are necessarily of very various qualities, but in sturdy endurance in hardship, and on the defence, they are mostly excellent. The officers are of two classes—those taken from the military schools, some of whom are keen soldiers, but the majority with little soldierly instinct, and those who come from the Yunker schools, who are of lower social standing, and whose training is very imperfect. In time of peace the Russian army may be said to consist of several armies: the **European**, the **Caucasian**, the **Turkestan**, and the **Amur** force; the first of these organised like other European armies, and the constitution of the others varying in conformity with local requirements. Moreover, the strength of each has varied according to the necessities of the situation, the troops being on the ordinary peace footing, on the higher peace establishment as in the frontier districts, or on the war footing as in Asiatic Russia. There are 13 greater Military Districts, the **Transcasian District**, and the territorial region of the **Don Cossacks**. There were 25 army corps in **Europe** and the **Caucasus** and 2 cavalry corps, 2 in **Turkestan**, and 3 in the **Amur** district. Large bodies of troops are usually massed on the western frontier, they are rather thinly dispersed in Middle Russia, and they have had great strength in **Turkestan** and **Eastern Siberia**.

The peace strength has been given as follows:

	Europe and the Caucasus.	Asiatic Russia.
Infantry . . .	627,000 men.	83,000 men.
Cavalry . . .	116,000 "	14,000 "
Artillery . . .	138,000 "	15,000 "
Engineers . . .	34,000 "	8,000 "
Army Services . . .	34,000 "	5,000 "

Total . . . 949,000      124,000  
Of these forces the active army numbered 731,000 in Europe and the Caucasus, and 87,000 in Asiatic Russia. Baron von Tettau, in a volume on the Russian Army (1902), gives the peace strength, including Cossacks and Frontier Guards, as 1,100,000.

The peace distribution and organisation have been profoundly changed by the war. New army corps have been created in Siberia from reserve formations and drafts from Europe, and many corps have been sent from European Russia, where others are being mobilised. From the enormous bulk of the Russian army it was assumed at the beginning of the war that Kuropatkin would have had a greatly preponderating force under his command, but



the difficulties of transport, and the enormous losses suffered in the great battles have never given him the strength that was anticipated. An official return stated that, on Nov. 30th (old style), the Manchurian army would comprise 385,000 troops of all arms, with 15,000 military train; but not all were in Manchuria, and probably 250,000 at the most would be nearer the mark. This force was said to comprise 302 battalions, 1180 squadrons or sotnias, 1252 guns, and 47 mixed companies with machine guns, and to be composed of 6 Siberian army corps, and the 1st, 8th, 10th, and 17th corps from Europe. The forces are divided into the 1st Manchurian army under General Linevitch, the 2nd under General Gripenberg, and the 3rd under General Baron Kaulbars, the latter not expected to be completed until March 1905. Troops were moved secretly, in view of the apprehended difficulty with Japan, and very various statements have been made as to the force actually available in the Far East, but the foregoing estimate is probably correct. It is assumed that the Trans-Siberian Railway is now equal to the strain of transporting 25,000 men per month with all necessary stores.

In European Russia and the Caucasus before the war there were 836 infantry and 68 rifle battalions, 19 cavalry divisions, and various Cossack and other formations, making a total of 384 squadrons and 242 sotnias, 52 brigades of foot artillery, several special formations, 20 horse batteries, 16 Cossack batteries, and an independent mountain battery. The Russian field force in Eastern Siberia, upon a war footing, had been described as consisting of: Cavalry, 38 squadrons; Artillery, 17 batteries; Infantry, 37 battalions. There were in addition 5 battalions of garrison infantry and 7 companies of garrison artillery, together with engineers and a submarine mining corps, for the local defence of Vladivostok. Exclusive of an infantry battalion and a company of garrison artillery quartered at Nikolaviesk at the mouth of the Amur, large numbers were at Port Arthur and in the Kwang Tung peninsula. In the neighbourhood of Vladivostok, on the adjacent frontier, and at Grafskaya, Iman, and Khabarovka on the railway, there were about: Cavalry, 10 squadrons; Artillery, 13 batteries (including 2 6-in. mortar batteries); Infantry, 18 battalions. At Verkhni Udinsk, in the extreme west, and echeloned along the Shilka river, there were: Cavalry, 18 squadrons; Artillery, 2 batteries; Infantry, 17 battalions. Along the northern frontier, at the important port of Blagovestchensk, on the Amur, and at Ekaterino-Nikolskaya there were 2 battalions, 6 squadrons, and 3 squadrons respectively. Important movements of troops have, however, been made, and new corps have been created, as is indicated above. The forces in Turkestan have also latterly been increased, and there has been a considerable concentration of troops on the borders of Afghanistan.

The Cossack forces have a special constitution. Every Cossack becomes liable to serve as soon as he has completed his eighteenth year. For the first three years, which are looked on as "preparatory," his service is, however, purely local; but for the next twelve years he is considered as belonging to the "front" category. This category consists of three bans, the first of which is formed of men actually serving, and the two others of men who have been granted

unlimited leave. The last five years are spent in the Reserve category. There is, however, a still further category, for which no limit of age is fixed: this comprises all able-bodied Cossacks not otherwise classified. These have to supply and maintain their own horses, besides providing their own clothing and equipment. The peace effective of the Cossacks is stated to be 65,930, with 52,400 horses, but it is probable that not more than 58,000 are permanently with the colours. The war strength is given as 182,065, including 4275 officers, and there are 173,150 horses. This gives a percentage of 13·2 to the male population liable to Cossack service. Either owing to defective handling, or a decline of efficiency in the force, which has been neglected, the Cossacks have played but a small part in the war. Of the Cossack formations Gen. Rennenkampff has 4 Trans-Baikal divisions, Gen. Samsonoff 4 Siberian regiments, Gen. Grekoff 4 Orenburg regiments, and Gen. Telescheff 6 regiments of the Don.

In the Russian Empire considerably over a million men annually attain the age for joining the army. In 1902 the number liable to serve was 1,122,000, and 315,832 were embodied in the standing army, these figures approximating to the average rate. Seventy per cent. of the men so entered are illiterates. About 5000 enlist annually as volunteers, and 16,000 join the Cossacks. The period of liability to personal service lasts from the twenty-first to the forty-third year of age. Those who join the Standing Army spend five years with the colours (four in the Infantry), thirteen in the Reserve, and the remainder in the Opoltschenie, or Militia. In some instances, however, the War Minister has power to retain men for a longer period with the colours; whilst, on the other hand, this period is shortened by one, two, three, or four years for those possessing a superior education. The Opoltschenie, which has been developed from a simple militia into a first reserve formation, now embraces two different classes: (1) Men between 21 and 43 years of age, who have never served; (2) men who have completed 5 years' service with the colours and 13 years in the Reserve. The ages of the men vary between 39 and 43 years.

The Finnish Military Service Law, whereby the Finnish army has lost the independence guaranteed by treaty, was promulgated on Aug. 1st, 1901. The offices of Finnish Commander-in-chief and staff have been abolished.

The war strength of the Russian forces consists of about 56,500 officers and 2,855,000 men, including 1,792,000 Infantry and 196,000 Cavalry. These form the Active Army of all classes, but are not available in any one part of the empire. To these figures must be added the available Reserve, estimated at 1,064,000; Frontier battalions, 41,000; Cossacks, 142,000. There are besides these the Territorial Reserve, some 2,000,000 men, and the Opoltschenie, 1,300,000. General Redigers, a well-known authority, estimates the trained reserve to be 2,700,000. A recent high English authority gives the following figures: Peace footing, 1,000,000; Reserves, 2,900,000; Militias, 1,200,000; other Services, 100,000; total, 5,400,000. It was expected that under new organisation the Opoltschenie, or Militia, in time of war would form 40 Infantry divisions, 640 battalions; 20 regiments of Cavalry, 80

squadrons; 80 batteries of Artillery, and 20 battalions of Sappers; but owing to the vast distances to be covered, and the want of railway accommodation, the mobilisation of this great force would be neither easy nor rapid. It has, however, contributed a large force to Manchuria. In regard to the embodiment of the reserve force in the event of war great advances have been made by the establishment of brigade commands and the organisation of reserve brigades.

### The Navy.

As in the case of Germany, the Emperor is in supreme command of the naval forces. But he exercises his authority through the **General Admiral** or **Commander-in-Chief** of the Navy, an official who is almost invariably a member of the Imperial family. Under the supervision of the General Admiral, an officer selected by the Emperor from the list of vice-admirals acts as **Minister of Marine**, and exercises a control over the twelve departments charged with the business of naval administration. These departments or boards are the Admiralty Council, the Naval Headquarters Staff, the Supreme Naval Court, the Legal Board, the Hydrographer's Office, the Department of Construction, the Committee of Technical Advice, the Admiralty Regulations Office, the Medical Authority, the Record Office, the Pension Office and the Printing Office. The duties and business of these offices severally are explained by their titles. In almost every case each department has as its president a vice-admiral, who is assisted by naval officers or civilians as is required by the nature of the office. The **Admiralty Council**, which is responsible for the Estimates, consists of the General Admiral, the Minister of Marine and ten flag-officers. Assisted by the Technical Committee and the other departments, this Council decides upon the allocation of the total sum provided for the Navy over the various items in the Estimates. The head of the **Naval Headquarters Staff** is responsible for the training, organisation and efficiency of the personnel, and assigns the various ships which compose the fleets and squadrons. This is the executive branch of his department. The other branch deals with Naval Intelligence, the collection and codification of information concerning foreign navies, the preparation of schemes of mobilisation and of proposed plans of action in case of war. Similarly the **Department of Construction** and the **Technical Committee** deal with the matériel, the former being responsible for the execution of the shipbuilding programme and the maintenance of a proper supply of stores, while the latter marks the improvements made in ships, machinery and engines of war, and suggests plans and specifications for new ships, etc. By an edict of the Emperor in 1874 military service was rendered obligatory for all classes, and the number of men annually needed for the Navy is fixed by law. The men are recruited by conscription, and while on the active list are not allowed to marry.

The Admiralty is thus constituted:—

**President**, H.I.H. Grand Duke Alexis (General Admiral).

**Vice-President**, Vice-Admiral F. Avellan (Minister of Marine).

**Members**.—Admirals of the Fleet, K. Pilkin, Ul. Schmidt, N. Kaznakoff; Vice-Admirals,

Ul. Verhovsky, J. Dikoff; Lieutenants-General, A. Kolokoltzoff, Soulieff.

The original estimates for 1904 came to a total of £11,835,668 (113,622,426 roubles), but owing to the war these estimates have been considerably modified. It is difficult to know what sums have been expended on the Navy, and in the late autumn of 1904 the announcement was made that a very large number of battle-ships and armoured cruisers were about to be commenced.

There are 2200 officers on the effective list of the Russian Navy, exclusive of naval cadets, and the number of all ranks as projected for 1904 was 65,054. The strength of the Reserve was fixed at 30,000.

The executive officers were divided as follows: 1 commander-in-chief (general admiral), 14 admirals, 22 vice-admirals, 35 rear-admirals, 102 captains, 349 commanders, 990 lieutenants, and 777 sub-lieutenants and midshipmen.

The strength of the Russian Navy in ships built, building and projected, on Nov. 30th was (no allowance being made for the losses in the Russo-Japanese war recorded below):—

#### Built.

Battleships, 1st class . . . . .	17
do. 2nd class . . . . .	4
do. 3rd class . . . . .	1
Coast defence ships . . . . .	14
Armoured cruisers . . . . .	7
Protected cruisers, 1st class . . . . .	6
do. do. 2nd class . . . . .	3
do. do. 3rd class . . . . .	3
Unprotected cruisers . . . . .	3
Torpedo vessels . . . . .	9
Torpedo-boat destroyers . . . . .	47
Torpedo boats . . . . .	167
Submarines . . . . .	1

#### Building.

Battleships, 1st class . . . . .	6
Protected cruisers, 1st class . . . . .	2
Torpedo-boat destroyers . . . . .	40
Torpedo boats . . . . .	24
Submarines . . . . .	13

Note.—It is not certain how many of the sub-marines have been actually commenced.

The principal Russian dockyards are situated as follows:—

**Kronstadt.** One dock takes any ship; three smaller.

**Libau.** Two docks take any ship.

**Sevastopol.** Two docks take any ship.

The composition of the Russian Fleet in the Far East, forming the First Pacific Squadron, at the outbreak of war, was:

- 7 battleships.
- 4 armoured cruisers.
- 8 protected cruisers.
- 7 gunboats.
- 25 torpedo-boat destroyers.
- 24 torpedo boats.

During the fighting around Port Arthur and off the coasts of Japan all these vessels were rendered ineffective. Four battleships, the *Retvisan*, *Pobieda*, *Peresviet* and *Pollava*, were sunk by shell-fire at Port Arthur; the *Sevastopol* was torpedoed by the Japanese in the roadstead, and afterwards destroyed by the Russians; the *Petropavlovsk* was blown up by a mine outside the port, and the *Tsarevitch* is interned at Kiaochau. The armoured cruiser *Rurik* was sunk in the Straits of Tshushima by Kamimura's squadron, and the *Bayan* was sunk by shell-fire at Port Arthur; while the



*Gromoboi* and *Rossia* returned to Vladivostok, after an encounter with Kamimura's squadron, in a damaged condition. Of the protected cruisers, two—the *Diana* and *Askold*—are interned at Saigon and Shanghai respectively; the *Novik* was driven ashore at Korsakoff, the *Boyarin* and *Yenesei* were blown up by mines at Dalny, the *Pallada* and *Amur* were sunk by shell-fire at Port Arthur, and the *Variag* at Chemulpo. The losses in the torpedo craft and gunboats are distributed around the coasts of the Yellow Sea.

The **Second Pacific Squadron**, which started from the Baltic in October under the orders of Admiral Rozhdestvensky, with Admiral Fölkersahm as his second in command, was composed of two divisions, one of which proceeded by way of the Cape of Good Hope, the other passing through the Suez Canal. A third division, under Admiral Botrovsky, which started in November, effected a junction with the second division in the Red Sea at the end of December.

The Squadron is made up of:

**7 battleships**—the *Kniaz Suvaroff*, *Imperator Alexander III.*, *Borodino*, *Orel*, *Ostrobria*, *Sissoi Veliky*, and the *Navarin*.

**3 armoured cruisers**—*Admiral Nakhimoff*, *Dmitri Donskoi*, and *Aurora*.

**8 protected cruisers**—the *Sviellana*, *Jemtchug*, *Almaz*, *Oleg*, *Izumrud*, *Rion* (ex *Peterburg*), *Dnieper* (ex *Smolensk*), and *Terek*.

There are a number of attendant auxiliary vessels, with 7 destroyers and 8 torpedo boats.

The **Third Pacific Squadron**, the preparation of which was begun in December 1904, consists of old coast-defence vessels, with the exception of the *Slava*, sister ship to the *Kniaz Suvaroff*, at the end of the year still uncompleted.

The other battleships fitting out (December 1904) for service under Admiral Birleff are the *Imperator Nicolai I.*, *Admiral Ushakoff*, *General Admiral Apraxine*, *Admiral Senyavine*, and the armoured cruiser *Vladimir Monomakh*; and there is a proportion of auxiliaries (armed merchantmen) and torpedo craft.

It was announced at the beginning of 1905 that the Czar had sanctioned the expenditure of £160,000,000 for rebuilding the Navy, the period of construction to be 10 years.

### Provincial and Local Government.

For purposes of local government the empire is divided into the nine General Governments of Finland, Poland, Wilna, Kieff, Moscow, the Caucasus, Turkestan, the Steppes, and Irkutsk, each under a Governor-General with full civil and military powers. In Siberia the Governors-General are assisted by deliberative Councils. The Trans-Baikal, Amur, and Maritime provinces and the Kwang-Tung territory (see p. 617) were in 1903 made a special Viceroyalty under Admiral Alexieff. There are subdivisions of the General Governments into 78 Governments (49 in European Russia, 10 in Poland, 8 in Finland, 7 in the Caucasus, and 4 in Siberia), each under a Civil Governor with a Council; and into 17 Provinces (11 in European Russia, 4 in the Caucasus, 9 in Central Asia, 4 in Siberia, and the Kwang-Tung province in China, each under a Military Governor). The Governments are divided into districts, with their own administrative institutions, and special Governors are placed over the large towns. In European Russia the country is divided into communes, groups of which are united to form cantons. Communal

and cantonal affairs are decided by communal and cantonal assemblies. The administration of the districts is to some extent, and in some governments, entrusted to elective district assemblies, called *Zemstvos*, in which the land-owning nobles have great power. These assemblies were founded in 1864 by Alexander II., and are of two kinds, the smaller being elected to deal with the affairs of a single district, while the larger are elected by the *Zemstvos* of all the districts in a Province or Government, and form Provincial *Zemstvos* to deal with the affairs common to the districts in that Government. The reactionary party have in recent years done their best to curtail the powers of the *Zemstvos*. There are also elective administrative bodies in most towns and cities. Russian institutions and the Russian language have been introduced into parts of the empire which previously enjoyed some measure of independence and self-government—e.g., into Poland and Finland (see p. 617).

### Religion and Education.

The State religion is Græco-Russian, called the Orthodox Catholic Faith. The Emperor is the head of the Church, but the Holy Synod is the board of government, and the Procurator has very large powers. The orthodox number over 87,000,000; Dissenters about 2,000,000, Roman Catholics 11,500,000, Protestants and other Christians 5,030,000, Jews 5,000,000, Mahometans 138,900,000. All religions are professedly tolerated, but the Jews are generally and severely oppressed, and some other dissenters have at times suffered greatly. In educational matters Russia is perhaps the most backward country in Europe. There were 78,700 primary schools in '98, with about 4,200,000 pupils, though the lack of official information on the subject may make matters seem worse than they are. There are also secondary, technical and special schools, and about 17,500 students in the Universities. The administration of justice, though nominally reformed in '64, is still much in need of reform and reorganisation.

### Newspapers.

There are few Russian papers of repute, on account of the restrictions of the laws against the press and the poverty of the people. The principal daily published in St. Petersburg is the *Novoe Vremya* (London correspondent, Mr. G. Wesseltzky), which is hostile to England, and possesses pronounced Pan Slavistic tendencies. The *St. Petersburg Viedomosti* was at one time more important than at present, because of the fact that it is edited by Prince Ukhtomsky, who accompanied the present Czar on his tour round the world before he succeeded to the crown. The *Russ* and the *Russian Viedomosti*, both published at Moscow, have Liberal tendencies. Other papers are the *Svet* and the *Journal de St. Pétersbourg*. The Government organs are the *Official Messenger* and the *Financial Messenger*.

### Industries, Railways, etc.

The great majority of the population are engaged in agriculture. Grain, eggs, butter, and other agricultural products, timber, mineral oils, flax, linseed, and hemp are among the chief products of the country. There are immense forest areas, the State owning the largest part of them, and timber is largely exported. Coal,

iron, and other minerals exist in large quantities, and the mining industry is increasing. There is a rapidly growing petroleum industry in the Baku district. In a report to the Czar on the Budget Estimates for 1900 M. Witte remarked on the extraordinary growth of Russia's industries, which increased in value from 541,000,000 roubles in '77 to 1,816,000,000 roubles in '97. Recently, however, the manufacturing industries have been in a depressed and stagnant condition. The railways of the Empire have a total length (1903) of 40,836 miles, and most of them belong to the State. There are in European Russia, exclusive of Finland, 50,000 miles of navigable rivers, canals, and lakes. Over 50 towns and cities are lighted by electricity, and electric tramways are numerous, while projects for the use of electric motive power are under way, and all the machine-works in the country have adopted it. By an Imperial Ukase, issued Nov. 26th, '97, the currency was established on a gold basis, and the relative value of silver and paper roubles in gold was permanently fixed.

### Statistics and Diplomatic.

**Revenue**, 1902, £213,136,000; **expenditure**, £197,838,000; **exports**, 1902, £92,068,917; **imports**, £65,667,705; **public debt**, 1902, £690,107,000, including about £250,000,000 incurred in respect of railways. In 1902 the United Kingdom exported goods to the value of £10,551,368 to Russia, and imported from Russia goods to the value of £20,057,343, cereals amounting to nearly £10,000,000.

**Principal Ministers of State: Imperial Household**, Gen. Baron Fréedericks.—**War**, Gen. Sakharoff.—**Marine**, Vice-Admiral Avelane.—**Foreign Affairs**, Count Lamsdorff.—**Interior**, Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski.—**Public Instruction**, General Glasoff.—**Public Works and Railways**, Prince Khilkoff.—**Finance**, M. Kokovzov.—**Agriculture and Domains**, M. Yermoloff.—**Justice**, M. Muravieff.—**Comptroller of the Empire**, Gen. Lobko.—**President of the Council of the Empire**, Grand Duke Michael Nicolaievitch.—**Procurator of the Holy Synod**, M. Pobiedonostzeff.—**H.M. the Emperor's Private Chancery**, M. Tanéieff (*Directing*).—**Director of the Emperor's Private Chancery for the Institutions of the Empress Marie**, Gen. Count Protassow.—**Bakhmetiev**.—**Governor-General of Warsaw**, Gen. Chertkoff.—**Governor-General of Finland**, Lieut.-Gen. Prince Obolensky.

**Committee of Ministers: President**, M. Witte.—**Members of the Council of the Empire**, Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovitch, Grand Duke Alexander Mikolailovitch, Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch, Grand Duke Michael Nicolaievitch, Count Solsky, Mons. de Frisch, M. Pobiedonostzeff, Count Worontzoff-Daschkoff, Vice-Admiral Tyrtoff, M. Philippoff, Count Protassow Bakhmetiev, M. de Witte, M. Ostrowsky, M. Yermoloff, M. Mouravieff, Prince Khilkoff, Baron Budberg, General Richter, Lieut.-Gen. Wahl, M. Pleske.

**Ambassador in London**, Count Benckendorff, Chesham House, Chesham Place, S.W.—**Consul-General**, Baron R. U. Sternberg, 17, Great Winchester Street, E.C.

**British Ambassador**, St. Petersburg, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Hardinge, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.—**Secretary of Embassy**, C. A. Spring Rice, Esq.

**British Commercial Agent**: H. A. Cooke, 17, Malaia Dimitrovka, Moscow.

**British Consuls. Consuls-General**: O. Wardrop (St. Petersburg), C. S. Smith (Odessa), A. P. Murray (Warsaw). **Consuls**: P. Stevens (Batoûm), H. M. Grove (Moscow), A. Woodhouse (Riga), A. F. Medhurst (Rostov), H. P. Smith (Kieff).

### Sovereign.

**Nicholas II.**, who on Nov. 1st, '94, succeeded Alexander III. as "Emperor of All the Russias," was b. at St. Petersburg on May 18th, '68, his mother being the Princess Dagmar, a daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark, and sister to Queen Alexandra, the Duchess of Cumberland, and the King of Greece. He enjoys the revenue from the Russian Crown domains, covering over 1,000,000 sq. m., including gold and other mines in Siberia. He is gifted with the linguistic facility of most of his countrymen, and fluently speaks French, German, Italian, and especially English, of whose literature he has a thorough knowledge. During the famine of '91 he was, at his own request, made President of the Committee of Succour, and worked hard in the organisation of relief. As Czarevitch he held several military commands in his own country—in the famous Préobrajensky regiment among others—and in England he had conferred upon him in '93 the Order of the Garter. He married the Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt in Nov. '94, and a son and four daughters have since been born to them. The four daughters came first, but a son was born on August 12th, 1904, and was named Alexis. The coronation of the Czar took place with impressive ceremonial at Moscow in May '96, and in August of the same year he commenced a tour which included visits to the Emperor of Austria and Germany, to the King of Denmark, to Queen Victoria, and to the President of France. The visit to Paris was taken advantage of to accentuate the friendly understanding or alliance, as it may now be called, between France and Russia. This alliance was definitely announced on the occasion of the visit of President Faure to St. Petersburg in '97. The famous peace proposals which he made to the Powers during '98 led to the Peace Conference at The Hague in '99, and the establishment of the Permanent Court of Arbitration there.

A striking article was contributed to the *Quarterly Review* in July 1904, it was said, by a high Russian official, contending that the Czar is really as well as nominally responsible for the government of the country, including those acts in regard to domestic and foreign policy which have generally been condemned as mistakes. The Grand Dukes, however, have considerable influence over him.

### History, 1904.

The early history of the year in Russia is the history of the war, and this is dealt with in the separate article on the RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR, pp. 610-31.

A Commercial Treaty with Germany was signed (July 28th), and an Arbitration Treaty with Belgium (Nov. 3rd).

The state of affairs in the Empire in January was unsatisfactory in the extreme. The labour disturbances in the Caucasus in 1903, and the irritation amongst the Armenians caused by



the confiscation of Armenian church property, together with the arbitrary and oppressive measures of the Minister for the Interior, the late M. de Plehve, had led to a condition little removed in some districts from revolutionary violence. The outbreak of the war further worsened trade conditions, and anti-Government demonstrations broke out even in St. Petersburg. Whole districts of the Caucasus were reported to be seething with revolutionary propaganda, and extraordinary measures were taken by means of domiciliary visits and Government spies to trace and stamp it out. In February there were serious riots at Rostov. In St. Petersburg, Moscow, and other cities, the "Committee of Self-Protection and Salutory Reforms" issued papers charging the Government with having dragged the country into a senseless war, declaring the demands of Japan to be absolutely legitimate, and exhorting those called up for mobilisation to refuse to leave for the front, and to promote popular risings as a protest against the action of the Government. Such protests were actually organised at Warsaw, where the crowd sang revolutionary songs and cheered for the independence of Poland; and at Lodz, the great Polish industrial centre, hundreds of arrests were made. Special and most rigorous precautions were taken by the authorities to guard against the diffusion of revolutionary literature and sentiments in the Army, and soldiers were forbidden to receive letters written in Polish, Hebrew, and other non-Russian languages; while the officers were ordered to search at night in the clothes and baggage of the rank and file for forbidden literature.

In March a number of Socialist and Social Democratic Committees published a secret manifesto denouncing the war and adding: "For our own good, and for the benefit of the Russian people themselves, we hope that Japan will be victorious and defeat the Czar. . . At present, and while the external troubles continue, we must endeavour to augment the internal foes of the Government, thus adding to its difficulties." Another manifesto by the Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party went a great deal further. It roundly stated: "The wealth of the Russian *bourgeoisie* is created by the impoverishment and ruin of Russian workmen, and to increase this wealth the workmen must now shed their blood in order that the Russian *bourgeoisie* may be able to oppress and exploit the Chinese and Korean workmen without let or hindrance!" Having thus condemned "this criminal war," it cried "Down with the autocracy!" and demanded the calling of a Constituent National Assembly. The Socialist Revolutionary Party took much the same line, urging that instead of aiding the Government to carry on the struggle against the Japanese, with whom there was no cause of quarrel, every effort should be made to overthrow the Government.

At the same time there was at first undoubtedly a strong and genuine feeling of patriotism in the nation, and a widespread determination to persevere with the war till the many defeats had been wiped out by the success of the Russian arms. As time went on, however, and the people had their illusions shattered one after another, public opinion changed and the war became most unpopular. People cursed it under their breath, seeing clearly that it could bring them neither prestige

nor profit; and desiring nothing more ardently than the quickest possible escape from it. The *Temps* sent a representative through Russia to study and report upon the state of public opinion, and this was his deliberate report. Of the commercial classes he said that they saw the war would ruin them. The press and the official classes, the two mouthpieces of opinion most open to influence and pressure, were optimistic in the extreme at the commencement of the war, but even they modified their tone considerably as the months went by and the Russian defeats continued. The delusion that Russia was invincibly strong from a military and naval point of view was shattered, and there was a general recognition of the fact that great administrative reforms would be needed to put matters right. The Russian reverses were even welcomed by many thoughtful people, from this point of view, as bringing the execution of these much-needed reforms nearer.

In Poland, where trade and industry were hit very hard by the war, the Polish Separatist Revolutionary Party tried to raise the standard of revolt, but the plot was discovered in April, and many of the ringleaders were removed. Still feeling ran so high, that in June a Socialist procession marched openly through the streets of Warsaw carrying red flags with the inscription "War against war" on one side and "Down with Czarism" on the other. Later in the year the reservists were mobilised in nineteen districts of Poland, and it was stated by a *Times* correspondent that some of the reservists started for the front with shouts of "Vive Kuroki." Large numbers deserted and crossed the frontier to escape military service, and on Sept. 13th a serious riot, in which many were killed and injured, broke out in Warsaw in consequence of the popular discontent with the Government and the war.

The crippling of trade by the war, the closing down or limitation of the output of the factories, and the shrinkage of traffic on the railways, and consequent discharge of thousands of employees, all aggravated the situation. On the railway lines in European Russia it was computed that 60,000 men had been discharged during the four months ending in June 1904, while the number of artisans and labourers thrown out of work during the same period was estimated at between 300,000 and 400,000.

Overt expression of some of the bitterness and hatred fermenting in the midst of the nation was not wanting in its worst form. The Vice-Governor of the Elizabetpol Government was assassinated at Agdshakent on July 17th. M. de Plehve, the Minister of the Interior, was murdered by the throwing of a bomb at his carriage in St. Petersburg on July 28th. The assassin was severely injured by the explosion, but recovered, and later in the year was sentenced to penal servitude for life. The Central Committee of the Russian Revolutionary Socialist Party claimed that the assassination was a righteous act, and took the responsibility upon itself. Lieut.-Col. Boguslavsky, Chief Administrator of the Surmalin district in the Caucasus, was murdered at Igdir (Aug. 1st). The murder of General Bobrikoff, Governor-General of Finland, on June 16th, by Eugen Schauman, son of Lieut.-Gen. Schauman, Senator and Privy Councillor till 1900, is not quite in the same category, but it was a significant sign of the times. Eugen

Schauman killed himself immediately after shooting General Bobrikoff.

An indication of the condition of the country was given by the publication in the *Times* (April 13th) of some particulars taken from a confidential report drawn up by M. Muravieff, Minister of Justice for the Council of State, in order to assist that body in preparing a scheme for the improvement of the method of procedure against political prisoners. The statistics given in the report cover the ten years from 1894 to 1903. What are described as political prosecutions, formally registered at the Ministry of Justice, increased from 158 in 1894 to 1,988 in 1903. The number of persons actually arrested for supposed political offences was 919 in 1894 and 5,590 in 1903. The next highest figures were 3,744 in 1902 and 1,884 in 1899. The number of prosecutions authorised by personal order of the Czar was 56 in 1894 and increased each year up to 250 in 1901, 347 in 1902, and 1,522 in 1903. The number of persons prosecuted or arrested in this connection was 559 in 1894, and increased steadily up to the enormous total of 6,405 in 1903. Proceedings collapsed or were abandoned in a certain number of cases, which affected 429 defendants in 1903. The report further recorded "the number of punishments inflicted on persons arrested by direct order from his Majesty." The orders for simple deportation to Siberia issued by the Czar rose from 21 in 1894 to 910 in 1903, and to the further districts of Siberia the increase was from 34 to 592. Persons placed under the surveillance of the police increased from 244 in 1894 to 1,268 in 1903, and those who were imprisoned from 185 to 1,177. M. Muravieff attributed the increase in the number of cases during the period in question to the revolutionary and Socialist propaganda.

Prince Sviatopolk Mirski, who was appointed to succeed M. de Plehve as Minister of the Interior, was credited with holding very liberal views and contemplating a number of necessary reforms, including the grant of some amount of liberty to the press and to different religious bodies. He was reported to have declared that he was on the side of the Zemstvos and not of the bureaucracy.

The Zemstvos of the country sent up delegations to a meeting at St. Petersburg, which was understood to be summoned by desire of the Czar. The Government permitted the meeting, but the proceedings were private. The correspondent of the Paris edition of the *New York Herald* stated (Nov. 25th) that by a large majority the meeting agreed to report to the Czar that the Government was completely out of touch with the Russian people and their wants; that the Government had shown too much distrust of anything like self-government; that the bureaucratic and centralised methods of administration had to a great extent alienated the people from the throne; that absolute freedom of conscience, religion, speech, and press should be granted, with equal civil and political rights; and that two Legislative Houses should be constituted, the Lower consisting of members of the Zemstvos, and the Upper resembling the American Senate. A final resolution urged the necessity of the complete cessation of all punishments inflicted by "administrative order." A Congress of 34 Presidents of Zemstvos afterwards assembled, and 32 of them carried a resolution

embodying most of the points given above, and urging a grant to the peasantry of rights equal to those of other sections of the community, the creation of regular judicial institutions for their defence, and the reorganisation of the Zemstvos and municipalities in order to make them popular bodies with independent powers for local affairs. These proceedings attracted wide-spread attention in Russia and elsewhere, and the keenest anxiety was manifested to see what would be the result. The period of waiting during December was marked by riots at St. Petersburg, where a popular demonstration against the Government took place (11th), and Moscow (18th). The Municipalities of these two cities followed the lead of the Zemstvos in urging that the Constitution should be granted.

The *Matin* (Dec. 21st) gave an account of a Ministerial Council which it said was held on the 15th inst. at Tsarskoe Selo, at which M. Witte and Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski argued in favour of reform, while M. Muravieff and M. Pobiedonostzeff were energetically opposed to it, and the Finance Minister, M. Kokovzov, joined them, urging the difficulties which popular representation would give rise to. All hope of reform died after this, and on Dec. 27th a Manifesto issued by the Czar caused profound disappointment. The Manifesto said: "We regard as the duty of the Government, in conjunction with the undeviating maintenance of the immutability of the fundamental laws of the Empire, untiring care for the needs of the country. . . . When the need of this or that change has been shown to be mature, then we consider it necessary to meet it, even though the transformation to which this leads involves the introduction of essential innovations in legislation." The peasant population's interests were under consideration, and the laws regarding peasants were to be brought into unity with the general Imperial legislation, the peasants being recognised as "free citizens possessing full rights." The Manifesto went on to describe as urgent:—

1. The safeguarding the law in its full force as the most important pillar of the throne of the autocratic Empire.

2. That local and municipal institutions should be given as wide a scope as possible in matters of local administration. Local bodies should be established for local affairs in localities of smaller extent than the Districts.

3. The unification of judicial procedure throughout the Empire.

4. The introduction of State Insurance of workmen.

5. A revision of exceptional laws for suppressing crime and of the discretionary power of administrative authorities.

6. A revision of the laws dealing with heterodox and non-Christian Confessions, and the removal of all limitations on the exercise of their religions not directly mentioned in the law.

7. A revision of ordinances limiting the rights of foreigners and natives in certain territories of the Empire.

8. The removal of all unnecessary restrictions on the Press.

The Moscow and Tchernigoff Zemstvos adjourned *sine die* (30th), and by formal resolution recorded their view that the Manifesto did not respond to the aspirations of the Russian nation.



*Provinces and Dependencies.*

**Bokhara** is a feudatory Central Asian State attached to Turkestan, and lying between it and Afghanistan. It was conquered in '68. It is the most populous khanate of Turkestan, while Bokhara (75,000) is the principal trade centre of the region. **Area**, 92,000 sq. m., **pop.** 1,250,000. The **Ameer**, Sayid Abdul Ahad (b. March 26th, 1859), succeeded '85; heir Sayid Mir Alim Khan (b. Jan. 3rd, '80), is allowed to maintain an army of 11,000 troops for administrative purposes, and these are drilled by Russian instructors. The products of the country are fruit, tobacco, cotton, corn, silk, and hemp, and the trade is almost entirely in the hands of the Russians. There is a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

The **Grand Duchy of Finland** is a Russian province, which was ceded to Russia in 1809. Under its original constitution it has a Diet or national Parliament consisting of four estates—nobles, clergy, burghers, and peasants. The Czar is the Grand Duke, and has a right of veto, but the assent of all four estates is necessary to any changes in the Constitution or for making new taxes. There is a Senate nominated by the Crown, presided over by the Governor-General, which sits at Helsingfors, and is the chief administrative body. A State Council, also nominated by the Crown, sits at St. Petersburg. Provincial affairs are principally managed by the Senate, military and foreign affairs by the Imperial officials. Great changes have, however, been made in recent years. In '99 the Czar ordered that all new laws affecting Finland should in future be submitted to the Diet first, and then be sent up to the Imperial State Council for settlement and promulgation. This had the effect of removing from the Finnish Parliament the exclusive right of discussing measures affecting both Finland and the Empire, and involved—indeed was intended to effect—the Russification of the country. The Diet and the Senate opposed the strongest objections to the manifesto. They further opposed the scheme of **obligatory military service**, approved by the Czar in Feb. '99, under which a term of five years' service was fixed, and the Finnish privilege whereby Finnish regiments were required to serve only in the Duchy was abolished. But protests proved unavailing, the civil administration of the army was transferred from the Senate to the Russian Minister for War, and other steps were taken to deprive the army of a national character. In June 1900 an Imperial Ukase commanded the gradual introduction and use of the Russian language in all the official departments and public offices, and five years were given to minor officials to prepare for the exclusive use of Russian in communicating with their superiors and the Governor-General. The Senate refused to promulgate this order, on the ground that it was unconstitutional, and that out of 2,700,000 inhabitants only 8000 spoke Russian. In Sept. 1902 an edict was issued placing the Senate under the direct supervision of the Governor-General and making all its acts dependent on his consent. As the Senate is the Supreme Court of Justice, the whole judicial system was thus placed under the control of the Governor-General. It was also provided that no official should be brought to trial without the consent of his

superiors. In 1903 the Czar gave the Governor virtually dictatorial powers, and many leading men were banished; while the Russian language was substituted for the Swedish in all the public institutions of the country in October. The Governor-General, M. Bobrikoff, was murdered on June 16th, 1904, by Eugen Schauman, who shot himself immediately afterwards. On Dec. 9th, 1904, in opening the Diet the Czar's speech held out a hope of some amelioration by the abolition of the special measures "enacted for the suppression of resistance" on the part of the people, and the limitation of the objectionable laws as a result of the remonstrances made by the Senate. The chief products are timber, farm produce, etc. There is a large class of small peasant proprietors. Railways exist with a total length of about 2106 miles, all but 200 miles of which belong to the Finnish Government. Chief town, Helsingfors (**pop.** 77,484).

**Area**, 144,255 sq. miles; **pop.** about 2,750,000. **Imports**, 1903, £1,068,000; **exports**, 1903, £1,528,000. **British Consul**, C. J. Cooke (Helsingfors).

**Khiva**. A state in Central Asia lying to the south of the Sea of Aral, and bounded on the east by the Oxus and on the south and west by Transcaspia. It has been subject to Russia for about two hundred years, but in '72 it became definitely a Russian vassal state. The reigning Khan is Seyd Mahomed Rahim, who succeeded in '65, and his third son, Asfendiar, is the heir apparent. The inhabitants are Mohammedan Sunnis. **Area**, 22,320 sq. m.; **pop.** 800,000. The chief products are silk and cotton.

**Kwang-Tung**. In March '98 Russia obtained **Port Arthur** and **Ta-lien-wan**, with the adjacent territory on the Liao-tung peninsula, on lease from China for the term of 25 years, to be extended by mutual agreement. An outlet into the Yellow Sea was thus secured for the Trans-Siberian Railway. The province was called Kwang-Tung, and with the Trans-Baikal, Amur, and Maritime Provinces, was in July 1903 made a Viceroyalty under Admiral Alexieff. The Admiral was made responsible, however, to a Special Committee of the Far East, presided over by the Czar in person. Port Arthur was reserved as a Russian naval port for Russian and Chinese men-of-war, but Ta-lien-wan, with the exception of one part of the harbour, was declared a free port for the merchant ships of all nations. **Dalny**, in the neighbourhood of Ta-lien-wan, was made the terminus of the Chinese Eastern Railway and its connections, the Central Manchurian and Great Siberian lines. The harbour is one of the best in the Pacific. The population in 1902 was about 50,000. **See RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.**

**Poland** includes ten provinces, with a total area of 49,159 sq. miles, and a population in 1903 of 11,759,642. The population increases very rapidly, and of the above total about 1,320,000 are Jews and 500,000 Germans. The country had a separate constitution 1815-30, and a separate government '30-64; but in the latter year it was deprived of its administrative independence, and in '68 it was incorporated as an integral part of Russia, trial by jury was abolished, and the official use of the Polish language was prohibited. The majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. There are two main parties, one the Nationalist party and the other the Socialist party; but both are equally opposed to the Russian Government. Russian Poland is one of the largest pig-pro-

ducing countries in Europe. Capital, Warsaw; pop. 771,382.

**Siberia** is a Russian province, larger than Europe, which is only separated from the rest of the empire by the low-lying Ural Hills, a slender barrier which has now been broken down by the extension of the Russian railway system into Siberia, and by incorporating the West Siberian governments with the European Russian administrative system. A uniform system of public justice was instituted in July '97 by order of the Czar, in place of the existing arbitrary administration of autocratic officials. Trial by jury was not conceded, but justices of the peace are appointed by the Crown, and they also act as *juges d'instruction*. The higher tribunals consist of eight circuit Courts in the towns of Tomsk, Tobolsk, Chita, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, Yakutsk, Blagovestchensk, and Vladivostok, and a Court of Appeal or Palace of Justice above these at Irkutsk. Area, 4,833,496 sq. m.; pop., '97, 5,727,090. Valuable goldfields have been discovered in the Government of Yeniseisk, and in the basins of the Obi, Lena and Amur rivers, 50,000 men being employed in mining. Of recent years thousands of Russian peasants have emigrated hither, and nearly all the fertile soil free of forest and outside the steppes has been occupied. A new sea route through the Kara Sea to Siberia has been opened up, chiefly by English enterprise.

The railway connection between Russia and Siberia forms the greatest railway scheme in the world. The first sod was cut at Vladivostok, on May 24th, '91. To facilitate the work of construction, the line was divided into three parts. The first starts from the European frontier in the Ural, and runs eastward; the second from Vladivostok, on the Pacific, running west; while the third is the middle section, near Lake Baikal, formed to join the other two. As to the Manchurian deviation, we gave details in our '98 edition of the concession granted by the Chinese Government (for 80 years) to the new concern, under Russian auspices, known as the Eastern Chinese Railway Co. On Dec. 28th, '99, the last rails were laid on the Trans-Baikal section, thus establishing steam and boat communication between Western Europe and the Pacific coast (see below). During 1902 there were other interesting developments. These included the practical supersession of Vladivostok as the terminal port by Dalny, in the neighbourhood of Port Arthur, which is the terminus of the Eastern China Railway. The *Board of Trade Journal* of March 19th, 1903, stated that at a meeting of the board of directors held on Jan. 15th it was reported that the main Siberian line was completed, except that portion of it circling Lake Baikal. It was further stated in May that there was no longer any secret made of the fact that preliminary surveys connected with the construction of a line of railway from Kiakhta, south of Lake Baikal, to Urga and thence across Mongolia to Peking, had been duly carried out by a Swedish engineer, Herr Olivecron. The assistance rendered by the Trans-Siberian railway in opening up Siberia is forcibly illustrated by the fact that the total distance from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok is 9781 versts, or 6521 miles, and to Port Arthur 5913 miles. The Trans-Siberian bifurcates into two branches at Stretensk—one branch going south to Port Arthur and Peking and the other eastward to Vladivostok.

During 1904 world-wide interest was evinced in this great railway, in consequence of its use during the war (*q.v.*). Being a single line, its capacity was tried to the utmost. The resource of Prince Khilkoff, Minister of Ways and Communications, was specially exhibited in handling the traffic at Lake Baikal, where the only break in the long line occurred. During the winter season he succeeded in laying and maintaining a line across the ice, while the Circum-Baikal Railway, to connect the sections on both sides of the lake, was being constructed. This work was accomplished by Sept. 25th. The link begins at Baikal, and runs round the southern end of the lake to Myssovaya, a distance of 163 miles; the work was extremely difficult, there being numerous bridges and viaducts, while a large number of crossing-places, or sidings, are included in the scheme. The cost of the new line was very high, being about £6,000,000. It was reported from St. Petersburg, under date Nov. 13th, that the Czar had approved the decision of a conference which agreed to double the track of the Siberian Railway. The further decision as to which portions should be so treated was left to the departments of War, Finance and General Control, and a sum of £1,068,000 was set aside from the Budget of 1905 for preliminary expenditure. A report on the working of the Siberian system during the first three months of 1904 showed total receipts £578,000 (about £34,000 less than the corresponding period), and the expenditure £560,000.

**Transcaspia** is a Russian province in Central Asia, including the Turkoman region between the Caspian and the Oxus. Area, 214,237 sq. m.; pop. 375,000. The administrative centre is Askabad. In this province is Merv, an oasis situated almost midway between Meshed and Bokhara, and Herat and Khiva. It has an area of 1600 square miles, and a population of a quarter of a million Turcomans. There is no town of Merv—the thickly packed prosperous settlements spread over the oasis constituting what is recognised under that name. About 10,000 Russian troops are maintained in the oasis, which is distant 200 miles from Herat. **Turkestan** is another province in Central Asia. It comprises the khanates and deserts annexed by Generals Tcherniaeff and Kaufmann between 1860 and 1875, and now known as the provinces of Samarcand, Fergana, and Syr-Daria. Area about 257,134 square miles, with 3,900,000 inhabitants. The principal town is Tashkent, pop. 156,500; Bokhara and Khiva are under the control of the Governor-General. The Orenburg Tashkent Railway, according to a St. Petersburg telegram of Oct. 13th, 1904, was finished by that date, the length being given at nearly 1900 kilometres. A special article in the *Times* of Oct. 27th contained the statement that although the rails had been laid, the line would not be opened for passenger traffic till July 1905. Attention was also called to the strategic importance of the railway as an advanced Russian base in Asia. The writer said that if the new railway is destined to achieve but small economical results, its value as a strategical factor must not be underrated. Hitherto Tashkent has been a comfortable garrison for 10,000 men. Henceforth it will become the storehouse and advanced base of the Russians in Asia. A section leading to the Afghan frontier, north of Balkh, remains to be finished, and then Russia



will have two lines of railway leading to the borders of Afghanistan. The Central Asian line, being without water, was by no means an ideal method of transport across the desert. But this line of communication will now become merely an auxiliary one. Troops from the Caucasus even would be sent by rail, *via* Tzaritzyn and the Volga, to entrain direct for Tashkent at Samara. Moreover, the great military centres of Odessa, Simpheropol, Kieff, Kharkoff, and Moscow, now being drawn upon to reinforce Kuropatkin, who is two months' journey away in Manchuria, will be brought within 14 days of Tashkent. It was reported in November that the Riazan-Uralsk Railway

Co. had had to abandon its intention of connecting Astrakhan, at the mouth of the Volga, with the rest of the system, owing to engineering difficulties and the question of expense. The building of the railway extension of the Riazan-Uralsk line was being pushed forward from the northern end, and the hasty surveys which were being made to the east of Astrakhan showed that the line, originally intended to terminate at Astrakhan itself, will really turn off to the east before reaching the Volga delta and come out on the Caspian at a point to the east of Krasnoi Yar. This extension will facilitate access to Central Asia *via* the Caspian.

## THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

### I. THE PRELIMINARY NEGOTIATIONS.

In the 1904 ANNUAL the preliminary negotiations between Japan and Russia up to the end of 1903 were described. By way of recapitulation it may be said that Japan felt it indispensable to her safety that the independence and territorial integrity of Korea should be maintained, and that Japanese interests there should be acknowledged to be paramount. The action of Russia in maintaining her occupation of Manchuria, despite her treaty with China and her repeated assurances to the Powers, and in taking aggressive action in Korean territory on the Ya-lu, threatened the independence of Korea and the safety of Japan. Japan saw that if Manchuria were annexed by Russia, the independence of Korea would be impossible, as Russia had herself pointed out in 1895, when Japan, after the war with China, was compelled to abandon the Liau-tong Peninsula. Accordingly, Baron Komura, the Japanese Foreign Minister, instructed M. Kurino, the Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg, in a despatch dated July 28th, 1903, "to approach the Russian Government in a spirit of conciliation and frankness, with a view to the conclusion of an understanding" on these questions, and "to a definition of their respective interests in those regions."

#### *Japan's First Proposals.*

In a further despatch from Tokio, dated August 3rd, 1903, the Japanese proposals were set out as follows:

1. A mutual engagement to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Chinese and Korean Empires, and to maintain the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in those countries.
2. Reciprocal recognition of Japan's preponderating interests in Korea and Russia's special interests in railway enterprises in Manchuria, and of the right of Japan to take in Korea and of Russia to take in Manchuria such measures as may be necessary for the protection of their respective interests as above defined, subject, however, to the provisions of Article 1.
3. Reciprocal undertaking on the part of Russia and Japan not to impede development of those industrial and commercial activities respectively of Japan in Korea and of Russia in Manchuria,

which are not inconsistent with the stipulations of Article 1.

Additional engagement on the part of Russia not to impede the eventual extension of the Korean railway into southern Manchuria, so as to connect with the East China and Shan-hai-kwan-Newchwang lines.

4. Reciprocal engagement that in case it is found necessary to send troops by Japan to Korea, or by Russia to Manchuria, for the purpose either of protecting the interests mentioned in Article 2, or of suppressing insurrection or disorder calculated to create international complications, the troops so sent are in no case to exceed the annual number required, and are to be forthwith recalled as soon as their missions are accomplished.
5. Recognition on the part of Russia of the exclusive right of Japan to give advice and assistance in the interest of reform and good government in Korea, including necessary military assistance.
6. This Agreement to supplant all previous arrangements between Japan and Russia respecting Korea.

The Russian Government consented to open negotiations on this basis, but proposed that they should be carried on at Tokio, as there were many details which would have to be referred to Admiral Alexieff; and the Japanese Government, though reluctantly and under protest, consented to this on Sept. 9th, 1903.

#### *Russia's Counter Proposals.*

On Oct. 3rd, 1903, after conference with Admiral Alexieff, the Russian Minister at Tokio submitted the following Russian counter proposals:

1. Mutual engagement to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Korean Empire.
2. Recognition by Russian of Japan's preponderating interests in Korea and of the right of Japan to give advice and assistance to Korea tending to improve the civil administration of the Empire without infringing the stipulations of Article 1.
3. Engagement on the part of Russia not to impede the commercial and industrial undertakings of Japan in Korea, nor to oppose any measures taken for the purpose of protecting them, so long as such measures do not infringe the stipulations of Article 1.

- 4 Recognition of the right of Japan to send for the same purpose troops to Korea, with the knowledge of Russia, but their number not to exceed that actually required, and with the engagement on the part of Japan to recall such troops as soon as their mission is accomplished.
5. Mutual engagement not to use any part of the territory of Korea for strategical purposes, nor to undertake on the coasts of Korea any military works capable of menacing the freedom of navigation in the Straits of Korea.
6. Mutual engagement to consider that part of the territory of Korea lying to the north of the 30th parallel as a neutral zone, into which neither of the contracting parties shall introduce troops.
7. Recognition by Japan of Manchuria and its littoral as in all respects outside her sphere of interest.
8. This Agreement to supplant all previous Agreements between Russia and Japan respecting Korea.

#### **Further Proposals and Counter Proposals.**

The Japanese Government, in view of their important political and commercial interests in Manchuria, could not agree to regard Manchuria as being entirely outside their sphere of interest, and on Oct. 30th, 1903, rejected the Russian proposals in this respect and proposed other amendments. With regard to a neutral zone, they suggested that if one were created it should be established on both sides of the boundary between Manchuria and Korea, with an equal width of 50 kilometres on both sides. On Dec. 1st, 1903, M. Kurino was instructed to inform the Russian Government that his Government regarded the delay in sending a reply to the communication of Oct. 30th with grave concern.

The Russian reply was communicated to Japan on Dec. 11th, 1903, and consisted simply of the proposals of Oct. 3rd minus Article 7 (see above).

On Dec. 21st, 1903, the Japanese Government replied that the exclusion of Manchuria from the negotiation nullified it entirely, since their whole object was to remove every cause for conflict as to both Manchuria and Korea. They asked Russia, therefore, to reconsider the matter, and further proposed the entire suppression of the neutral-zone clause, on the ground that it could not be established in Korea if Russia would not accept its establishment in Manchuria.

Russia's reply was received at Tokio on Jan. 6th, 1904. It proposed to insert in the Agreement the following article, on condition that the articles relating to a neutral zone in Korea, and the prohibition of the use of Korean territory for strategic purposes, were agreed to:

Recognition by Japan of Manchuria and its littoral as being outside her sphere of interests, while Russia within the limits of that province will not impede Japan or other Powers in the enjoyment of rights and privileges acquired by them under existing treaties with China, exclusive of the establishment of settlements.

#### **Japan's Final Proposals.**

On Jan. 13th, 1904, Baron Komura sent to M. Kurino, for presentation to the Russian

Government, their final proposals. They asked for the following modifications in the Russian terms, and requested an early reply:

1. The elimination from Article 5 of the words "not to use any part of the territory of Korea for strategical purposes."
2. The elimination of Article 6, as to a neutral zone in Korea.
3. The acceptance of the final article concerning Manchuria, provided Russia agreed
  - (a) To respect the territorial integrity of China in Manchuria;
  - (b) Not to impede Japan or other Powers, within the limits of Manchuria, in the enjoyment of rights and privileges acquired by them under the existing treaties with China;
  - (c) To recognise Korea and its littoral as being outside the Russian sphere of interest.
4. The recognition by Japan of Russia's special interests in Manchuria, and of the right of Russia to take measures necessary for the protection of those interests.

#### **Negotiations Broken Off.**

The dilatory tactics adopted by Russia in these negotiations had created a very grave situation at the beginning of the year. The Japanese Government, backed by the whole nation, gave evidence of their resolve not to submit to protracted delays, which Russia might use to strengthen her armaments. A censorship was imposed on the press, and references to military or naval movements were forbidden; but the preparation of troops for embarkation and despatch to Korea went actively on, and, as afterwards appeared, the naval force was brought to the highest pitch of efficiency and preparedness. The Government, on Jan. 23rd, 26th, 28th, and 30th, sent urgent representations to St. Petersburg that an early response was desired.

The Russian preparations for war, in the form of arrangements for transporting a large force over the Siberian railway, of sending ships to strengthen the fleet in the Far East, and in other ways, were being actively carried on at the beginning of the year. A regiment was sent into Korea (Jan. 5th) to protect Russian interests there. The majority of military men in Russia were undoubtedly anxious for war, and their influence was thrown heavily into the scale in favour of resisting the Japanese demands. In the circumstances special interest attached to the Russian Budget (14th); but though the War Ministry estimates showed small increases, there was no indication given of the existence of any crisis. The Budget balanced at 2,178,637,053 roubles, showing a surplus of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure of 13,636,242 roubles. The extraordinary expenditure, chiefly for railways, was estimated at 212,178,804 roubles. The harvest and foreign trade of 1903 were reported as having shown a most satisfactory advance on the previous year, and the amount of gold in the country had much increased. The Czar's desire for peace was well known, and he specially emphasised it at his New Year reception of the Diplomatic Body (15th), when he told the assembled diplomatists that he desired and intended to do all in his power to maintain peace in the Far East. The bulk of the com-



mercial class and of the more enlightened classes of Russia, together with the Press in the centre and south of the country, were also strongly against war, but the military party had the upper hand in its control of the negotiations. The Czar was greatly impressed by the disclosures which the prospect of war brought to light as to the unpreparedness of the Russian forces—disclosures which the subsequent course of affairs amply confirmed. He was overborne all the same by his military advisers, who represented that Russia's prestige would suffer if she yielded to Japan's demands.

M. Kurino, Japanese Minister in St. Petersburg, notified Count Lamsdorff (Feb. 6th) that his Government had decided, in view of the delay of the Russian Government in connexion with the negotiations, which remained largely unexplained, and of their naval and military activities, which it was difficult to reconcile with pacific intentions, to terminate the negotiations, to recall the Minister and his staff from St. Petersburg, to sever diplomatic relations with the Russian Government, and to take such independent action as she saw fit in defence of her rights.

### **Russian View of the Rupture.**

In an official *communiqué* published on Feb. 9th, 1904, at St. Petersburg, it was stated: "The question of Russia's position in Manchuria concerns in the first place China herself, and then all the Powers having commercial interests in China. The Imperial Government, therefore, saw absolutely no reason to include in a special treaty with Japan regarding Korean affairs any provisions concerning territory occupied by Russian troops. The Imperial Government, however, does not refuse, so long as the occupation of Manchuria lasts, to recognise both the sovereignty of the Emperor of China in Manchuria and the privileges acquired there by the Powers through treaties with China. A declaration to this effect has already been made to the foreign Cabinets. In view of this, the Imperial Government, in charging its representative at Tokio to present its reply to the last proposals of Japan, was justified in expecting that the Tokio Cabinet would take into account the importance of the considerations set forth above, and would appreciate the wish manifested by Russia to come to a peaceful understanding with Japan. Instead of this the Japanese Government, without even awaiting this reply, decided to break off negotiations and to suspend diplomatic intercourse with Russia. The Imperial Government, while laying upon Japan the full responsibility for any consequence of such a course of action, will await the development of events, and the moment it becomes necessary, will take the most decisive measures for the protection of its interests in the Far East."

It appeared that M. Kurino telegraphed to Tokio on Feb. 5th that he had been informed by Count Lamsdorff that the Russian reply had been despatched to Admiral Alexieff on Feb. 3rd for transmission to Tokio, and had been sent in duplicate to Baron Rosin at Tokio; but Count Lamsdorff's observations indicated that Russia's views in regard to the main points at issue remained unchanged. Baron Rosen was informed of the rupture on Feb. 6th, and only received the note forwarded to him by the Russian Government on the day after the rupture.

### **The Charge of Treachery.**

In view of charges contained in Russian official *communiqués* that Japan had "treacherously" attacked Russia, who was bent upon maintaining peace, after the rupture of diplomatic relations; that such rupture could not be taken as announcing the commencement of hostilities; and that as the Japanese declaration of war was not issued till Feb. 11th she had committed a flagrant breach of the principles of international law in attacking the Russian fleet on Feb. 8th, the Japanese Government issued a statement at the end of February. In this statement the Japanese Government pointed out that Russia had by wanton delays put off the settlement of the question while she was busily engaged in concentrating her naval and military forces in the Far East. From April 1903 to Feb. 1904 she added 19 war-ships to her Pacific fleet, and others were *en route* to the East at the time of the outbreak of war. The Russian military forces in the Far East had been very considerably augmented since June 1903, and at the end of the year 1904 were estimated to be about 150,000 men with 266 guns, and the fortifications at Port Arthur and Vladivostok had been strengthened, work going on day and night. Troops were sent from Liao-Yang towards the Ya-lu, the Korean Government reported that Russian troops had crossed the Ya-lu into Korea on Feb. 2nd, and the fleet at Port Arthur showed its preparedness by steaming out to sea. The announcement that Japan would take "independent action" naturally included the commencement of hostilities, and it was held by all jurists that a formal declaration of war was not an indispensable pre-requisite to hostilities.

### **The Japanese Imperial Rescript.**

The Imperial Rescript declaring war against Russia was published (10th). It charged Russia with wanton delays in the negotiations, and with ostensibly advocating peace on the one hand while she was on the other extending her naval and military preparations. The Rescript continued: "We cannot in the least admit that Russia had from the first any serious or genuine desire for peace. She has rejected the proposals of our Government. The safety of Korea is in danger. The interests of our Empire are menaced. The guarantees for the future which we have failed to secure by peaceful negotiations can now only be obtained by an appeal to arms."

### **Books about the War.**

"Russia: What she was and What she is." War edition. By Prelooker (Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 2s. 6d.)

"Russo-Japanese War (The)," from the outbreak of hostilities to the battle of Liao-yang, by Thomas Cowen (E. Arnold, 15s. net).

"With Kuroki in! Manchuria" (Methuen, 7s. 6d. net).

"Campaign with Kuropatkin" (T. W. Laurie, 10s. 6d. net).

"Russian Advance (The)," by A. J. Beveridge (Harper, 10s. 6d.).

"Japan: Aspects and Destinies," by W. P. Watson (Grant Richards, 12s. 6d. net).

"Russia as it really is," by C. Joubert (Nash, 7s. 6d.).

"Russia: her Strength and her Weakness" (Putnam's, 7s. 6d. net).

"Russia of To-day," by E. Von der Bruggen (Digby & Long, 6s.).

"Russia's Imperial Navy," by F. T. Jane (Thacker, 25s. net).

"Japanese Imperial Navy," by F. T. Jane (Thacker, 21s. net).

"Japan by the Japanese," ed. by A. Stead (Heinemann, 20s. net).

"Romance of a Nation," a History of Japan, by H. D. Warner (2s. net).

"Russia." War edition, with war map. H. Grant (Unwin, "Story of Nations" Series, 5s.).

"Russia's Road to Korea," with map, etc., by F. E. Clark (Partridge, 2s. 6d.).

The Kinkodo Publishing Co. in Tokio issued a history of the War in several volumes under the title "The Russo-Japanese War."

Another publishing house, "The Tanuma," in Yokohama and Tokio (London: Kegan Paul), issued a monthly illustrated history of "The Japan-Russia War" at 1s. each part.

Messrs. Cassell & Co. issued an illustrated History of the War in monthly parts.

## II. PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The outbreak of hostilities was not long delayed after the rupture of diplomatic relations. At midnight on Feb. 8th the Japanese fleet attacked the Russian fleet, which was lying outside Port Arthur, and torpedoed the battleships *Retvisan* and *Tsarevich*, and the cruiser *Pallada*. The next day another attack was made by the Japanese, and the battleship *Pollava* and the cruisers *Diana*, *Askold*, and *Novik* were seriously damaged. On the same day (9th) the Russian cruiser *Variag* and the gunboat *Koriets* were sunk at Chemulpo by a Japanese squadron under Admiral Uriu, which had escorted a number of transports and landed a Japanese force at Chemulpo on the 8th. This force secured the Japanese position in Korea and seized Ping-Yang on the Peking road. The Russian torpedo transport *Yenisei*, while laying mines at the entrance of Talienswan Bay, was blown up by a mine and foundered (11th). Admiral Makaroff was then appointed to supersede Admiral Stark in the command of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, and General Kuropatkin was relieved of his post as Minister of War and appointed Commander-in-Chief of the troops in Manchuria. The cruiser *Boyarin* was torpedoed in an attack by Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers (14th). The Viceroy, Admiral Alexieff, and his staff left Port Arthur in order to make Mukden their headquarters (21st). The first of a series of attempts to block Port Arthur by sinking steamers at the harbour mouth was made by the Japanese (23rd), but failed, but the destroyer *Vnushitelni* was sunk in Pigeon Bay (25th). Vladivostok was bombarded by them (March 6th), and in a fight between torpedo boats the Russian *Stereguschtsi* was sunk. The torpedo-boat destroyer *Skori* struck a mine and blew up (17th). Another attempt, conducted with the utmost skill and bravery, to block Port Arthur failed (27th).

In Korea the advance of the Japanese brought them to Cheng-ju, where they defeated a Russian force and captured the town (28th). The port of Chinampo was then occupied by the Japanese, and General Kuroki, with the First Japanese Army of 45,000 men, began his advance upon Wiju at the mouth of the Ya-lu. The Russian forces fell back before them to

the mouth of the river, and the Japanese occupied Wiju (April 7th). A great disaster befel the Russians through the destruction of the battleship *Petropavlovsk* with Admiral Makaroff on board (13th), and a torpedo-boat destroyer was also lost. Admiral Togo laid a trap, sending in a mining vessel overnight to lay a mine-field in the track likely to be taken by the Russian ships. In the morning a weak Japanese squadron lured Admiral Makaroff away, and then sent a wireless message to Admiral Togo to cut him off. Admiral Makaroff, however, saw the trap, and returned before the Japanese fleet could get up, but was blown up by a mine and perished with his ship. Only 80 were saved, including the Grand Duke Cyril. Vice-Admiral Skrydloff was sent out as successor to Admiral Makaroff. The Vladivostok Squadron made an excursion to Gen-san (April 25th), and sank a small Japanese steamer. On their way back to Vladivostok they fell in with the transport *Kinshiu Maru*, and sank it with most of the soldiers on board, who refused to surrender.

### The Passage of the Ya-lu.

The passage of the Ya-lu was forced by the First Japanese Army under General Kuroki (May 1st). The Russian force was not only largely outnumbered, but also outmanœuvred. The Japanese artillery was splendidly handled, and the infantry stormed the position at Kin-lien-cheng, turning the Russian left and driving them back to Feng-hwang-chenn, with the loss of 29 guns. The Japanese buried 1363 Russians and took 613 prisoners, while General Kuropatkin gave his loss as 70 officers and 2324 men killed, wounded, or made prisoners. The Japanese loss was put at 318 killed and 783 wounded.

This victory gave the signal for rapid and significant developments. Admiral Togo was at once ordered to seal Port Arthur, and this he accomplished for all practical purposes by sinking 8 steamers at the harbour mouth (3rd). He then steamed to the Hall Islands, off the west coast of Korea, where the Second Japanese Army, under General Oku, lay in transports ready either to aid General Kuroki or to invest Port Arthur. The success of Kuroki set it free for the latter operation (though it was afterwards sent north, as will appear), and a landing was effected at Yen-toa Bay, on the east coast of the Liau-tung Peninsula (5th). A column was sent across the isthmus to seize Port Adams and cut the railway, while another moved up the east coast to Pi-tse-wo. Other divisions of the Second Army landed farther south, and took up positions near Kin-chau. While clearing Kerr Bay, near Ta-lien-wan, of Russian mines, a Japanese torpedo-boat (12th) and despatch-boat (15th) were blown up and destroyed; the cruiser *Kasuga* rammed and sank the cruiser *Yoshino* with 235 officers and men, during a dense fog off Port Arthur (15th), and the battleship *Hatsuse* struck a mine 10 miles S.E. of the harbour entrance and was lost, 61 officers and 378 bluejackets going down with her. *Per contra*, the Russian cruiser *Bogatyr* ran aground at Vladivostok and was lost.

### From Kin-chau to Telissu.

In the meantime the Japanese had found Kerr Bay practicable as a landing-place, and a strong force under General Oku had been





placed in the peninsula. The Russians held the walled town of Kin-chau, and had thrown up field-works across the narrow isthmus, less than 2 miles wide, to the south of the town, on a position which was so strong as to be almost impregnable. General Oku, however, soon concentrated his force, and captured Kin-chau (May 27th). Aided by the fire of gunboats and torpedo craft from Kin-chau Bay, he then assaulted the Russian position at Nan-shan, and, after a day's stubborn fighting, drove the Russians back in disorder and captured 68 cannon and 10 machine guns. The Japanese losses were officially put at 739 killed and 3456 wounded. This victory enabled Dalny to be used as a sea base. It was occupied by General Oku's force (29th), and the railway station, warehouses, and railway carriages were found uninjured, while many of the docks and piers were left in a usable condition. Fresh troops were landed from Japan, and with part of the victorious troops at Nan-shan were placed under General Nogi to invest and attack Port Arthur, which was defended by a considerable force under the command of General Stössel. The rest of General Oku's force marched northward. This commencement of the grip upon Port Arthur from the land side led to orders being sent to Kuropatkin to do what he could to relieve the situation. A force under General Stackelberg was accordingly sent south, to hamper the Japanese in the Liau-tung peninsula. General Oku found this force was concentrating at Telissu, 28 miles north of Port Adams, and at once assumed the offensive. After some severe fighting he directed an enveloping movement, which led to the complete rout of the Russian force (June 14th and 15th), with losses that included 1854 killed and buried on the field by the Japanese, besides 16 guns and 300 prisoners. The Japanese lost 217 killed and 946 wounded.

### **The Three Japanese Armies Unite.**

Meanwhile General Kuroki, after the battle of the Ya-lu, pushed on to Feng-hwang-chenn (May 6th), and there captured considerable stores of ammunition and food. He then felt his way along the Liau-yang road, being strengthened by the arrival of reserve battalions from Japan. Numerous affairs of outposts took place between the two forces during the month over a very wide range of country, but for some time there was no decisive engagement. A Third Japanese Army under General Nodzu was landed at Ta-ku-shan, and at Tsing-tui-tse, 20 miles S.E. of Ta-ku-shan. When this was in a position to lend its co-operation to General Kuroki, both forces advanced and occupied Siu-yen (June 8th), commanding the road to Hai-cheng in the north-west. The advance of General Oku's forces and their success at Telissu, already recorded, enabled the three forces under Generals Oku, Nodzu and Kuroki to work in co-ordination on a front of from 150 to 180 miles, extending from a point south of Kai-ping on the west to Cheng-chang on the east. Marshal Oyama was appointed Commander-in-chief at this juncture, with Lieut.-General Kodama as his Chief of the Staff (June 23rd), though he did not leave Tokio for the front till July 6th.

The fit time having arrived, a general forward movement was made by the Japanese forces. The First Army, under General Kuroki, commanding the northern and southern roads to

Liau-yang from Feng-hwang-chenn, captured the Ta-ling and Mo-tien-ling passes (June 27th), and so reached a position looking down on the Liau-yang valley and menacing the railway connecting the Russian forces there with those at Hai-cheng and Kai-ping. The Third Army, under General Nodzu, which had been landed at Ta-ku-shan, forced the Fen-shui-ling Pass, 13 miles N.W. of Siu-yen, at the same time, thus threatening Hai-cheng. The Second Army, under General Oku, had to move more slowly because of the Russian force at Kai-ping. In face of this forward movement General Kuropatkin gave orders for a concentration at Hai-cheng, but the tremendous rains impeded the movements on both sides for some days. An attempt to re-take the Mo-tien-ling was made and failed (July 4th), and in the west the Third Army rolled back the Russians after three days' fighting, and occupied Kai-ping (July 9th), their opponents retreating on Ta-shih-chiao. Pressure applied by the Third Army materially helped this movement. A more serious attempt to recover possession of the Mo-tien-ling defile was made by two divisions under Lieut.-General Count Keller (17th), who tried outflanking tactics, but was driven back at every point with considerable loss. Kuroki followed up his success by driving the Russians from their advanced positions on the northern route from Saimatse to Liau-yang, capturing Hsi-ho-yen and compelling the Russians to retreat in great disorder upon An-ping. General Oku, in his turn, attacked the Russian positions outside Ta-shih-chiao (July 24th), and the fighting lasted all day and into the night, when all the positions were captured and the Russians were pursued towards Ta-shih-chiao, which was occupied by General Oku (25th). On the 27th the Japanese occupied Niu-chwang in force, and hauled down the Russian flag there, turning the place into an advanced base for their southern armies.

### **From Hai-cheng to Liau-yang.**

A general advance all along the widely extended Japanese line commenced (July 31st). In the south the Russian were driven in on Hai-cheng by General Oku, General Nodzu co-operating from Si-mu-ching, 15 miles S.E. of Hai-cheng, while in the east General Kuroki carried Yan-su-ling, 6 miles west of Mo-tien-ling, and Yu-shu-lin-tzu, 4 miles west of Hsi-ho-yen, capturing 2 guns. In the fighting at Yan-su-ling General Count Keller was killed. General Nodzu's force captured 6 field guns at To-mu-cheng, and the result was that Hai-cheng was found to be untenable. Consequently General Kuropatkin withdrew his southern army by the An-shan-chan road leading to Liau-yang, and there at last effected a concentration of his forces. The weakness of the Japanese position was the gap that separated the southern armies under Oku and Nodzu from Kuroki's army on the east. To remedy this a division was sent from Nodzu's army to assist Kuroki on his left flank (Aug. 25th), and the southern armies advanced in force. They found the Russians had left a strong rear-guard at An-shan-chan under Major-General Kontkovsky, which fought stubbornly and suffered the loss of 8 field guns before it gave ground, Major-General Kontkovsky himself being killed. An-shan-chan was occupied (28th), and the Russian forces fell back upon the previously prepared











REFERENCE.

- Railways open
- Railways constructing
- Steamship Routes
- Treaty Ports are underlined

J A P A N  
S E A

Scale of English Miles





positions at Sa-san-po, 6 miles south of Liau-yang. Meanwhile, severe fighting had gone on between Kuroki and the forces opposed to him in the neighbourhood of An-ping. Kuropatkin appears to have endeavoured to overwhelm Kuroki by superior force while he was to some extent isolated, but the attempt failed. On the other hand, Kuroki was so checked that his army could not carry out the outflanking manœuvre which was probably assigned to it. He carried the strong fortified positions at Kung-chang-ling, near An-ping (Aug. 25th), and at Hung-sha-ling (26th), where he took 8 guns and drove back those opposed to him (27th).

### **The Battle of Liau-yang.**

By the morning of the 29th Kuroki's right wing and centre were about 9 miles E.S.E. of Liau-yang, while his left was in touch with Nodzu and Oku's forces, which had come up from the south, and began pounding (30th) at the Russian defences to the south-west and south of Liau-yang. Careful calculations render it probable that Kuropatkin's strength at this time was about 150,000, or even 180,000, and that the Japanese forces under Marshal Oyama numbered about 200,000. The Russian position had been strongly fortified and intrenched, and extended from the hill called Hsin-li-tun on the west of the city in a crescent eastwards around the south front of it, taking advantage of a line of hills, through Shou-shan and Yayuchi to a point near the junction of the Tang-ho river with the Tai-tse river. No material advance was made by the attack on the 30th, but that night Kuroki took his centre and right across the Tai-tse, leaving his left with the Second and Third Armies under Oku and Nodzu to continue the attack. This was a most perilous move, for Kuroki found himself opposed by far superior forces, which would have been able to crush him, undoubtedly, had they not been "bluffed" by him into the belief that his forces were far stronger than they were. As it was, his attempt to turn the Russian left flank and cut the railway to Mukden failed, and was indeed foredoomed to failure from the outset, and only the bravery and skill of the Japanese averted a disaster on this side. The Second Army made good progress against Hsin-li-tun, and the Third against Shou-shan (31st), while both positions were captured (Sept. 1st). Some heavy guns were captured and turned against the railway station, whence the Russians were sending away train after train to the north. The Japanese advance, however, was stayed by a second line of works between the hills already mentioned and the town, which was defended by a strong rearguard long enough to enable the main body to cross the river. When Kuropatkin had sufficient men across the river he turned fiercely on Kuroki, who had pushed on from his crossing-place and on the previous night had occupied Sy-kwan-tun and threatened the railway northwards. By a brilliant *coup-de-main* Kuroki took Manjayama Hill, the key to the Russian position, on the night of Sept. 1st, and held it during the next two days in spite of frequent and desperate attempts on Kuropatkin's part to regain it. Kuroki was then strengthened, the Russians fell back on the railway, and Kuropatkin had no alternative but to order a general retreat (3rd), drawing off his gallant rearguard from Liau-yang, where it had

held the southern Japanese forces for three days (4th), after it had burned the stores there and destroyed the bridges. The Russian losses during the fighting preceding the evacuation of the city were estimated at 4000 killed and 12,000 wounded; but the Russian General Staff put the killed at 1810, the wounded at 10,811, and reported that 1212 were "left on the field." The Japanese lost 17,539—4866 in the Right, 4992 in the Centre, and 7681 in the Left Army.

### **After Liau-yang.**

By Sept. 5th General Kuropatkin was able to report to the Czar that he had extricated his army from the dangerous situation in which it found itself, and on all sides the highest tributes were paid to his skill in so extricating it. The Japanese pressed hard upon their retreating enemies, and a good deal of fighting took place as Kuroki's forces advanced along the ridges to the east of the railway. General Kuropatkin and the bulk of his forces had reached Mukden by Sept. 7th. A pause of some duration ensued, rendered necessary by the exhausting efforts made by both sides. The Japanese used it to pour reinforcements and supplies into Liau-yang for their forces encamped between that place and Yen-tai.

A change was also made in the Japanese military system, extending service with the reserves from 9½ to 14½ years, and thus extending the period during which the men are liable to service abroad. It was calculated that this was equivalent to adding 300,000 men to the number actually available for service with the active army.

On the Russian side the Czar felt impelled, in view of "the intense energy with which Japan is conducting the war, and the stubbornness and high warlike qualities displayed by the Japanese," to raise a second Manchurian Army, and to appoint General Gripenberg to command it (Sept. 25th).

### **The Battle of the Sha-ho.**

General Kuropatkin issued an Order of the Day (Oct. 2nd), in which he said: "The moment to go and meet the enemy, for which the whole army has been longing, has come, and the time has arrived for us to compel the Japanese to do our will, for the forces of the Manchurian Army are strong enough to begin the forward movement." This very plain warning that he would take the offensive was soon confirmed by his advance southwards on both sides of the railway (5th), and occupation of Ben-tsia-putse and Sha-ho Station, about 15 miles south of Mukden. The Russian stroke was aimed at Kuroki's flank, a Russian force crossing the Tai-tse river, 40 miles east of Liau-yang and temporarily cutting his communications (9th). Two Japanese positions near Pen-hsi-hu were captured, but were retaken (10th). The Russian turning movement on this side was checked, and simultaneously the Japanese held the centre strongly, and set in motion a strong enveloping movement on their left, trying to seize the line of the Sha-ho and threatening the Russian right flank and rear. By the 13th it was clear that the Russian offensive had failed. The left wing was therefore withdrawn on that day, under cover of a cavalry screen, which for 24 hours deceived Kuroki; the centre in its turn retired (14th), Nodzu driving it over the Sha-ho, and on the Russian right a tremendous

struggle was waged around Sha-ho-pau during these two days, accompanied by a heavy deluge of rain on the 14th. On the 15th Oku took Sha-ho-pau and Li-mun-tun. Thus, after a fierce and sanguinary battle lasting five days, the Russians were driven back at every point.

Marshal Oyama reported later on that his forces had buried 13,333 Russian corpses which had been left on the field (5200 in front of the Right, 2530 in front of the Centre, and 5603 in front of the Left Army), had taken 709 prisoners, and captured 45 guns (43 by the Left Army and 2 by the Centre Army), 37 ammunition waggons, and 5474 rifles. Calculating from the number of dead, the total Russian casualties were estimated at about 60,000.

The total Japanese casualties were put by Marshal Oyama at 15,879, including officers, for the period Oct. 10th to 25th.

Fighting did not cease, however. Desultory struggles went on at various points, and a Japanese force got enveloped near Liun-yan-tun, north of Sha-ho-pau (17th), and had to "cut its way through," losing 9 field guns and 5 mountain guns. Then for some time the two armies remained fronting one another from opposite sides of the Sha-ho, the river dividing them, except on the extreme west, where the Japanese line extended to the north bank. Both armies fortified their positions very strongly, and no movement of importance took place in this part of the field of war during the remainder of the year.

On Oct. 24th the Czar relieved the Viceroy, Admiral Alexieff, at his own urgent request, of his position and duties as Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Forces in the Far East, while retaining him in his position as Viceroy, and appointed General Kuropatkin Commander-in-Chief in his stead of all the military and naval forces at the seat of war. General Kuropatkin reorganised his forces, dividing them into three armies, each of four army corps and two rifle brigades, and each numbering 150,000 men. The First Army was put under General Linevitch, the Second Army under General Gripenberg, and the Third Army under General Baron Kaulbars. Of these there were on the Sha-ho only about 250,000, according to the most trustworthy estimates at the end of 1904.

On the other hand, preparations were made in Japan, even before the fall of Port Arthur was announced, to bring up the Japanese forces under Marshal Oyama to 500,000 men, besides heavily reinforcing his artillery.

### **The Siege and Capture of Port Arthur.**

By the beginning of July Kinshan and Hsitaushan, two hills fronting the Russian defences of Port Arthur, had been occupied by the Japanese investing army under General Nogi, which had approached in two bodies, one from Kinchau and the other by the coast road from Dalny. The latter column captured the line of hills fronting the eastern forts on June 26th, and carried the Miao-tsin fort on July 2nd, and Fort No. 16 on July 6th. By the end of the month, after heavy fighting, they had captured a number of very strong positions culminating in Langshan, or Wolf's Hill, about 3 miles north of the harbour, and commanding it with artillery fire. In the three days July 26th to 28th the Japanese lost over 4000 killed and wounded, but the defenders were by these successes

driven in on the permanent defences of the fortress. The effect of this advance was seen in the sortie (described below) of the Russian fleet on Aug. 10th, three days after the Japanese had brought up siege guns to Wolf's Hill. Two important positions on the eastern front—**Takushan** and **Shakushan**—were captured (Aug. 8th), and there also siege guns were mounted, the artillery attack being from this point onwards aided by a **Naval Brigade**. A summons to surrender was then sent in to General Stössel, the Russian commander (Aug. 16th), but the answer was a prompt and emphatic refusal, and a similar refusal met an offer of safe-conduct for the non-combatants. A general assault followed, resulting in failure, except for the capture of the forts east and west of Panlungshan. Reuter's correspondent with the Japanese estimated their losses from Aug. 19th to 24th at 14,000 killed and wounded. The method of approaching by saps and parallels was then employed, and **Fort Kuropatkin** was captured (Sept. 29th), together with 4 forts just south of Suezeying, and other forts on the right wing of the attack. Access by indirect fire to the Russian ships in the harbour was thus gained, and some damage was done to them. On Oct. 25th the Japanese saps having been carried near the counter-scarps of the **Sungshushan**, **Erlungshan**, and **East Keekwanshan** forts, a heavy bombardment by large-calibre siege guns and naval guns was begun, and continued ceaselessly for four days, dismounting or disabling many guns. By sunset on Oct. 30th the crests and glacis of **Sungshushan**, **Erlungshan**, and the north fort of **East Keekwanshan** were occupied, with a fort standing midway between **East Panlungshan** and the north fort of **East Keekwanshan**. In the last-named fort 3 field guns and 2 machine guns were taken. The naval and other heavy guns then bombarded the dock and eastern harbour (Nov. 3rd), causing a great conflagration and sinking steamers there. It was reported (6th) that the **Erlungshan** and **Sungshushan** forts had been completely silenced and that the main attack was being directed against **Itzushan**. The torpedo-boat destroyer **Rastoropni** arrived at Chifu (Nov. 16th), having escaped with despatches from Port Arthur during a snow-storm, and her commander blew up his ship later in the day.

On Nov. 26th a general attack on the centre of the permanent forts, delivered on both sides of the gap through which the railway passes, was commenced. On the west of the gap lies an eminence called **203 Mètre Hill**, which dominates the harbour and dockyard. This was captured on Nov. 30th, though a simultaneous attempt on the **Erlungshan** and **Sungshushan** Forts on the east of the gap failed. The carnage was so great that a suspension of hostilities was agreed to for six hours on Dec. 2nd to deal with the dead and wounded on both sides. The Japanese at once brought up their heavy siege guns to this hill, and on Dec. 3rd began to bombard the harbour with 11-inch shells, which did great execution. Most of the ships there were hit repeatedly, and were reported to have been partially submerged and quite incapacitated (9th). The **Sevastopol** steamed out to the harbour entrance, and was there torpedoed by Admiral Togo's torpedo-boat flotillas, several daring attacks being made between the 12th and the 14th, in the course of which one Japanese torpedo boat was disabled and had to be abandoned.



The north fort of East Keekwanshan on the east ridge was captured on the night of Dec. 18th, 5 field guns, 4 quick-firing guns, and 4 machine guns being taken with the fort; and on Dec. 22nd the Japanese right wing occupied the height north of Hon-san-yung-tau, near Pigeon Bay, and the Pigeon Bay promontory, where a small siege gun was captured. This latter success gave the Japanese possession of all the enemy's advanced positions on the west of the fortress. Further success was not long in coming on the east side also. The formidable Erhlungshan Fort was mined, the tunnels being cut through solid rock, breached by dynamite, and carried by assault (Dec. 28th), the spoils consisting of 4 large-calibre guns, 7 smaller, 30 37-millimetre guns, and 2 machine guns. A similar procedure gave the besiegers possession of the great Sungshushan Fort (31st), 7 guns falling into their hands. Early the next morning (Jan. 1st, 1905) the Japanese centre took H fort, with 3 guns, and subsequently Panlungshan and Wantai Forts. The whole east ridge and great part of the west were thus in General Nogi's possession. His command of the remaining forts and of the town was assured, and the situation of the gallant defenders was seen to be hopeless. The Russians themselves blew up the East Keekwanshan and Q forts (2nd), and destroyed the shipping and the war-vessels in the harbour, though on the night of Jan. 1st 4 destroyers got away to Chifu, where they were disarmed the next day.

On Dec. 31st General Stössel wrote to General Nogi that further resistance was useless under the conditions, and therefore he desired to open negotiations for the evacuation of the fortress. On Jan. 1st General Nogi received this letter, and at once assented to a conference to settle the details. The conditions as to surrender were settled at 4 p.m. on Jan. 2nd. The Japanese Emperor telegraphed that, appreciating the self-sacrifice and devotion of General Stössel and the garrison, he desired that all the honours of war should be extended to them.

The terms of surrender, signed at 9.45 p.m. on Jan. 2nd, 1905, were that the whole fortress, with the batteries, war-ships and other vessels, arms, ammunition, materials, and all Government property, should be transferred to the Japanese, the Itsushan, Antsushan and other forts named being evacuated and transferred by Jan. 3rd noon, as a guarantee. Provision was made for Japanese freedom of action in case of any forts, etc., having been destroyed or injured after the signing of the agreement. Plans of forts, subterranean and submarine mines, lists of military and naval officers, civilians, etc., were required to be delivered to the Japanese commissioners. The whole garrison were to render themselves as prisoners; but, in view of their gallant resistance, the Russian naval and military officers, officials and volunteers were allowed to carry their swords and take with them private property directly necessary for the maintenance of life, and those who signed a written parole not to take arms or act against Japan till the close of the war were permitted to return to Russia, each officer being allowed one servant. The forts were duly transferred (Jan. 3rd), and order was established in the town.

The evacuation of the fortress was completed on Saturday, Jan. 7th. The total number of prisoners was 878 officers and 23,491 men, whereof 441 officers and 229 orderlies gave

their parole. The prisoners included over 6300 naval officers and seamen.

### The Naval Operations.

Despite previous efforts (see p. 622) to seal the entrance to Port Arthur, the cruiser *Novik* with ten destroyers made a sortie (June 14th), and engaged the Japanese torpedo boats and destroyers. At the same time, the Vladivostok cruiser squadron made a raid. Two small Japanese sailing-craft were plundered and sunk (13th), and just outside the Straits of Korea the transport *Izumi Maru* was sunk after the crew and passengers had taken to the boats. The transports *Hitachi Maru* and *Sado Maru*, with troops, horses, and railway plant on board, were also overhauled and torpedoed, with considerable loss of life, the crews refusing to surrender. Admiral Kamimura tried in vain to cut off the Russian squadron, which got back safely to Vladivostok.

The Russian fleet at Port Arthur, consisting of the *Retvisan*, *Cesarevitch*, *Pollava*, *Sevastopol*, *Peresviet*, *Pobieda*, *Bayan*, *Pallada*, *Diana*, *Askold*, and *Novik*, with fourteen destroyers, came out to sea (June 23rd), and, after some manœuvring with the Japanese fleet, returned and anchored outside the harbour. The Japanese destroyers, of course, seized their opportunity, and succeeded in damaging the *Peresviet*, the *Sevastopol*, and the *Diana*. The Russian fleet withdrew into the harbour on the following day.

The Vladivostok ships again emerged, and bombarded Gen-san (June 30th). On this occasion also they were fortunate enough to elude Admiral Kamimura.

The Russian cruisers, with 2 gunboats and 7 destroyers, left Port Arthur and had a brush outside with the Japanese torpedo flotilla (July 9th), and, after some other minor engagements, the whole fleet, except the *Bayan*, finding themselves brought under the Japanese land fire through the capture of Wolf's Hill, attempted to escape, Admiral Vitof commanding till he was killed in the action which followed (Aug. 10th). Admiral Togo was on the watch, however, and a battle ensued, which lasted from about midday till nightfall. Five battleships and the cruiser *Pallada*, with three destroyers, regained the harbour on the 11th, under Rear-Admiral Prince Ukhtomsky. The battleship *Cesarevitch*, the cruiser *Novik*, and 3 torpedo-boat destroyers took refuge in Tsintao, where they were disarmed by the authorities. The torpedo-boat destroyer *Retshitelny* took refuge in Chifu, but was cut out and towed away by Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers, and the cruiser *Askold* and another torpedo-boat destroyer in Shanghai, where they were disarmed, the Czar himself sending orders to that effect to Admiral Reitzenstein (24th). Another torpedo-boat destroyer went on the rocks near Shantung, and was blown up. The *Novik* left Tsintao after having coaled, and made a gallant attempt to reach Vladivostok, but was sunk by Japanese cruisers at Korsakovsk, Sakhalin (Aug. 21st); and the *Diana*, which got away south, was disarmed at Saigon.

Apparently as the result of an attempt at concerted action, the Vladivostok squadron sailed south (Aug. 14th), but was cut off by Admiral Kamimura. The Russian cruiser *Rurik* was sunk, and the other two cruisers fled north again. The Japanese rescued 600 Russians from the *Rurik*.

The Japanese armoured gunboat *Hei-yeu* struck a mine while on guard duty off Pigeon Bay (Sept. 18th) and foundered, nearly 300 men being drowned. The cruiser *Sai Yen* struck a mine (Nov. 30th) and sank, her commander and 39 men going down with her, though consorts saved 191 officers and men.

In the paragraphs relating to Port Arthur above, the inglorious end of the Russian fleet is referred to. Admiral Togo was able, on Dec. 18th, to report that the whole fleet was so damaged as to be unfit for action, while the Russians themselves blew up the wrecks before the surrender of the fortress, a few torpedo-boats only escaping to Chifu. Admiral Togo's ships were thus set free, after their long and arduous, but most successful, blockade. Admirals Togo and Kamimura received a great ovation in Tokio (Dec. 30th), where they went to report to the Emperor.

### III. THE BALTIC FLEET AND THE NORTH SEA OUTRAGE.

Rear-Admiral Rozhdestvensky went on board the *Kniaz Suvaroff* in the Cronstadt roadstead (Aug. 14th), and assumed the command of the Baltic Fleet, which the Russian Government had ordered to be assembled for service in the Far East when it was seen that Japan had established unmistakably her naval superiority. It was only after many months of preparation that the ships of the Fleet were assembled, and, as will be seen, it was only several weeks later that they were able to set sail. After innumerable false starts, they got out into the North Sea (Oct. 20th), and fairly started on their journey to the East. The composition of the Fleet was: 4 1st-class and 3 2nd-class battleships; 2 armoured cruisers; 6 protected cruisers with 7 destroyers, and a number of armed transports, etc. Some of the cruisers did not leave Libau till Nov. 17th, 8 torpedo boats accompanying them.

On the night of Oct. 21st the Fleet were passing down the North Sea, taking a more westerly course than would naturally be followed, and soon after midnight they passed through a Hull fishing fleet, with their trawls down, on the Dogger. The leading ships passed without incident; but searchlights were turned on the fishing boats by those that followed, they were examined by Russian torpedo boats, which approached them for that purpose, and the Fleet then fired on the trawlers. The steam trawler *Crane* was sunk, other boats were injured, two men were killed, and a number were seriously wounded.

Urgent representations were at once made by the British Government to the Russian Government, demanding immediate explanation and reparation; and as a measure of precaution the Home, Channel, and Mediterranean Fleets were ordered to take the necessary steps for mutual support and co-operation (24th). A message from the Czar to King Edward and the British Government was conveyed by Count Lamsdorff to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg (25th). The Czar, having received no news from Admiral Rozhdestvensky, could only attribute the incident to a regrettable misunderstanding; he expressed his sincere regret for the sad loss of life that had occurred, and would take steps to afford complete satisfaction to the sufferers as soon as the circumstances were cleared up.

### The Russian Version.

The Russian fleet arrived at Vigo (26th), and the Admiral reported to the Port Commandant that some of his ships were damaged. His officers also asserted that they had seen two Japanese torpedo boats amongst the trawlers in the North Sea, and fired upon them; and this version found a place in the Admiral's official report to his Government. He went further, declaring that one of the torpedo boats was sunk, and that the warship which the trawlers observed standing by till the morning must have been one of the Japanese torpedo boats, which was not sunk, but only damaged. The Russian ships "did not assist the small steam craft because it suspected them of complicity, in view of their obstinate persistence in cutting the line of advance of the warships. Several of them did not show any lights at all. The others showed them very late."

The Naval Headquarters Staff at St. Petersburg issued the following statement on Dec. 5th:—"According to supplementary information from Admiral Rozhdestvensky concerning the North Sea incident of Oct. 21st, after the *Kniaz Suvaroff* had ceased firing there suddenly appeared on the left of the ironclad division the two searchlights of the cruisers *Dmitri Donskoi* and *Aurora*, lighting up the division. The *Dmitri Donskoi* showed her night signals, whereupon, for fear lest projectiles from the hindmost ships of the division should hit our own vessels, either directly or by ricochet, a general signal to cease fire was made from the ironclad *Kniaz Suvaroff*, and was at once carried out. The whole of the firing lasted less than ten minutes. Communications by wireless telegraph stated that five projectiles had struck the cruiser *Aurora*, some ricocheting and others hitting her direct. Three were 75-millimetre and two 47-millimetre shells. The chaplain was seriously injured, and a petty officer was slightly wounded. The former subsequently succumbed at Tangier."

The Czar proposed (28th) that the affair should be submitted to an International Commission of Inquiry on the basis of The Hague Convention, and the British Government accepted the proposal. The Board of Trade, at the same time, appointed Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, G.C.B., and Mr. Butler Aspinall, K.C., as Commissioners to report on the matter as to the amount of damage and the proper compensation. The Commissioners held several sittings in Hull during November, and resumed the inquiry in London on Dec. 19th.

### The Inquest on the Victims.

An inquest on the victims of the outrage was held at Hull, and resulted (Nov. 2nd) in the following verdict: "That George Henry Smith and William Leggett were at about 12.30 a.m. on the 22nd day of October, 1904, while fishing with trawls out in the North Sea, on the Dogger Bank, on board the British steam trawler *Crane*, in company with between 40 and 50 vessels of the Hull fishing fleet, with Board of Trade marks exhibited and regulation lights burning, killed by shots fired, without warning or provocation, from certain Russian war-vessels at a distance of about a quarter of a mile from the said steam trawler *Crane*; and we further say that the bodies of the said George Henry Smith and the said William Leggett were landed at the St. Andrew's Dock,



in the parish of Sculcoates, in the city and county of Kingston-upon-Hull, on the 23rd day of October last." The jury added the following rider: "On this occasion, probably one of the most momentous in the annals of the British Empire, the jury would record their appreciation of the efforts made by the Governments interested to arrive at a decided and satisfactory conclusion of a matter which we feel has, in the history of the world, had no parallel. The jury, at the end of their honourable duties, desire unanimously to convey to the relatives of the deceased the expression of their deepest sympathy, and this sympathy they freely extend to the injured."

#### **Convention as to the Commission of Inquiry.**

The terms of the Convention proposed by Great Britain, and accepted by Russia, regarding the Commission to investigate the North Sea incident, were, after some delay caused by the attitude of the Russian Admiralty, settled as follows on Nov. 25th:—

1. The Commission shall consist of five members: namely, officers of Great Britain, Russia, the United States, and France, the fifth commissioner being selected by agreement between them, or failing agreement by the Emperor of Austria.

2. The Commission shall report on all the circumstances relating to the disaster and to establish the responsibility.

3. The Commission shall have power to settle all questions of procedure.

4. The parties bind themselves to supply the Commission with all necessary information, facilities, etc.

5. The Commission shall meet at Paris as soon as possible after the signature of the Convention.

6. The report of the Commission shall be officially communicated to the respective Governments.

The Convention further provided for the appointment of legal assessors for the contracting parties, the division of the expenses of the Commission equally between the two Governments, and that the decision of a majority of the Commissioners shall be binding on the contracting parties.

The Russian Government gave assurances also that the officers actually implicated in the disaster had been detained when the fleet left Vigo, that if the Inquiry should find other officers to be culpable they should be punished, that full and ample compensation should be paid to the sufferers, and that the fleet had been given instructions which would prevent the recurrence of such incidents, and secure neutral commerce from the risk of inconvenience. Accordingly, on leaving Vigo, Admiral Rozhdestvensky left there 4 officers, including Captain Klado, to be called as witnesses.

#### **The Commission of Inquiry.**

The Commissioners nominated were:—

Great Britain.—Vice-Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Russia.—Vice-Admiral Kaznakoff (though at the end of December Vice-Admiral Dubassoff was appointed to take his place).

France.—Vice-Admiral Fournier.

United States.—Rear-Admiral Davis.

Austria-Hungary.—Admiral Baron von Spaun.

The four Commissioners first named above

met at the Foreign Office, Paris, on Dec. 22nd, and unanimously selected Admiral von Spaun as the fifth Commissioner. M. Soulangue Bodin was appointed **General Secretary**, and Mr. W. Martin **Secretary**. The Commission then adjourned till Jan. 9th, 1905.

The British representatives at the Inquiry include Captain F. Morgan, R.N.; Mr. C. Barclay, M.V.O., Secretary to the British Commissioner; Mr. Hugh O'Beirne, British Agent; Sir Edward Fry, Legal Assessor; and Mr. Cunliffe, Solicitor to the Board of Trade.

#### **Progress of the Baltic Fleet.**

Admiral Rozhdestvensky, with 4 battle-ships arrived at Tangier, whither part of his fleet had preceded him (Nov. 3rd). Some of the fleet then left for Suda Bay (10th). There were unpleasant reports of the conduct of the sailors at Canea, and of the lack of discipline on board the ships. The first division reached Port Said Nov. 24th, and the passage of the Canal was successfully accomplished. Another division went down the west coast of Africa, taking the route round the Cape; while, as is stated above, a third division did not leave Libau till Nov. 17th.

The formation of a Third Fleet was announced as having been determined upon (Dec. 18th).

The two first divisions of the Baltic Fleet were at Madagascar when Port Arthur fell, and it was stated that they had been recalled and the third division stopped in the Mediterranean (Jan. 4th).

#### **IV. RUSSIA AND NEUTRAL SHIPPING.**

During July public attention was drawn very forcibly to the Russian attitude towards neutral shipping and the question of contraband by the seizure of the *Malacca*. On the outbreak of the war in February three British steamships were detained by the Russians at Port Arthur, and a Russian squadron under Admiral Wirenius, acting in the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, stopped a number of British ships, and even seized some of them; but in every case they were allowed to proceed. The neutrality of the Egyptian Government was undoubtedly infringed by the Russian ships at this time. The Vladivostok squadron, in the course of their raids during June and July, went a good deal further. The British s.s. *Allanton* was seized when homeward bound (June 16th), taken to Vladivostok, and condemned by the Prize Court there, mainly on the ground that she had carried contraband on her outward voyage. The Admiralty Council at St. Petersburg, however, afterwards ordered her to be released (Oct. 22nd). The German s.s. *Arabia* was seized (July 22nd) and taken to Vladivostok; her cargo for Japan was confiscated, and she was released early in August. The German s.s. *Thea*, chartered by a Japanese firm, was also sunk by the Russian cruisers (July 24th), and declared a lawful prize; but compensation was granted to her German owners. The Supreme Prize Court at St. Petersburg, on appeal, however, quashed the judgment of the Vladivostok Court as to the *Arabia* and the *Thea*, and so formally recognised the distinction between absolute and conditional contraband, (Dec. 3rd).

The British s.s. *Knight Commander* was sunk (July 24th) by the Russian cruisers, and the

Prize Court declared her a lawful prize. No compensation was granted.

The British s.s. *Calchas* was seized and taken to Vladivostok (July 25th), but on Sept. 13th it was announced that the Prize Court had ordered its release after confiscation of that part of the cargo which was consigned to Japan.

The Russian Volunteer Fleet cruisers *Peterburg* and *Smolensk* passed the Bosphorus and Dardanelles (July 4th to 6th) flying the commercial flag, and soon after commenced operations as warships in the Red Sea. The British s.s. *Crewe Hall* and *Menelaus* were stopped off Jiddah (July 12th), but allowed to proceed after examination.

The P. & O. boat *Malacca* was seized (July 13th) by the *Peterburg*, taken as a prize through the Canal, and only released after strong protests by the British Government. She was carrying ammunition for the British Navy to Singapore and Hong Kong, and secret information was said to have been given to the Russian Government that she was carrying contraband.

The following British ships were also stopped and examined, and then allowed to proceed on the dates named: *Dragoman* (July 15th), *Dalmatia* (July 17th), *Ceylon* (July 18th), *City of Agra*, *Massilia*, and *Comedian* (Aug. 22nd).

The following British ships were seized and afterwards released: *Ardova* (July 25th), *Formosa* (26th).

The German s.s. *Prinz Heinrich* had her Japanese mails seized by the *Smolensk* (July 15th). The German Government at once protested, and they were afterwards sent on by the British s.s. *Persia*. The German s.s. *Scandia* was seized (July 24th) and afterwards released, and the *Holsatia* was similarly treated (27th).

The Russian Government purchased four Hamburg-American liners and a North German Lloyd boat, armed them as cruisers, and sent them out from Libau with sealed orders (July 23rd).

In consequence of these seizures and this interference, Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co. and the P. & O. Co. announced that they would have to restrict temporarily the service to Japan of their shipping companies.

As a result of the renewed activity of the *Smolensk*, which passed out from the Red Sea and stopped and searched a British ship in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, and of the urgent representations made as to this by the British Government, the Russian Government requested that British cruisers should be despatched to search for the *Smolensk* and *Peterburg*, and to convey to them the Czar's instructions to cease stopping vessels in search for contraband (Aug. 26th). This was successfully done near Zanzibar (Sept. 6th).

Both the British and the American Governments presented Notes to the Russian Government in August, raising the question of the treatment of neutral shipping. The British Government from the first objected to the extension of the doctrine of contraband of war, under which such articles as coal, cotton, and machinery were classed as unconditionally contraband. They also stated that they would not recognise as valid any decision confirmed by the Prize Courts of last resort which might be inconsistent with well-established principles of international law, and would strenuously support claims for compensation put forward by British subjects whose interests had suffered

in consequence of any such decision. The American Government took the same view as to the distinction between absolute and conditional contraband; and Russia in effect admitted it, and issued fresh instructions to her naval officers.

### Coal for Russian Ships.

In November the question of allowing British shipowners to charter their ships for such purposes as supplying the Russian fleet with coal attracted attention, and the Foreign Office intimated that this was not permissible under the Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870. The German ss. "*Captain W. Menzell*" was detained at Cardiff by warrant of the Foreign Secretary (Dec. 4th), on the ground that she was about to contravene the provisions of that Act by conveying coal to the Russian fleet; but it was stated that a large number of steamers had carried coal in this way during August, September, October, and November.

### Case of the "Caroline."

The Case of the "*Caroline*" was another incident that gave rise to much discussion. On Sept. 23rd, according to the statement publicly made by Messrs. Yarrow & Co., Ltd., Mr. Sinnott, of Paris, and the Hon. James Roche opened negotiations for the purchase of the *Caroline* "for a wealthy American," and gave instructions for her to be fitted up as a yacht. The firm communicated with the Admiralty on Sept. 24th, and received an acknowledgment without comment on Sept. 30th. On Oct. 3rd the *Caroline* was transferred to the purchasers, and she was taken from the Thames on Oct. 6th (an attempt to stop her failing owing to her superior speed), and transferred, as it was stated, to the Russian Government.

## V. THE COST OF THE WAR.

### Russia's Financial Position.

A loan of £32,000,000 at 5 per cent. was obtained from French sources in May, and the Government also issued £15,000,000 of Treasury Bonds. At the end of December it was announced that a German loan of £25,000,000, issued at 95 and bearing interest at  $\frac{4}{2}$  per cent., had been arranged, and that a new French loan of £32,000,000 was about to be issued.

At the end of August it was estimated from official figures published by the Ministry of Finance that Russia's war expenditure amounted to about £156,750 per day, or £1,097,250 per week. The *Times* military correspondent stated (Sept. 15th) that the latest Russian Bank Return at the time of the outbreak of war showed a gold reserve of about £92,000,000, of which £17,750,000 was at call abroad.

M. Dru, of the *Echo de Paris*, estimated the cost of the war up to Nov. 23rd at £47,600,000, basing his figures on official information; and stated that the cost from Nov. 23rd to Feb. 14th, 1905, was estimated at £25,200,000, making the cost for the year ending Feb. 14th, 1905, £72,800,000. The Russian Treasury had in hand for war purposes in November £29,800,000, which would leave a balance unexpended of £4,600,000 to carry forward on Feb. 14th, 1905. The estimated cost for the following 12 months was £60,000,000. On the authority of his official informant, M. Don said the Russian exports from January to



November 1904 were £74,200,000, and the imports £46,800,000, so that "the economic situation was extremely satisfactory."

### Japan's Financial Position.

The foreign trade of the country seemed to be not at all adversely affected by the war, and for the first 8 months of 1904 the total value of the country's foreign commerce was about £1,900,000 in excess of the amount for the same period in 1903, the Government imports in connection with the war not being taken into account in making this comparison. The rice crop and the harvest of other cereals was also a very bountiful one in 1904.

On the outbreak of war the Diet were asked to sanction for the year 1904 an outlay of £57,600,000, of which £16,500,000 was to be obtained by increased taxation, etc., and £41,100,000 by loans, etc. Accordingly two domestic loans and one foreign loan of £10,000,000 each were floated, producing in all, because of the price at which they were subscribed, £28,050,000. Up to the end of July, including the purchase of the two new cruisers, *Nisshin* and *Kasuga*, only £27,000,000 had been spent. The specie reserve in the Bank of Japan stood at the end of August at £11,150,000.

It was calculated at this time that Japan was

spending about £100,000 per day in war expenditure, and that, omitting initial capital outlays, such as that on the two cruisers, the cost of the war up to the end of July—for the first six months, that is—amounted to about £20,000,000. It was decided (Oct. 12th) to raise another internal loan of £8,000,000 at 5 per cent., the price of issue being 92; and when the lists closed on Nov. 7th the subscriptions amounted to no less than £24,200,000.

Addressing the Associated Banks at Tokio (Oct. 5th), Count Okuma warned the country to prepare for a long war. He estimated the cost of it, if it should last for two years more, at from £120,000,000 to £130,000,000. With the existing national debt and the cost of *post-bellum* undertakings, the country's liabilities would then be about £200,000,000, which nevertheless would only represent about £4 per head of the population.

The 1905 Budget was presented to the House of Representatives in Dec. 1904, and the Finance Minister said the estimated war revenue was £78,000,000, including provision of interest on existing loans. He estimated that it would be necessary to borrow only £45,000,000 of this. The ordinary Budget revenue was £22,000,000, showing a total revenue for 1905 of £100,000,000.

## S

**St. Andrews, The Most Rev. George Howard Wilkinson, D.D., Bishop of,** and Primus of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, is the son of George Wilkinson, Oswald House, Durham, and was b. 1833 and ed. at Durham School and Oriel Coll., Oxford. After holding minor appointments he became Vicar of St. Peter's, Eaton Square, '70-'83, was Select Preacher at Oxford '79-'81, and appointed Bishop of Truro '83-'91. In '93 he was appointed Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld and Dunblane, and in 1904 Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church. He has published several devotional books, "Instructions in the Devotional Life," etc. Pitfour, Glencarse, Perthshire.

**St. Deiniol's Library, Hawarden,** of the foundation of William Ewart Gladstone. The main design of the institution, as declared by the founder, is the promotion of Divine learning in connection with the Church of England. All students, whether clerical or lay, and without restriction of communion or religion, are welcome to the opportunities it offers. The Library, for the sustentation and growth of which provision is made, includes the whole of Mr. Gladstone's personal collection, amounts to more than 35,000 volumes, and has been placed in the building erected to his memory by the nation, and opened Oct. 14th, 1902. In the Hostel attached to it, board and lodging are provided at a cost of 25s. per week. Application for admission should be made to the Warden, the Rev. Gilbert C. Joyce.

**Saint-Saëns, Charles Camille,** composer, organist, and pianist, was b. at Paris, Oct. 9th, 1835. He distinguished himself at the Conservatoire under Benoist, and was ap-

pointed organist of St. Méry, Paris, '53, and of the Madeleine '58-'77. He first appeared in London (as a pianist) in '71; since then his visits have been frequent. He has composed several symphonies, symphonic poems, cantatas, sacred and secular, much chamber music, and many songs. His operas include "Samson et Dalila," first heard at Weimar in '77, and brought to Covent Garden Promenade Concerts, Sept. '93, and "Henri VIII." (Paris '83 and London '98). One of his earliest successes in this country was the quaint "Danse Macabre." He received the Mus. Doc. degree at Cambridge in '94.

### SALVADOR.

Salvador is an independent republic of Central America since the dissolution of the Central American Federation (which included Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador) in 1839. It is bounded on the south by the Pacific and on the north by Guatemala and Honduras, is governed by a President and a Congress of seventy Deputies, elected respectively for four years and one year, by universal suffrage. Education is free and obligatory. The army numbers only 4000 men, but there is a militia of about 25,000. The bulk of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The chief products are coffee, indigo, sugar, rubber, and tobacco. Cotton growing now receives State encouragement. There is some mining done also. Trade is carried on chiefly with the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Germany.

Area, 7225 sq. m.; pop. 1,006,848, of whom about 75 per cent. are of mixed race and 25 per

cent. Indians. Capital, San Salvador, pop. 60,000. Revenue, 1903, £618,468; expenditure, £616,380; imports, 1903, £617,695; exports, 1903, £1,133,909; external debt, estimated at £726,500, was in '99 taken over by the Salvador Railway Co., Ltd., in consideration of the transfer to it of the railways and other concessions formerly held by the Central American Public Works Co. President, Señor Escalon (assumed office March 1st, 1904).

Chargé d'Affaires in London, Señor Santiago Perez Triana, 21, Devonshire Terrace, Hyde Park.

British Minister (at Guatemala), Chargé d'Affaires, H. W. Harrison, C.M.G.

British Consul, W. E. Coldwell (San Salvador). —Consul-General in Great Britain, Mr. M. J. Kelly, 8, Idol Lane, London, E.C.

Sanderson, Sir Thomas H., Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office was, after gaining a competitive examination, appointed a junior clerk in the Foreign Office in 1859. He was attached to the special mission of Lord Kimberley (then Lord Wodehouse) to Denmark 1863-4, served as private secretary to Lord Stanley, afterwards Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs '66-68; assisted the late Lord Tenterden in his duties as H.M.'s Agent at Geneva with reference to the *Alabama* claims, Nov. '71; was again private secretary to Lord Derby from '74 to '78, and to the late Earl Granville, Secretary for Foreign Affairs from April '80 until June '85, was appointed an Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs April '89, Permanent Under-Secretary of State Jan. '94. Created a C.B. in '80; K.C.M.G. Aug. '87; K.C.B. '93; G.C.B. 1900; I.S.O. 1902.

### SAN DOMINGO.

San Domingo is the republic which occupies the eastern end of the island of Hayti (*q.v.*), and was founded in 1844 after a revolution which overthrew the Spanish rule. Area, 18,045 sq. m.; estimated pop. 650,000. It is divided into six states or provinces, and six maritime districts, and is governed by a President, chosen by an electoral college for a term of four years, and a National Congress of twenty-four members elected for two years. Capital, San Domingo, pop. 20,000. The inhabitants of the island are composed chiefly of mulattoes, and the Spanish language is that which is chiefly spoken. The State religion is Roman Catholic. Education is free and compulsory. There is said to be now some progress, and the country is being opened up by railways. Exports consist of valuable timbers, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, bananas, and sugar. Cotton is now being grown. Mining is largely in the hands of Americans. The customs duties are the main source of revenue.

Revenue, 1900-1, £478,000; expenditure (no returns); foreign debt, about £4,000,000; imports, 1901, £646,635; exports, £1,201,175.

President, C. F. Morales (elected June, 1904). Consul-General in London, M. Miguel Ventura, 17, Coleman Street, E.C.

British Consuls, A. G. Vansittart (Port-au-Prince, Hayti). Vice-Consul, Mr. Gosling (San Domingo).

San Marino is an independent republic in the north-east and under the protection of Italy,

surrounded by Italian territory, and governed by a Great Council of 60 members, two of whom are appointed every six months to act as Regents. Area, 33 sq. miles; pop. 11,002. Exports, wine, cattle, and stone.

British Consul, Major W. P. Chapman, residing at Florence.

Santos Dumont, M., the intrepid young aeronaut, is a Brazilian of means and leisure, whose ambition it is to establish that an air-ship for aerial navigation "is not a mere plaything but a practical invention, capable of being applied in a thoroughly useful fashion." M. Santos Dumont, in the course of his experiments, is said to have spent several thousands of pounds. He made several attempts with different machines to win the Deutsch prize, offered to the first aeronaut who should go to and return from the Eiffel Tower, the Aérostatic Park, in Paris, being the starting-point. The successful attempt was made by the aeronaut in his seventh balloon on Oct. 19th, 1901, and he returned to the starting-point with thirty seconds to spare. At one time the balloon travelled through the air at the rate of thirty miles an hour. In November 1901 the Brazilian Congress voted him £5000 in recognition of his great services to aerostatic science. Chevalier of the Legion of Honour 1904. See AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Satow, Sir Ernest Mason, G.C.M.G., British Minister at Peking, was b. in 1843 and ed. at Mill Hill School and University College, London (B.A. Lond. '61 and Hon. Ph.D. Warburg '77). He was appointed a Student Interpreter in Japan '61, and became Secretary to the British Legation '68, Agent and Consul-General at Bangkok '84, and Minister Resident '85; transferred to Monte Video '88, Minister to Morocco '93, and to Japan '95. In 1900 he was sent as British Minister to Peking, Sir Claude MacDonald taking his place at Tokio. He was promoted to G.C.M.G. on June 26th, 1902. He has collaborated in a Handbook to Japan and a Japanese-English Dictionary. Address: British Legation, Peking.

Savings Banks (Trustee) were founded early in the nineteenth century. Regulated originally by Acts 57 Geo. III., cc. 105 & 130; now by the Act 26-7 Vict., c. 87, and amending Acts, and by regulations framed by the Lords' Commissioners of H.M. Treasury. Funds invested in banks of England and Ireland in names of Commissioners for reduction of the National Debt. In the year 1902 they were 229 in number, with funds amounting in the aggregate to over £60,500,000, including "special investments"—i.e. moneys invested independently of the Government. Very successful in promoting thrift and in fostering habits of saving, especially in large towns and in Scotland, where they were formerly known as National Security Savings Banks. See SESSION, sect. 84, for Savings Banks Act 1904. In '91 a Statutory Committee was appointed to exercise certain limited powers of supervision and control over them, inspecting them periodically and reporting annually to Parliament. This Committee is known as the Trustee Savings Banks Inspection Committee, whose Chairman is Sir Albert K. Rolitt, M.P. Secretary, W. S. Cameron. Offices, 9, Serle Street, W.C.



## SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS, 1904.

## BRITISH ASSOCIATION MEETING, 1904.

Founded at York in 1831, at the suggestion of Sir D. Brewster, for the purpose of stimulating scientific inquiry and for promoting the intercourse of scientific men. The Association meets annually for a session of one week, in some large provincial town, but never in London. An annual volume is issued, containing not only the addresses and abstracts of papers communicated to the several sections, but also reports on the state of science, prepared by committees specially appointed, and often assisted by grants of money for conducting researches.

The 1904 meeting was held at Cambridge, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour. The Association had held three previous meetings at Cambridge—in '33, '45, and '62. In 1904 the attendance of members and associates was nearly 2800, a larger attendance than any since '96. Both the Corporation and the University rendered the Association all the assistance possible; and the meeting was in every respect a very successful one.

The address of the President was entitled "Reflections Suggested by the New Theory of Matter." In the course of his closely reasoned address, the President showed that by the new electric theory of atoms matter is not merely explained, but explained away. There is not only a great divergence between the physicist's view of matter and the view of the ordinary man, but the former of these two quite inconsistent views is wholly based on the second. Our knowledge of reality is based upon illusion. Hence there is a certain inevitable incoherence in any general scheme of thought built out of materials provided by natural science alone. Natural science must ever regard knowledge as the product of irrational conditions, for in the last resort it knows no others; yet it must always regard knowledge as rational, or else science itself disappears. The President concluded by saying, "My first desire has been to rouse in those who, like myself, are no specialists in science, the same absorbing interest which I feel in what is surely the most far-reaching speculation about the physical universe which has ever claimed experimental support; and if in so doing I have been tempted to hint my own personal opinion that as natural science grows it leans more, not less, upon an idealistic interpretation of the universe, even those who least agree may be prepared to pardon."

In the Mathematical and Physical Section, the President, Prof. Horace Lamb, LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., based his address principally upon the work of a former President of the Section, Sir George Stokes, and the mathematical physics of the middle of the nineteenth century. Among the subjects discussed by this section were "The Meteorology of India," by Sir John Eliot; "The Classification of the Stars according to their Temperature," by Sir Norman Lockyer; and "The National Physical Laboratory," by Dr. Glazebrook.

In the Chemical Section, the President, Prof. Sydney Young, D.Sc., F.R.S., starting from the researches of Hermann Kopp on the molecular volumes and boiling-points of chemical compounds, arrived at the conclusion that, in order to ascertain the normal behaviour of pure

substances under different conditions attention should be given at first to substances of which the molecules show no sign of association in either the gaseous or liquid state.

In the Geological Section, the President, Mr. Aubrey Strahan, M.A., F.R.S., dwelt at length upon the overthrusting and buckling of certain belts of the earth's surface, and particularly upon the disturbances which occurred between the Carboniferous and the Permian Eras. At a later sitting, the President also opened an interesting discussion on the nature and origin of the movements of the earth's crust.

In the Zoological Section, Mr. William Bateson, M.A., F.R.S., President, included in his address on "Heredity" an exposition of the Mendelian method of experiment, and described results of that method. He came to the conclusion that there are no means—education, sanitation, and the rest—by which transmission may be made to deviate from its course. All extraneous means only give or withhold opportunity. An important discussion on the "Evolution of the Horse" was opened by Prof. H. F. Osborn.

In the Geographical Section, the President, Mr. Douglas W. Freshfield, entitled his address "On Mountains and Mankind," and referred to the British Antarctic Expedition and the Mission to Tibet.

In the Economic Science and Statistics Section, Prof. William Smart, M.A., D.Phil., LL.D., made "The Housing of the Poor by Municipalities" the subject of his address. One of the subjects discussed at length was Fiscal Policy; several eminent economists from the Continent took part in this discussion.

In the Engineering Section, the President, the Hon. Charles A. Parsons, M.A., F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E., read an address on the history of inventions, including under the word discoveries in physics, mechanics, chemistry and geology. Among the more important papers read was one by Sir Hanbury Brown on "The Control of the Nile."

In the Anthropological Section, the President, Mr. Henry Balfour, M.A., gave in his address a review of the general line of ethnographical inquiry inaugurated by the late Col. Lane-Fox (General Pitt-Rivers). Among the discussions of the section were one on the Report of the Committee on the present state of Anthropological Teachings, and another on Anthropometric Surveys, with special reference to Physical Deterioration.

In the Physiological Section, the President, Prof. C. S. Sherrington, M.A., D.Sc., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., gave a long and elaborate address on "The Correlation of Reflexes and the Principle of the Common Path," in which he sought to make an advance on the present teaching concerning the action of nervous centres.

In the Botanical Section, the President, Mr. Francis Darwin, F.R.S., gave an address on "The Perception of the Force of Gravity by Plants." The chairman of the Sub-section Agriculture, Mr. William Somerville, M.A., D.Sc., D.Ec. dealt with some of the subjects which have recently received attention at the hands of scientific investigators, especially abroad, including "Conservation Agents in Farmyard Manure," the "Chemical Fixation of Atmospheric Nitrogen," etc.

In the Educational Science Section, the President, the Bishop of Hereford, expressed his conviction that English education needed the influence of more light and more thought from every quarter, and especially from those who are familiar with scientific methods. The greater part of the address was occupied with practical suggestions. A discussion took place on "The National and Local Provision for the Training of Teachers."

The Association is now divided into eleven sections, distinguished by letters as follows:—A, Mathematics and Physics; B, Chemistry; C, Geology; D, Zoology; E, Geography; F, Economic Science and Statistics; G, Engineering; H, Anthropology; I, Physiology; K, Botany; L, Educational Science. The section of Physiology meets only in those towns where there are laboratories for demonstrations. Each section is governed by a president, vice-presidents, secretaries, and committee.

The Association is to meet in South Africa in August 1905, the members leaving England on July 29th, and reaching home not later than October 20th.

General Secretary, Major P. A. MacMahon. Assistant Secretary, Dr. J. G. Garson. Offices, Burlington House, W.

### ANTHROPOLOGY, 1904.

By far the most interesting discussion in anthropological circles during 1904 related to the alleged physical deterioration of the inhabitants of the British Isles. In order that it may be definitely determined whether the national physique is degenerating, or not, a great body of trustworthy information, systematically collected, is clearly necessary. As statistical conclusions from insufficient data may lead to grave fallacies, it is suggested that a national anthropometric survey should now be undertaken. The British Association Committee on Anthropometric Investigation, under Prof. D. J. Cunningham, has recommended the establishment of a small Anthropometric Bureau under the Privy Council. The Report of the Inter-departmental Committee on the subject of deterioration is encouraging; and Prof. Rudolfo Livi, whose work in connection with the Italian Military Survey is well known, assured the British Association that there was no physical degeneration in Europe generally, and certainly not in Britain. Mrs. Watt-Smyth, who has written a popular work on the subject, advocates systematic observation on school-children. It seems clear that without proper environment for the child, especially an adequate supply of food and air, the national standard of physique must be lowered. The physical characters of a large number of children in Scotland have recently been studied by Mr. Tocher and others. Dr. Beddoe has published a paper on the somatology of 800 boys in training for the Royal Navy, and of a number of boys in reformatories and industrial schools. Comparing London-born boys with others, he finds the former more often dark-eyed and dark-haired than the latter, and also oftener dolichocephalic, or long-headed. Dr. F. C. Shruballs, writing from experience in hospital practice, points out that blondes suffer more than brunettes from rheumatic disorders, but less from tuberculosis, cancer, and nervous affections. Blondes, again, are more liable to disease in childhood, and it is mainly from

this cause that in overcrowded and unhealthy areas there is a preponderance of brunettes. Mr. J. Gray, the secretary of the Anthropometric Committee of the British Association, has proposed certain modifications in the Bertillon system of anthropometric identification, whereby the work is likely to be greatly facilitated.

The Huxley Lecture of the Anthropological Institute was delivered this year by Dr. J. Deniker, of Paris, who discoursed on his favourite subject—the Races of Europe. For many years he has collected anthropological statistics relating to the various nationalities of the whole of Europe, using especially the data obtained by conscription for military service. From these data, derived from the examination of more than 3,000,000 individuals, he has been led to divide the population into six main races, and has represented their distribution on maps. The Northern race is blond, very tall, and long-headed; the Eastern race blond, short, and moderately short-headed; the Mediterranean race dark, very short, and long-headed; the Western race dark, very short, and round-headed; the Littoral or Atlanto-Mediterranean, race very dark, rather tall, and moderately long-headed; and the Adriatic or Dinaric race dark, tall, and short-headed. It will be seen that northern Europe is mainly blond, southern Europe dark, and central Europe intermediate. The two extremes are presented by Sweden and South Italy. Dr. Deniker's discourse has been published by the Institute.

A so-called palæolithic floor was discovered on the Cornish coast, near Penzance, by Mr. and Mrs. Clement Reid. In a raised beach on a rocky platform at Prah Sands there are certain black seams full of small fragments of bone and charcoal, collected especially around large flat stones supposed to have been ancient hearths. With these evidences of human occupation are associated fragments of vein-quartz, some of which are believed to have been worked. The discovery was brought before the Geological Society.

What has been regarded as a palæolithic human skeleton was found beneath a floor of stalagmite in Gough's Cavern, near Cheddar, and described by Mr. H. N. Davies. The great antiquity of the relics has, however, been doubted by competent authorities. An excellent popular work on prehistoric archaeology was written by Dr. Bertram Windle, under the title of "Remains of the Prehistoric Age in England." The British Museum authorities issued a Guide-book to the Antiquities of the Bronze Age which are exhibited in the department of prehistoric antiquities at Bloomsbury. This admirable work, amply illustrated, was prepared under the direction of Mr. C. H. Read, the keeper of those antiquities, and forms a companion to the Stone Age Guide, published in 1902.

Dr. Arthur Evans has drawn up a scheme for the approximate chronology of prehistoric culture in Crete, from the Neolithic to the Early Iron Age, thus extending over a prolonged period which he proposes to call, after Minos, the Minoan Era. This era is divisible into three periods—early, middle, and late; and each of these is in turn divisible into three sub-periods. The so-called Mycenaean period is late Minoan.

The University of Cambridge is publishing



a series of volumes descriptive of the results obtained by the anthropological expedition which it fitted out some time ago for the purpose of investigating the islands in **Torres Straits**. A valuable volume dealing with the sociology, magic and religion of the Western Islanders was written chiefly by Dr. Haddon, the leader of the expedition, and by Dr. Rivers and Mr. Seligman, who accompanied him.

Prof. Baldwin Spencer and Mr. Gillen added to the reputation they had already achieved in the study of Australian ethnology by the publication of a volume on the **Northern Tribes of Central Australia**. Dr. A. W. Howitt, well known for his intimate study of the Australian marriage customs and totem-system, wrote on **Group-marriage in Australian Tribes**; and jointly with Mr. Siebert he contributed to the Anthropological Institute a paper on the **Legends of certain Tribes in Central Australia**. The Institute also published during the year several other valuable papers on ethnology, including a report on the **Siciati of British Columbia**, a coast division of the Salish stock, by Mr. C. H. Tout; some notes by Mr. Latham on the **physical characteristics of the Araucanos**, a race in Chile which is increasing rather than diminishing in population; some anthropological studies by Mr. C. W. Hobley in **Kavirondo and Nandi**, in British East Africa; a paper by Mr. H. R. Tate on the **Kikuyu and Kamba tribes**, also in the East African Protectorate; and some observations by Capt. Cummins on the sub-tribes of the **Bahr-el-Ghazal Dinkas**. Mention should also be made of Mr. J. F. Cunningham's work on the peoples of Uganda; of Mr. C. Partridge's on the **Cross River Natives in Southern Nigeria**; and especially of Dr. Howitt's important volume on the **Native Races of S.E. Australia**.

For *Societies* see p. 644.

### ASTRONOMY, 1904.

The spot activity of the sun has increased almost uniformly, there being no outburst of special importance. M. Jannsen has published an excellent atlas of the sun, containing 30 plates, each 21 in. by 18 in. on a scale of about 4 ft. for the solar diameter, sufficient to show minute detail of the surface. These are from photographs taken at Meudon. A different and new method of showing the sun's surface is given in the "Yerkes Publications," vol. iii. In this case a spectro-heliograph is used and the negative is obtained from the calcium lines only. The essentially granulated structure of the calcium ( $\kappa$ ) flocculi, and the discovery of dark calcium flocculi being amongst the chief features. But of the many solar phenomena that which has come most prominently forward during the year is the connection between sun-spots and magnetic storms. Some four years ago the Rev. W. Sidgreaves discussed a large number of observations, and came to the conclusion that there was a real connection between the two phenomena, but that the spots did not cause the magnetic disturbances, nor, indeed, was the disturbing cause within the sun. Mr. Ellis, of the Greenwich Observatory, also made a study of the phenomena, and not only established a connection between sun-spots and magnetic disturbances, but also with Auroræ. Other astronomers worked at the subject, and the outcome was the conclusion that mag-

netic storms reached their greatest intensity about 45 hours after the spot had crossed the central meridian of the sun. Mr. Maunder, of the Greenwich Observatory, also has discussed the subject in two papers. In the earlier paper he proved that the nineteen greatest storms of the period 1874 to 1903 synchronised in every case with a great sun-spot. In the recent paper read before the Royal Astronomical Society in November he dealt with 276 magnetic disturbances in which the movement of the magnet exceeded 20' in declination. These extended over the period 1882 to 1903, and a most important fact has come from his method of treating the observations—viz., that the magnetic storms follow according to the rotation period of the sun. Not only is the mean rotation period brought out, but the different periods given by the various latitudes from the Equator to 30°, i.e., the latitudes richest in sun-spots. This relation demonstrates that the exciting cause of our magnetic disturbances lies in the sun, that it is situated in definite restricted areas of its surface, lying within the sun-spot zones, and that the influence proceeding from those areas, whatever its nature, does not radiate equally in all directions, but along narrow stream-lines. These stream-lines are not necessarily truly radial to the sun, and, on the hypothesis of a circular section, have a mean diameter of 20°. The stream-lines from many spot-groups, therefore, must necessarily miss our planet altogether. On the other hand, there is evidence that many of these solar areas may continue to be magnetically active long after the spots developed in that region have disappeared. Here is an undoubted advance both in our knowledge gained and in the method of attack. Sir W. Ramsay and others have suggested that the sun gives out electrons which find a resting-place in the upper regions of our atmosphere, and that when the earth is in a magnetic condition the electrons are drawn towards the earth and so form the illuminated streams making up Aurora.

Two sets of **Lunar Photos** have been issued: (1) those taken with the 40-in. Yerkes refractor, using a yellow screen; (2) those forming the seventh section of Lowy and Puiseux' great Lunar Atlas. Both are splendid works. The theory of the moon's motion has been greatly advanced by Messrs. Brown and Cowell. During the opposition of Jupiter in 1901 and 1902 Mr. Cookson, when at the Cape Observatory, made a considerable number of measures of the satellites of Jupiter. His results, published in the *Monthly Notices* this year, give 1047'67 as the reciprocal of Jupiter's mass. Mr. Denning has come to the conclusion that the period of rotation of the Great Red Spot is variable, the period steadily increasing from 1894 to 1899 and then decreasing. The mean rotation period he gives as 9h. 55m. 18'7s. In 1899 a faint object found on a photographic plate, exposed on Saturn by Prof. W. H. Pickering, was declared to be a ninth satellite to Saturn. No confirmation was forthcoming until the spring of this year, when it was observed both photographically and visually. The motion is retrograde in a period of 443 days at a mean distance of 6,960,000 miles from Saturn. It has been given the name Phœbe, and is, if we accept nebulae, the faintest observed object in the universe. The fifth satellite of Jupiter is 13 mag., while the magni-

tude given for Phœbe is 16.7. The two satellites have the same diameter—about 120 miles.

The comets due to return in 1904 were D'Arrest, discovered 1851, period  $6\frac{1}{2}$  years, last observed in 1897; Winnecke, discovered by Pons 1819, last observed 1898, period  $5\frac{1}{2}$  years; Tempel, 1873, period  $5\frac{1}{2}$  years, last observed 1899; and Encke, period  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years, last observed 1901. Encke was discovered on a photograph taken at Heidelberg on Sept. 11th, after  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours' exposure. Tempel was discovered on Nov. 30th, at Nice. A new comet was discovered on April 16th by Mr. Brooks (his 24th), and another was discovered by Jacobini at Nice, on Dec. 17th.

Preparations were made at Greenwich to observe the November Leonids; fog and cloud interfered, except Nov. 14th-15th. On this night the counts by three observers were: From midnight to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ h., 62 meteors; from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ h. to 4h., 52; from 4h. to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ h., 78; from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ h. to 5h., 65; from 5h. to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ h., 58; and from 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ h. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ h., only 22. Altogether 337 meteors.

It is 17 years since work was begun on the *Astrographic Catalogue*, and the results are now beginning to appear. Three volumes have been issued from Potsdam, one each from the Vatican and Helsingfors Observatories, and one from Greenwich.

The obituary includes Dr. Isaac Roberts, Capt. Noble, Dr. F. McClean.

The Honours List includes a knighthood for Mr. Christie, the Astronomer Royal.

Among future events are the following: *Aldebaran* will be occulted by the moon, May 6th, 5h. 28m. (even.); Sept. 20th, 8h. 24m. (morn.); Nov. 13th, 6h. 35m. (even.); Dec. 11th, 2h. 52m. (morn.). Total solar eclipse, Aug. 30th, visible in Spain.

**Books of Reference.**—"Astronomy for Everybody" (Newcomb), 7s. 6d.; "Astronomy without a Telescope" (Mauder), 5s.; "Problems in Astro-physics" (Clerke), 20s.; "General Astronomy" (Young); and for current literature *The Observatory*; *Monthly Notices of the R.A.S.*; *Popular Astronomy* (American); *Astronomische Nachrichten* (Continental).

For Societies, see p. 664.

## BIOLOGY, 1904.

The physiological action of radium continues to receive attention. Dr. Alan B. Green has subjected various species of micro-organisms to the influence of the emanations of radium. It was found that a marked germicidal effect was exerted on the specific and extraneous micro-organisms of vaccine. The specific germ of the latter lost its potency after some ten hours' exposure, the vitality of the vaccine being tested by inoculations on calves. Interesting results were obtained with induced radio-activity, and photographs of micro-organisms possessing this quality have been obtained through a double layer of lead foil. It should, however, be mentioned that S. C. Prescott, of the Biological Laboratories, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as the result of experiments to determine the possible effect of a brief exposure to radium rays of the diphtheria bacillus (*B. diphtheria*), the intestinal bacillus (*B. coli*), and the yeast organism, is unable to ascribe a germicidal action on the life or growth of these micro-organisms.

The investigation of sleeping sickness is being actively pursued. Confirmation of the

particular agency of infection (see ed. 1904) has been forthcoming. It appears that the efforts of observers are now being directed to the attempt to discover a means of eliminating the "trypanosomes" from the blood and tissues of the infected subject in the early stages, and before the onset of grave disturbance to the nervous centres. The British Government has been advised to adopt such preventive measures as may be practicable for protecting a non-infected area, where the carrier fly is found, from the incursion of emigrants from the infected areas. (Consult reports of the Sleeping Sickness Commission; reports of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.)

The second portion of the report on the pearl fisheries of Ceylon has been issued, under the editorship of Prof. Herdman, F.R.S. At the British Association, Dr. J. A. Murray, of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, read an important paper on the biological significance of certain aspects of the general pathology of cancer. Working zoologists were advised to be watchful for malignant new growths in the lower animals. An announcement by a French observer, Dr. Doyen, of new results in connection with the cancer problem, permit of no more in its present stage than mere allusion. Considerable discussion took place here, as elsewhere, on the evolutionary problems concerned in what is called *Mendelism* (consult "Mendel's Principles of Heredity," 1902). According to Mr. Bateson, President of the section of Zoology, by the Mendelian hypothesis alone is it possible to draw together the vast array of facts relating to heredity. Prof. Karl Pearson is one of the critics of the Mendelian school of research.

Prof. Koch's assertion (1901) of the dissimilar characters of human and bovine tuberculosis was met by the pronouncement of the *Royal Commission* (Interim Report, June 1st) that inquiries "show quite clearly that it would be most unwise to frame or modify legislative measures in accordance with the view that human and bovine tubercle bacilli are specifically different from each other, and that the disease caused by the one is a wholly different thing from the disease caused by the other."

*Nature-study*, in its varied aspects, continues to influence (and vex) the thoughts of educationists. At the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sir G. Kekewich gave an address on "Nature-study and its Cognate Educational Subjects." The sixth International Congress of Zoology was held at Berne, under the presidency of Prof. Studer. The next Congress (1907) will take place at Boston, U.S.A.

An allocation of £20,000 to establish the *Percy Sladen Memorial Fund*, to assist research in natural science, more specially in zoology, geology, and anthropology, will doubtless materially aid many departments of biology. (Office, Linnæan Society.)

An *Association of Economic Biologists* has been founded to promote and advance the economic side of biological science. Membership (ladies are eligible) is confined to workers in economic biology (Hon. Sec., W. E. Collinge, University, Birmingham).

It is useful to place on record here the outcome of researches and actual experiments carried on by M. Variot for more than a decade on the *assimilative value* to infants of cows' milk sterilised at 108° C. (*Comptes Rendus*, 1904). At the temperature and under the condition



cited the full nutritive value of milk to the child is preserved. Moreover, it is as beneficial as pasteurised milk at  $80^{\circ}$  C., or milk heated to  $100^{\circ}$  C. by ordinary means.

Reference is made in the article **Physics and Chemistry** to Meldola's new work on the "**Synthesis of Vital Products.**" Whatever may legitimately lie in front of biochemistry, this author's view is optimistic, since he holds that present achievements in the domain of chemical synthesis furnish no warrant for the belief that the chemical processes of the living organism are in any sense "transcendental," or that they must be regarded as belonging to a class of special material transformations which human science will never be able to reproduce.

The annual **Croonian Lecture of the Royal Society** was delivered by W. M. Bayliss, F.R.S., and E. H. Starling, F.R.S., on "The Chemical Regulation of the Secretory Process." The Society's gold **Royal medal** was awarded to Col. D. Bruce, R.A.M.C., for his researches on the causation of sleeping sickness and other tropical diseases (see ed. 1904).

For Societies see p. 644.

## CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS, 1904.

The genesis of radium in the cosmos is as yet an unwrested secret. Its high significance has, however, in no wise diminished. The chemist and the electrician acknowledge it to be a finger-post on the cross-roads of discovery. The physician cherishes hopes that he may find in the action of some of its rays a fresh ameliorative agent for his beneficent purposes. The geologist realises that its existence opens up new speculations concerning the age of the earth. For their time limits, remarks Prof. Joly, geologists must now take what interval rates of denudation afford, whether measured by sedimentation processes or solvent denudation. Of the three types of radium rays, the third, or unelectrified and penetrating "gamma" rays, were lately held to warrant increased attention from their special heating effect (Paschen), but Rutherford and Barnes dissent.

As regards study of the property of radio-activity, much work is going forward in the various aspects of inquiry. E. F. Burton (Toronto) has obtained a highly radiative gas from fresh crude petroleum. The phenomenon as observed in natural waters has received particular investigation. The Hon. R. J. Strutt examined the red deposit left by the water of the King's Spring, at Bath, and found it to be conspicuously radio-active, the emanation being identical with that derived from the presence of radium salts. This discovery is the more interesting since Lord Rayleigh had previously shown that helium is a constituent of the gases which bubble forth from the spring waters (*Proc. Roy. Soc.*, No. 491). Sir W. Ramsay and Mr. Soddy have made further experiments on the production of helium from radium, with the view of ascertaining the volume of emanation produced in a given time from a known weight of radium in the form of bromide, and also the quantity of helium resulting from the spontaneous change of the emanation. According to them, there are now direct experimental reasons for believing that the greater part of the energy of disintegration appears in the form of kinetic energy of a radiation; that the

emanation is a monatomic gas, whose density has a value of about 80 and atomic weight of 160. Further, the average life of the radium atom is given as 1050 years.

Attempts to map the spectrum of the radium emanation, made by Sir W. R. and Prof. J. N. Collie, have met with only partial success. The following comments by these authors may be recorded for reference: "Sufficient evidence has now been accumulated that radium is an element, accepting that word in the usual sense. It is true that it is only a transient element, and ought in justice to be called a compound,—but of what? Now, it appears advisable to devise a name which should recall its source, and at the same time, by its termination, express the radical difference which undoubtedly exists between it and other elements." Hence Sir W. Ramsay suggests the name **extradio**. The experimental work that is in progress at the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, with the object of elucidating still further the character of the apparent universality of radio-activity, promises to yield results of supreme interest, and these possibly will be achieved at no distant date. But the full import of the revision of existing views of the constitution of matter that must ensue from the new insight and scrutiny into natural operations, no one can as yet foreshow. The mystery of radium remains untouched, says Lord Kelvin (*Phil. Mag.*, Feb. 1904). To him it seems absolutely certain that, if emission of heat at the rate of 90 calories per gramme per hour found by Curie at ordinary temperatures, or even at the lower rate of 38 found by Dewar and Curie from a specimen of radium at the temperature of liquid oxygen, can go on month after month, energy must somehow be applied from without to give the energy of the heat which gets into the material of the calorimetric apparatus.

A distinctive historical and general literature on radium is now available. Consult "Radio-Activity" (Rutherford); "Radio-Activity" (Soddy); "The Becquerel Rays and the Properties of Radium" (Strutt); also the notable little treatise by Madame Curie, "Untersuchungen über die Radioaktiven Substanzen."

A series of articles and papers on chemical subjects, viewed in the light of modern discovery, by Prof. Mendeléeff, the celebrated Russian chemist, attracted much notice. One contribution, "An Attempt at a Chemical Conception of the Universal Ether," has been translated into English (Longmans), though in a somewhat abridged form. Lord Rayleigh undertook re-weighings of nitrous oxide, M. Leduc having placed the density appreciably higher. Purifying the nitrous oxide with the aid of liquid air, Lord Rayleigh reaffirms his former result. German enterprise is responsible for the production of metallic calcium in commercial quantities in the form of rods of white metal. The melting-point is in the neighbourhood of  $760^{\circ}$  C. Dr. Guillaume's new nickel-steel alloy, **invar**, promises applications of first-rate importance for instruments of precision; also for timepieces and chronometers. Analytical chemists may perhaps find some useful data relating to the vexed subject, What is brandy? in a report presented to the French Minister of Commerce. Consult *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce* (June 30th).

Sir James Dewar contributed an important paper on the absorption and thermal evolution

of gases occluded in charcoal at low temperatures. The gas helium resembled the other gases under observation in showing increased absorption at liquid-air temperature; but the absolute amount occluded per unit volume of charcoal was about one-tenth that of the other gases at the same temperature. He will now undertake measurements at the temperature of liquid hydrogen. He thinks charcoal at the boiling-point of hydrogen will become an efficient condensing agent for helium, and this property will have important applications in future research. The publication of Prof. Meldola's "Chemical Synthesis of Vital Products, and the Inter-relations between Organic Compounds," should be chronicled. The wonderful achievements of synthetical chemistry are set forth in this work. It may not be a day-dream (says Prof. McKendrick) if we contemplate the time when even the starches, fats, and proteids we use in our food may be artificially formed. See art. *Biology*, *supra*.

Prof. Blondlot, of Nancy, furnished the French Academy of Sciences with some further notes regarding his discovery of "n-rays." We may recall that these were denoted in the course of researches on the Röntgen rays, and referred to a supposed novel series of radiations whose properties comprised ability to pass through aluminium, wood, and other substances, and the brightening of an electric spark, while being non-fluorescent and without photographic action. A controversy has arisen as to whether the rays have objective reality at all. English scientists are sceptical, and discussion at the meeting of the British Association emphasised this attitude. Later, in the columns of *Nature* (September), Prof. R. W. Wood announced his "firm conviction" that the few experimenters who have obtained positive results have been in some way deluded. He discussed the subject further in the *Physikalische Zeitschrift* (December). French confidence was, however, lately evinced in the award of the *prix Leconte*, of 50,000 francs, by the Academy of Sciences to Prof. Blondlot for this particular discovery.

The "Sir Humphry Davy" medal of the Royal Society for the most important discovery in chemistry was awarded to Prof. W. H. Perkin, jun., F.R.S., for his researches on the synthesis of organic substances. The Bakerian lecture of the Society was delivered by Prof. Ernest Rutherford, of McGill University, Montreal, on "The Succession of Changes in Radio-active Bodies." In the autumn the Professor was further honoured by being made the recipient of the "Rumford" medal of the same institution, on account of his investigations on the properties of radio-active matter, in particular for

his discovery of the active gaseous emanations emitted by such matter and his researches on their transformations. Canada and the mother-country were happily linked in the work of radium inquiry by this award. The Nobel Prizes in Physics and Chemistry were awarded to Lord Rayleigh and Sir W. Ramsay respectively. In July 1905 a Chemical Congress will be held at Liège in connection with the forthcoming International Exhibition in that city. (Secretary, M. J. Raymond, Liège.)—Consult *Journal of the Chemical Society*, *Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry*, *Nature*, and *Proceedings of the Royal Society*. For Societies see p.

For Societies see p. 644.

ELECTRICAL PROGRESS, 1904.

During 1904 electricity made a steady progress in all its branches. In England the general trade depression and lack of funds does not appear to have caused any corresponding diminution in the increasing demand for electricity as a motive power for the operation of tramways, short-distance trains on railway lines, factories and workshops, and for all those purposes where experience has now shown that vast economies over the old methods can be made. In fact, the very necessity of more economy has stimulated the conversion to electrical methods. Manufacturers of electrical and other machinery are, however, in need of a still larger demand for their wares; but this is due to over-production (as in Germany a few years ago) rather than to any decline in demand. From four to five years ago the public very suddenly realised the solid advantages of electricity, and manufacturers were not in a position to adequately cope with the huge demand for electrical machinery. All the supply companies and municipalities were placing large orders for larger engines and dynamos than had yet been made in England, and workshops were found to be insufficiently equipped with suitable tools and accommodation. Consequently capital was raised, schemes prepared, lands purchased, and large and splendidly equipped shops have sprung up all over the country. Unfortunately, these came too late, and it is now difficult to get orders to keep all the shops fully and economically employed. This state of affairs, however, appears to be only temporary, as the demand for large units still exists, and is steadily increasing.

The following table gives the number and state of progress of the English Provisional Orders granted, up to and including 1904:—

	Local Authorities.		Companies.		Total.	
	Orders.	Under-takings.	Orders.	Under-takings.	Orders.	Under-takings.
Works in operation . . . . .	266	239	101	122	457	361
Works in course of construction . . . . .	104	93	28	27	132	125
Works not yet decided upon . . . . .	107	—	14	—	121	—
Total . . . . .	477	337	233	149	710	486



The total capital expenditure on electricity supply undertakings up to and including 1904 was approximately as follows:—

	Municipalities.	Companies.	Total.
General Supply.	£ 32,000,000	£ 27,000,000	£ 59,000,000
Traction.	27,000,000	79,000,000	106,000,000
Totals .	59,000,000	106,000,000	165,000,000

During 1904, 15 municipal undertakings and 7 companies opened electricity works for supply.

#### Power Companies.

There are 26 "Power Companies" in the United Kingdom, which have obtained Acts conveying powers to supply electricity over large areas, and to sell in bulk to local authorities, local distributing companies, or certain railway companies: notably Edmonton (in operation), Finchley, Hendon, and Wood Green (in operation) by the North Metropolitan Co.; the Urban District Councils of Stanley, Leadgate, Annfield Plain, Consett, and Benfieldside by the Cleveland and Durham County Co.; the Corporation of Ilkeston (in operation) for tramways and town lighting; general supply to the Corporation of Newark and the Nottingham & Derbyshire Tramways Co. by the Derbyshire & Nottingham Power Co.; and the North-Eastern Railway Co. by the Newcastle-on-Tyne Power Co., which latter company are also supplying several small areas in bulk. Of the 26 Power Companies who have obtained powers, 8 have exercised them and are in operation, and most of the remaining ones are taking active steps to get under way in as short a time as possible. As the areas of supply practically cover most of the important dis-

tricts in the kingdom, it is confidently anticipated that small local authorities will take a supply in bulk from these companies rather than exercise their powers and erect small generating stations—as, bearing in mind the fact that the cost of generating from these large central stations will be very low in comparison with the cost of generating in small isolated stations, the local authorities will probably be able to sell cheaper when buying in bulk than with their own generating stations.

#### Electrical Applications, 1905.

As regards new business, the following is a summary of Electrical Applications presented to Parliament for the 1905 Session:—

	Local Authorities.	Companies.	Total.
Electric Lighting Provisional Orders .	30	33	63
Electric Lighting and Power Bills . . .	10	11	21
Tramway Provisional Orders . . .	10	5	15
Tramway Bills . . .	15	15	30
Electric Railway Bills . . .	—	9	9
Light Railway Provisional Orders .	2	9	11
	67	82	149

#### Electric Traction.

The *Electrical Times* published some interesting statistics showing the progress of electric traction in connection with Tramways and Light Railways, the following being an excerpt therefrom:—

Name of Country.	1894.			1904.		
	Miles of Route.	No. of Cars.	K.W. capacity of Power Station.	Miles of Route.	No. of Cars.	K.W. capacity of Power Station.
Great Britain . . .	70	3,000	120	5,500*	7,500	120,000
Germany . . .	164	350	3,000	4,000*	10,000	150,000
United States . . .	9,000	25,000	—	30,000	61,000	—

\* Estimated.

The first Electric Railway was opened on May 31st, 1879, at the Berlin Exhibition, and only 2 per cent. of the existing tramways in Germany now are not operated electrically.

It is interesting to note that the *Electrification of the Metropolitan and District Railway Companies'* lines will require power-houses of a combined capacity of 100,000 K.W., or nearly equal to that required to operate all the electric tramways at present existing in the United Kingdom. See LONDON ELECTRIC LINES, p. 358.

#### The "Third Rail" System.

Fatal accidents occurred during the year on both North-Eastern and Lancashire and Yorkshire lines, owing to accidental contact with the "third rail," and it is seriously being con-

sidered that in future surface-line electrification schemes the use of this third rail will have to be abandoned. In ordinary positions it is a nuisance and a source of danger, but at complicated crossings and junctions it becomes practically impossible. On most main-line systems this rail must of necessity be kept alive day and night, and the consequent precautions necessary to ensure the safety of the plate-layers will considerably increase the time and cost of the work. The use of the third rail instead of a trolley wire as used by tramways (where comparatively only small currents have to be collected), is rendered necessary by the practical impossibility of constructing high-pressure continuous-current motors (*i.e.* with a view of decreasing the current—the power being the product of the current and the pressure); and it is now almost the universal

opinion that the only practical solution of the main-line electrification problem is the direct use of single-phase alternating-current motors on the trains. By this means current, at almost any pressure, can be transmitted to the train by an ordinary trolley and trolley-wire, and transformed on board to the requisite pressure for the motors—this transformation on board being impracticable with continuous current. The losses in distribution with the single-phase system are from 15 to 20 per cent. less than with any other system, with a corresponding reduction in the capital spent on plant. Without alteration to the motors the pressure on the trolley-wire can be reduced to safe limits in congested districts, and, if necessary, by means of simple switching arrangements, the same motors can be operated with continuous current. In fact, the practicability of this system is certain, and it only waits for the capital bold enough to make the experiment.

Interesting experiments have been concluded in Germany with regard to high speeds on rail-

ways. Three experimental runs were made on the permanent way from Zossen to Marienfelde (which was entirely relaid for the purpose) with increasing speeds up to 210 kilometres (130 miles) per hour. High-pressure 3-phase alternating-current locomotives were employed for the purpose, the current being collected from three overhead trolley-wires. The air-resistance was found to be of chief importance, the collector had to be modified to avoid jumping and vibration at high speeds, and high speeds on curves were found to be impossible.

### Street Lighting.

The following report of Mr. J. W. Bradley, C.E., the City Engineer of Westminster, as showing the comparative cost of Street Lighting by the various methods in vogue, is interesting and valuable, more especially so as it comes from an impartial judge of very wide experience. It will be seen that Electric Arcs work out to be the cheapest, light for light :—

### CITY OF WESTMINSTER.

#### City Engineer's Department—Testing Branch.

Tests of Street Lamps (Gas and Electric), with Statement of Comparative Costs extending over a period of 18 months.

Description and Position of Lamps.	No. of Lamps in City of class specified.	Average candle power.	Total cost per Lamp per annum.	Average total cost per candle power per annum, including all Tests up to date (6 series).	Total No. of Tests up to date.
Electric Arcs (Charing Cross and Strand Electric Light Co.), Opalescent Globes	100	670	£ s. d. 30 0 0	d. 11'49	40
Electric Arcs (St. James and Pall Mall Electric Light Co.), Muranese Globes.	60	474	34 0 0	15'1	43
Electric Arcs (Westminster Electric Supply Corporation), Opalescent Globes	945	605	22 0 0	8'7	35
Refuge Lanterns, four Mantles, Victoria Street	12	113	13 6 6	30'7*	24
Sugg's High-pressure Lamps, Parliament Street	29	573	18 5 0	9'85	35
Incandescent Mantles, Victoria Street type	1241	42	3 10 0	18'42	40
Triple Flat-flame, footway, Whitehall, now in process of removal, Scott-Snell Lamps being substituted	35	51	6 1 2	25'65	33
Incandescent Mantles, Carlton House Terrace type	251	38	2 17 11	18'18*	27
Triple Flat-flame, Strand type	508	47	9 8 10	47'44*	30

\* Average of 5 series only.

All tests were carried out under precisely similar conditions, so that it would be manifestly unfair to accept one set of results and reject the rest. The Sugg photometer, which was used in making these observations, is fitted with 2- and 5-candle standards for testing low- and high-power lamps respectively, and will, from its construction, give results in all cases, if anything, slightly higher than the true values, which error is practically constant for all the types of lamp tested, thus making the comparison of the various lamps approximately accurate. Further, precautions were

duly taken during each test to guard against the effect of extraneous light, reflection from buildings, obstruction by any opaque object, such as glazing bars; and the tests were only carried out on clear nights. In the case of incandescent mantles, including high-pressure lamps, great variations in candle-power were found to be due to the condition of the mantles. What appeared to the naked eye as a slight diminution in intensity resulted in an enormous loss of candle-power; and this circumstance rendered it difficult to form any comparison between tests carried out in a



laboratory and those made under actual lighting conditions.

#### Progress in France.

In France, speaking generally, the progress of Electricity supply has been steady, and in all there are about 1200 places where an Electricity supply is given. Many small places have gone straight from oil to Electricity, and the system of grouping small villages together on one supply station is used extensively, bare high-tension wires being carried on poles across country for the purpose.

Among the larger concerns may be mentioned the *Société Méridionale*, which has a water-power station supplying the whole department of Aude and transmitting at 20,000 volts, 3-phase alternating. In the *Isère* there are several water-power stations supplying factories, etc., round Grenoble, Voiron, Rives and Vienne, transmitting at 25,000 and 36,000 volts, 3-phase alternating. The *Société des Forces Motrices de l'Auvergne* supplying in Thiers and Clermont Ferrand from the Miodeix Falls. On the south coast there are several single-phase high-tension transmission schemes in operation chiefly supplying hotels and houses.

#### Progress in Germany.

In 1904 there were 959 stations in operation, 7,000,000 8-candle-power incandescent lamps connected, 93,000 10-ampère arc lamps, and an aggregate of 219,000 horse-power of electric motors in operation. Of the 959 stations 359 were of a capacity less than 100 kilowatts each.

#### Progress in Italy.

The utilisation of electric power in Italy has undergone extraordinary developments since the year 1890. At that time the only important plants were situated at Milan, Rome, Genoa, Turin and Naples. There are no statistics as to the collective horse-power of the small plants scattered over the peninsula in 1890, but it is improbable that the total electric power available in Italy in that year exceeded 20,000 horse-power. To-day electricity in Italy provides a total motive power of over 200,000 horse-power. Among the larger installations may be mentioned Milan, 20,000 horse-power, and the water-power station at Vizzola, 18,000 horse-power: both stations supply to various points in the provinces of Milan and Como.

In 1890 electric traction was only utilised on the Florence-Fiesole line; to-day, in addition to the complete urban and suburban lines at Milan, Naples, Rome, Genoa, Florence, Leghorn, Palermo, Perugia, and Varese there are the electric lines of Milan-Monza, Milan-Gallarate-Varese, Lecce-Colico, Terni-Collestatte, Lecce-San Cataldo, and some few lines on the Italian Riviera. In the aggregate there are over 500 kiloms. of rail and tram in Italy served by electricity.

In 1890 there were about 400 communes in Italy either partially or totally lighted by electricity. To-day electric light is general in at least 600 communes.

The development of the application of electricity to industrial purpose in Italy is very marked, and with a continued adaptation of the water-power with which the country is so richly provided, greater progress in this direction may be confidently anticipated.

#### Pollak-Virag Telegraph.

In Dec. 1904 a demonstration was given in

London of the Pollak-Virag high-speed writing telegraph, which is the invention of two Hungarian electricians—Messrs. Antal Pollak and Jozsef Virag. Two live wires and an earth return are used. The message at the transmitting end is punched on a paper slip by a special machine with a keyboard like that of a typewriter. The perforations are so arranged as to represent the vertical motion and the horizontal motion necessary in writing a letter or figure. The slip thus perforated is passed over a roller made up of six electrically insulated sections, and metal brushes come into contact with one or other of these through the perforations, and form electrical connections, sending currents to the receiving end.

There two telephones are placed, each receiving the currents from one group of three sections. A mirror is connected with the diaphragms of these two telephones, and is so suspended that it can move freely in unison with the movements of the diaphragms. These diaphragms are so energised by the currents that the horizontal and vertical motions transmitted to them are reproduced in combination by the motions of the mirror. A ray of light is thrown on the mirror, and the movement of the reflected ray reproduces the complete characters. This reflected ray is thrown on to a photographically sensitive strip of paper, and developed and fixed by an automatic machine in from 11 to 17 seconds. The speed of the apparatus is about 300 letters a second, the limit at which the perforations can be made. In some experiments made by the Hungarian Postal Department between Buda-Pesth and Pozsony, a distance of about 218 kilometres, with two copper telephone wires of 3 mm. diameter, the transmission of 45,000 words an hour was found possible; while in another case, between Berlin and Königsberg, the maximum was about 40,000 words over a distance of 710 kilometres, with wires  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in diameter.

See also RAILWAYS, TELEPHONES, and WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL PROGRESS, 1904.

In the ANNUAL for 1904 mention was made of the fitting out and departure of the relief ships *Morning* and *Terra Nova*, in connection with the National Antarctic Expedition. On Jan. 5th, 1904, they arrived off the winter station of the *Discovery*, the vessel being still fast locked in the ice about seventeen miles from open water. The second winter in the Antarctic had passed with less discomfort than the first, owing to the better arrangements which experience enabled the explorers to make. Meteorological and magnetic observations were recorded regularly, and such work as was possible was done. Terrific hurricanes, laden with powdered snow, continued for days together, and the temperatures were very low—50° being common, while on one occasion the thermometer stood at—68°. With the opening of spring sleigh journeys were organised to take different directions. One led by Captain Scott proceeded westwards across Victoria Land to 146° 38' E. in 79° 59' S., this, the most westerly point attained, being 270 miles from the ship. Here the surface formed a vast plain about 9000 ft. high. Meanwhile two other sledge parties had been at work, one under Lieut. Barne going S.W., and

another under Lieut. Royds, S.E. The former obtained distinct evidence of the movement of the ice-barrier, a depot established in the previous year having moved a distance of 608 yards. Lieut. Boyds' party travelled entirely over floating ice to a distance of 160 miles from the ship, thus showing that a great arm of the sea stretches southward between Victoria Land and the Ross Barrier. Several shorter journeys, all very important, were made by other members of the expedition.

As the ice gave no sign of breaking up, it was feared the *Discovery* would have to be abandoned, and the most valuable effects were therefore transported over the ice to the relief ships. Towards the end of January, however, a welcome change set in, the ice began to break away, and by Feb. 3rd the distance to the edge was reduced to six or seven miles. Blasting was resorted to, but it was not until Feb. 16th that the *Discovery* was moved, and many further difficulties were experienced before getting quite free, heavy gales and an insufficient coal supply being serious hindrances. After a short cruise taken westward, the Antarctic Circle was recrossed on March 5th, after an interval of two years and two months, and on March 15th the *Discovery* anchored at Auckland Island, where it was joined a few days later by the *Terra Nova* and the *Morning*. Proceeding to Lyttleton, stores were replenished, and on June 8th the *Discovery* sailed eastward through the South Pacific, continuing observations and soundings, passed through the Straits of Magellan, touched at the Falkland Islands, and reached Spithead Sept. 10th.

The expedition bravely accomplished a great work: the physical features of a large part of Victoria Land were determined, the Balleny and Russell Islands were shown to be identical, the meteorological and magnetic observations afford most valuable data, geological specimens were secured, a fossil flora believed to be of the Miocene age was discovered, and a biological collection was made, which stands unique as the first and, so far, the only one representing a region half-way between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole.

#### Other Antarctic Expeditions.

The extended operations of the Scottish Antarctic Expedition, led by Dr. Bruce and chiefly devoted to oceanography, also yielded valuable results. The *Scotia* left Port Stanley on Feb. 9th for her second cruise. After calling at the South Orkneys, where an observatory had been established the previous year under the charge of Mr. Mossman, the vessel proceeded S.E., and on March 3rd in lat.  $72^{\circ} 25' S.$  and long.  $18^{\circ} W.$ , reached the supposed ice-foot of the continent, which was followed for about 100 miles. This is of special interest, as the land was not known to extend so far north here. A depth of 2650 fathoms was sounded where Ross reported "no bottom" at 4000 fathoms, but the latter appears to have been an error. Gough Island was afterwards visited, and found to be very fertile. The *Scotia* reached the Clyde on July 21st.

Details were published of the Swedish expedition under Dr. Nordenskiöld, the safety of which could only be noted in the 1904 ANNUAL. A relief expedition was organised under the leadership of Dr. Charcot, but was forestalled by the promptitude of the Argentine

Government, which despatched the *Uruguay*, under the command of Lieut. Irizar. Nordenskiöld had established his winter quarters on Snow Hill Island, near Seymour Island, in the South Shetland group, in Feb. 1901, it being arranged that the *Antarctic* should return the following year for the explorers. Summer closed without tidings of the vessel, a second winter passed, and with the opening of the following spring sledge journeys were undertaken, during one of which two of the *Antarctic* staff were unexpectedly encountered. The vessel had left Tierra del Fuego as arranged in Nov. 1902 for Seymour Island, but was driven back by the ice when within about twenty-four hours of the station. Dr. Andersson and two others volunteered to try to make their way over the ice, but had failed to accomplish their purpose till thus met by Nordenskiöld, twenty months after they had parted from him. On Nov. 8th Captain Irizar arrived in the *Uruguay*, and preparations were immediately made for leaving Snow Hill Island. No news had been received of the *Antarctic*, and the members of the expedition were fearing the loss of their comrades, when the same evening Captain Larsen and five of the crew appeared. The vessel had been wrecked in the ice; the crew had made their way to Paulet Island, 21 miles distant, the journey occupying sixteen days. There they had wintered; one of the party had died, and there still remained twelve of the crew. On Nov. 10th the expedition left Snow Hill in the *Uruguay*; the next morning Paulet Island was reached and the twelve men were taken off. The results of the expedition include the mapping of King Oscar II. Land and other islands as far south as the 66th parallel, and the discovery of fossil floras belonging to the Jurassic and Tertiary periods, besides rich fossiliferous marine deposits. Dr. Charcot, finding his services not required for the relief of Nordenskiöld, determined to undertake independent investigations south of Belgica Strait and about the Palmer Archipelago.

#### In the Arctic.

In the Arctic region there is little of actual advance to record. An expedition sent to search for Baron Toll failed to find any trace of him. The Ziegler expedition, led by M. Fiala in the *America*, is still in the Polar regions, but, as it is well equipped, no special anxiety is felt regarding it, though the *Frithjof*, sent during the summer, with additional supplies, was unable, owing to severe weather, to reach Franz Josef Land. The Danish expedition to North Greenland, led by Mylius Erichsen, as to which some anxiety was felt, reached Upernavik in January, after spending some months on Saunders' Island, north of Baffin Bay. The party proposed remaining in Greenland during the summer. Commander Peary is organising another Polar expedition, on which he hopes to start next summer. A Canadian expedition under Captain Bernier in the *Gauss* is also projected.

#### In Asia and Africa.

In Asia the political mission to Tibet led by Colonel Younghusband yielded important geographical information. Dr. Merzbacher did valuable work in the Tian Shan region; and Mr. Pumpelly and Prof. Huntington continued their investigations in the Issik-kul region.



The western coast of the Yalmal Peninsula was surveyed by Russians, and M. Knipowitsch made researches as to the physical character and biology of the Caspian Sea.

In Africa a good deal of work was done in the central zone. Lieut. Boyd Alexander, in charge of a party equipped for two years, started from the coast to work his way eastward through Nigeria. French explorers were busy in the Lake Chad region. Capt. Lenfant established the existence of a channel connecting the Logone and the Benue, thus affording a waterway, at least at certain seasons, between the Atlantic and Lake Chad, though its actual utility remains to be proved. On the Logone, near the Tubari Lake, are the falls of M'Burao, descending 200 to 250 ft. in three cascades. M. Chevalier, exploring more to the south-east, described the Maimun marshes as occupying a plain on which five rivers converge. He considered that the whole of the Lake Chad region was formerly drained by a great river, which crossed the Libyan desert and discharged into the Mediterranean. Commandant Laperrine and Capt. Thiévenant explored the Sahara south of Algeria; M. Villatte, who accompanied the former, executed valuable surveys, and his determination of positions will, it is expected, involve considerable cartographical changes. Mr. Macmillan accomplished a successful journey to the Abyssinian plateau *via* the upper branch of the Sobat and the Bure escarpment. Mr. E. T. Mellor found distinct evidence of glaciation in the Transvaal. Early in November Major Powell-Cotton set out on a fresh expedition to Africa, where he hopes to traverse the eastern part of the Congo Free State.

### In America and Europe.

As to America, valuable information regarding the geography of Alaska is supplied by the detailed report of a survey carried out by Messrs. Peters and Schrader. The mountains are shown to be a continuation of the Rocky system, and the northern slope, consisting of wide plains, is drained by the Colville River. An account was also published in 1904 of an expedition around Mount McKinley undertaken by Dr. Cook. On its sides are great glaciers, of which the Fidele is considered to be the largest in the interior of Alaska. Ranges about 10,000 ft. high flank the central peak. In the West Indies a small addition to the British Empire was effected by the annexation of Aves Island,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile long, in  $15^{\circ} 38' N.$ ,  $53^{\circ} 36' W.$  In South America geodetic operations were continued in Ecuador, besides explorations in the basins of the Tambopata and Ynambari tributaries of the Beni, traversing a very rich rubber district. Dr. Nevers Lemaire carefully studied the physical characteristics of the Titicaca-Poopo basin. He found that Lake Poopo is very shallow and steadily shrinking. Fuller information regarding the Patagonian-Andean lake region was collected by the Chile-Argentine Boundary Commission.

In Australia, a Queensland official report by Mr. Weston contained interesting information regarding the Bellenden-Ker range. It supports a luxuriant vegetation, including fine timber trees and a great variety of fruits.

In Europe the scientific examination of lakes continues to engage much attention. The bathymetrical survey of the Scotch fresh-water lochs, under the direction of Sir John Murray,

was steadily prosecuted, and valuable data were collected. Lake Bolsena, in Italy, was studied with special regard to temperature and *seiches*. The glaciation of the High Tatra was investigated by M. J. Partsch; and M. de Martonne working in the Southern Carpathians, and M. Evijié in the Balkans, found evidence of glaciation representing two epochs, the later of which is limited to the cirque-valleys.

For Societies see following pages.

### GEOLOGY, 1904.

Great geological interest attaches to the *Report of the Coral Reef Committee* of the Royal Society, which was published under the editorship of Prof. Bonney. The prime object of the Committee was to make a deep boring in the atoll, or coral island, of Funafuti, with the view of testing the validity of Darwin's hypothesis as to the subsidence of such reefs. The first expedition, under Prof. Sollas in 1896, failed in its attempted boring, but the following year Prof. Edgeworth David, of Sydney, bored down to 698 ft., and subsequently, under Mr. Finckh, the work was carried down to 1140 ft., while two borings were also made in the lagoon of the atoll. The cores from these bore-holes were sent to England and intrusted to Prof. Judd for examination. He reported that limestone with corals occurred down to the bottom of the bore. The report shows that coral islands are by no means built wholly of corals; indeed, corals are not their most important builders. Dr. G. J. Hinde submitted the cores to exhaustive examination, and found that while the rock is entirely organic, it is made up chiefly of the calcareous structures of foraminifera, corals, and algae, like *Lithothamnion* and *Halimeda*. It appears that the calcareous parts of these algae play a very important part in the formation of the reef. In the cores from the deeper parts of the boring the coral rock becomes highly magnesian, the proportion of magnesium carbonate reaching 40 per cent. Prof. Judd believes that the small percentage of magnesium carbonate in the original structures became increased relatively by leaching out the more soluble calcium carbonate; and when the rock had thus become moderately magnesian it may have acted as a centre of segregation, attracting the magnesium compounds from the sea-water, whereby a reaction was set up, resulting in the partial replacement of calcium carbonate by the corresponding magnesium salt.

In the early days of geology it was supposed that changes in the relative level of land and sea were due to movement of the water, but this opinion gave way, as science progressed, to the view that the movements had taken place in the terrestrial crust. A few years ago, however, Prof. Suess of Vienna revived the older view, and supported it with such ability as to secure the adhesion of many of the younger geologists. At the last anniversary meeting of the Geological Society Sir Archibald Geikie discussed this subject in an address on *Continental Elevation and Subsidence*. He held that the raised beaches round our coast, like the strand-lines of the Norwegian fjords, clearly pointed to elevation of the solid land, whilst the submarine forests proved with equal clearness that the land had locally subsided. Emergence in Scotland seems to have been contemporaneous with submergence in the south,

Local movement of the land may be readily admitted, but great variation of sea-level in a very limited area seems incredible. He believes, therefore, that changes of level are due to secular movements of the earth's crust, and not to oscillation of the oceanic surface. The first volume of Miss Sollas's translation of Prof. Suess's important work on "The Face of the Earth" has recently been published.

At the Cambridge meeting of the British Association, a formal discussion was carried on with regard to the nature and origin of earth-movements. Although some of the ablest British and foreign geologists contributed to the discussion, no definite result was attained, and the proceedings brought into relief the very marked differences of opinion which exist in reference to so obscure a subject as the origin of such disturbances.

The study of earthquakes continues to engage the attention of Dr. C. Davidson, who published careful reports on the seismic disturbances felt in 1903 in Derbyshire and in Caernarvonshire. Major C. E. Dutton contributed to the "Progressive Science Series" a volume on Earthquakes viewed in the Light of the New Seismology.

So much diversity of opinion exists as to the succession of events in the Great Ice Age that whilst some authorities argue in favour of several warm interglacial periods, others recognise only one such episode, whilst others again refuse to admit any important break in the general glacial conditions. Dr. E. Geinitz, of Rostock, writing with reference to North Germany and Denmark, argued that the evidence in these countries favours the view that the Glacial period was practically a single event, interrupted only by minor oscillations—a view which is also held by most Swedish geologists.

A cavern in the Carboniferous Limestone at Grange Quarry, near Brassington in Derbyshire, yielded a vast number of relics of pleistocene mammalia, proving it to have been used as a hyæna den. The cave was explored and the relics described by Mr. Arnold-Bemrose and Mr. E. T. Newton. Among the mammalian remains there occurred, in addition to the hyæna bones, relics of the cave lion, the small-nosed rhinoceros, the bison, and a fragment of a single tooth of a young elephant, probably the straight-tusked species. It is remarkable that with these pleistocene mammals were associ-

ated the remains of what appears to be the fallow deer.—Under the name of *Testudo ammo* Dr. C. W. Andrews has described the shell of a gigantic tortoise discovered in the Upper Eocene beds of the Fayûm by Mr. H. J. I. Beadnell, of the Geological Survey of Egypt. It seems to be an early representative of a large group of tortoises found in various parts of the Tertiary system in Europe; and is probably related to the existing giant tortoise of Madagascar and the Aldabra Islands.—Mr. Upfield Green, whose work in connexion with Cornish geology is well known, has announced in the *Geological Magazine* his discovery of Upper Silurian (Ludlow) fossils in the Caerhaye limestone, thus fixing a definite horizon which may be of importance in working out the stratigraphy of a difficult part of the country.

Quite a revolution has recently been effected in geological opinion with regard to the character of the flora of the coal-measures. Ever since the early researches of Brongniart it has been held that this flora was essentially cryptogamic or flowerless, but the investigations of modern palæobotanists have shown that many of the Carboniferous plants regarded as ferns and club-mosses were really seed-bearing plants. Some were synthetic types between ferns and cycads. According to Dr. D. H. Scott quite one-half of the vascular plants of the Carboniferous period were seed-bearers.

Mr. Stanford published a very convenient *Geological Atlas of Great Britain*, with the county maps, familiar in Reynolds' Atlas, accompanied by explanatory text by Mr. H. B. Woodward and by a series of plates of characteristic fossils.

It is interesting to note that the officers of the Geological Survey discovered tin-stone (cassiterite) in Scotland. The mineral occurs in association with magnetic iron-ore in the gneissose rocks of Ross-shire. Although found in England and Ireland, tin-ore had never been previously recorded in Scotland. The discovery is not at present of any economic value.

A large collection of British minerals has been lately formed at the Museum of Practical Geology, and a descriptive handbook to the collection, giving a sketch of the mineral resources of the British Islands, was written by Mr. F. W. Rudler, the former curator.

For Societies see below.

## SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

**Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.** President for 1903-4, Henry Balfour, M.A.; F.Z.S.; Hon. Secretary, T. A. Joyce, M.A.; Treasurer, J. Gray, B.Sc.; Assistant Secretary, H. S. Kingsford, B.A. Offices, 3, Hanover Square, W. The Institute publishes a half-yearly journal, and a monthly periodical entitled *Man*.

**Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science.** The Association was formed in '86, and is modelled on the British Association. The sections include Astronomy, Mathematics and Physics, Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, Biology, Ethnology and Anthropology, Geography, Economic Science and Agriculture, Engineering and Architecture, Sanitary Science and Hygiene, Mental Science and Education. An elaborate and most valuable report of its proceedings is published by the Association. The ninth session was held at

Hobart in 1902, and the tenth will be held at Dunedin, New Zealand, in 1904. The Permanent Hon. Secretary is Prof. A. Liversidge, M.A. LL.D., F.R.S.; address, The Chemical Laboratory, The University, Sydney, N.S.W.

**British Astronomical Association**, founded Oct. '90 for "the encouragement of a popular interest in astronomy, the association and organisation of amateur observers for mutual help, and the circulation of current astronomical information." There are upwards of 1000 members, and twelve "Observing Sections." The subscription is *ros. 6d.* per annum; entrance fee *5s.* President, Mr. A. C. D. Crommelin, B.A., F.R.A.S. Secretaries, Mr. J. G. Petrie, F.R.A.S., and Mr. J. A. Hardcastle, F.R.A.S. There are branches in Glasgow, Sydney, N.S.W., and Melbourne Victoria. Inquiries and applications for membership should be made to the Assistant



**Secretary, Mr. T. F. Maunder, F.S.A.A. Office,** 35, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

**British Numismatic Society,** 43, Bedford Square, W.C. **President, P. Carlyon-Britton, F.S.A.** Ordinary members limited to 500. The King of Portugal received an address from the Society, and was elected an honorary member, 1904.

**British Science Guild,** formed in 1904, "in order, by joint action, to convince the people, by means of publications and meetings, of the necessity of applying the methods of science to all branches of human endeavour, to bring before the Government the scientific aspects of all matters affecting the national welfare; to promote the application of scientific principles to industrial and general purposes, and to promote scientific education. **President, Sir Norman Lockyer. Hon. Treasurer, Lord Averbury. Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. Cuthbertson.**

**Chemical Society,** Burlington House, W. **President, Prof. William A. Tilden, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Treasurer, Dr. Alexander Scott, F.R.S.; Hon. Secs., Prof. W. Palmer Wynne, D.Sc., F.R.S., and Dr. M. O. Forster; Assist. Sec., Stanley E. Carr; Librarian, F. W. Clifford.**

**Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society,** The, was established in 1859. The meetings are held in Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, Westminster, S.W., on the first Thursday in each month from October to May. Visits are paid to engineering works in the summer. The 1904-5 session commenced Oct. 6th, 1904, and will end May 3rd, 1905. The **President** is Mr. Alfred Hansen, A.M.I.C.E.; and the **Hon. Sec., Mr. A. S. E. Ackermann, A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E., M.S.I.** The offices are at 25, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

**Civil Engineers, Institution of.** Founded Jan. 2nd, 1818, incorporated by royal charter June 3rd, '28, and received supplemental charters, with extended powers, Aug. 3rd, '87, and March 20th, '96. The object of the Institution is to further the advancement of mechanical science, and more particularly to promote the acquisition of that species of knowledge which is essential in the profession of a civil engineer. According to its constitution, it consists of members, corporate associates (called associate members), and honorary members. There are also attached to it non-corporate associates and students. Candidates for associate membership and studentships are subject to examination, the subjects being general education and scientific knowledge befitting the profession of a civil engineer. The numbers of the several classes are: members 2159, associate members 4107, honorary members 19, associates 272, and students 1037: total 7594. It has a library of upwards of 50,000 volumes, including 750 of rare tracts, the number of which cannot be much less than 10,500. **President, Sir Guilford L. Molesworth, K.C.I.E. Secretary, Dr. J. H. T. Tudsbery. Offices, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.**

**Clinical Society,** 20, Hanover Square. **Secs., W. Pasteur, M.D., and W. G. Spencer, M.S.**

**Entomological Society,** 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square. **Hon. Secs., H. Rowland Brown, M.A., and Commander J. J. Walker, R.N.**

**Ethological Society.** The object of the Society is the story of human nature, not through any one department of science, but through all, in order to arrive at a knowledge

of the intellect and character of man and the laws which govern their manifestation, and to apply it to the preservation of the mental health of the individual, to education, moral reform, and the solution of various sociological problems. **President, Dr. B. Hollander; Hon. Sec., A. F. Brady, 62, Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, W.**

**Geological Society of London.** Has offices at Burlington House, and issues a quarterly journal. **President for 1904-5, Dr. J. E. Marr, F.R.S. Secretaries, R. S. Herries and Prof. W. W. Watts.**

**Geologists' Association** meets at University College, Gower Street. **President, A. Smith Woodward, LL.D., F.R.S.**

**Institution of Electrical Engineers,** 92, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. **Secretary, G. C. Lloyd; Assist. Sec., P. F. Rowell.**

**Institution of Mechanical Engineers,** Storey's Gate, St. James's Park, S.W. **President, J. Hartley Wicksteed; Secretary, Edgar Worthington, B.Sc.** Instituted in 1847 to promote the science and practice of mechanical engineering. There are upwards of 4400 members. An annual congress is held in the summer at different centres: Liverpool, 1904. Monthly meetings are held, October to April.

**Institution of Mining and Metallurgy,** Salisbury House, E.C. Founded 1892 to, promote the general advancement of mining and metallurgical science. **President, H. Jennings; Secretary, C. McDermid.** The constitution embraces members, associates, and students. Ordinary meetings are held monthly, October to June; the Annual General in March. The Institution's gold medal is awarded periodically. South African mining interests receive considerable attention.

**Iron and Steel Institute,** 28, Victoria Street, S.W. **Secretary, Bennett H. Brough.**

**Key Observatory,** Old Deer Park, Richmond, Surrey. Now the Observatory Department of the National Physical Laboratory (*q.v.*), and as such superintended by Mr. C. Chree, Sc.D., F.R.S. It possesses a valuable collection of verifying apparatus and standard instruments, many of which have been purchased by grants made by the Royal Society and the British Association. In addition to its observational work in magnetism, electricity and meteorology, the observatory has attained a high reputation at home and abroad for the trustworthiness of its verifications and for its many services to experimenters. It is subsidised as the central station of the Meteorological Office for self-recording observations; it serves as a place where new instruments intended for other observatories can be tested beforehand, as a school where intending observers can be practically trained, and as an experimental laboratory where the efficiency of new designs of meteorological instruments may be thoroughly tried. A large number of thermometers, barometers, magnetic instruments, sextants, watches, chronometers, telescopes, and a variety of other forms of apparatus, are tested annually, suitable fees being charged to defray the cost of the examination.

**Linnean Society of London,** Burlington House, W. **Gen. Sec., B. D. Jackson.**

**Mining Engineers, The Institution of.** This institution was founded July 1st, 1889, for the advancement of the sciences of geology, mining, and metallurgy, by the interchange of opinions, by the reading of communications

from members and others, and by discussions; to supply information to the Government upon the practical requirements of legislation affecting mining and metallurgical industries, and more especially to promote a more general recognition of the status of mining and metallurgical engineering as scientific professions. The Institution now comprises seven affiliated societies. The numbers of members are: Honorary members, 43; members, 2012; associate members, 162; associates, 272; students, 173; subscribers, 50; total, 2712. Two general meetings are held during the year, one in London and the other in one of the mining districts. The papers and discussions are printed in the *Transactions*, which also contain notes of papers on the working of mines, metallurgy, etc., from the *Transactions* of colonial and foreign societies and colonial and foreign publications. **President**, Sir Lowthian Bell, Bart.; **Secretary**, Mr. M. Walton Brown; **Offices**, Neville Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

**Museums Association.** Founded in 1890 under the auspices of the late Sir W. H. Flower to promote the educational and scientific work of museums. Annual Congresses are held: 1904, at Norwich, Dr. S. F. Harmer, F.R.S., presiding. **Secretary**, E. Howarth. Organ, *Museums Journal*.

**National Physical Laboratory.** A committee, with Lord Rayleigh as chairman, was appointed by the Treasury, and reported in 1899 in favour of the establishment of a public institution "for standardising and verifying instruments, for testing materials, and for the determination of physical constants." The report was adopted, and the Government, with the approval of H.M. Queen Victoria, allotted for the purpose Bushy House and the grounds adjoining it. The house itself is used as the Physical Laboratory, and an Engineering Laboratory with the usual appliances has been erected in the grounds. The formal opening by the Prince of Wales took place on March 10th, 1902. Most of the work now undertaken at the Kew Observatory (*q.v.*) continues to be carried on there as one Department of the work of the Laboratory. The Government have granted £19,000 for the buildings, and £4000 a year towards the working expenses. The Laboratory also receives the proceeds of the Gassiot endowment, amounting to about £450 a year, and has an income of about £4200 derived from standardising fees. An additional sum of £2000 was received in 1904 in the form of subscriptions and donations from friends interested in the work. The object of the Laboratory is to aid in every way the application of science to trade and manufacture. Under the ultimate control of the Royal Society, the institution is managed by an Executive Committee and a General Board. **Director**, Mr. R. T. Glazebrook, D.Sc., M.A., F.R.S. **Superintendent of the Observatory Department**, Mr. Charles Chree, Sc.D., F.R.S. **Superintendent of the Engineering Department**, Mr. T. E. Stanton, D.Sc. The staff includes ten assistants at Kew and sixteen at Bushy House, Teddington.

**Palæontographical Society**, a publishing body established in 1847 for the issue of figures and descriptions of British fossils. **President**, Dr. H. Woodward, F.R.S. **Secretary**, Dr. A. Smith Woodward, F.R.S., British Museum Nat. Hist., Cromwell Road, S.W.

**Pathological Society**, 20, Hanover Square W. **Gen. Sec.**, S. G. Shattock, F.R.G.S.

**Royal Astronomical Society**, Burlington House. **President**, Prof. H. H. Turner, D.Sc. **Secretaries**, F. W. Dyson, M.A., and E. T. Whittaker, M.A.; **Assist. Sec.**, W. H. Wesley; **Foreign Secretary**, Sir William Huggins, K.C.B.

**Royal Botanic Society.** The Society was incorporated in 1839 for the promotion of Botany, and for the formation of Botanical Gardens within the Metropolis. The Gardens in the Inner Circle, Regent's Park, are about 20 acres in extent, and are beautifully laid out as an ornamental English park. The Society is composed of Fellows and members. A School of Practical Gardening has also been established, and is officially recognised by the Technical Education Boards of the London and Middlesex County Councils. About 800 free orders of admission for three months each are issued each year to botanical and art students, and 50,000 cut specimens distributed to the various schools and colleges annually. The public are admitted on Saturdays and Mondays at a charge of 1s. (Bank Holidays, 6d.). Musical promenades are held in the season on Wednesdays (admission 2s. 6d.). The public are now admitted, by payment, to the exhibitions and fêtes held in the spring and summer. **President**, H.S.H. The Duke of Teck; **Secretary**, Mr. J. B. Sowerby, F.L.S.; **Library and Office**, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, N.W.

**Royal College of Science, London, The**, is primarily intended for the instruction of teachers, and of students of the industrial classes selected by competition in the examinations of the Board of Education, but other students are admitted so far as there may be accommodation for them, on the payment of fees. The **Royal School of Mines** is incorporated with the Royal College of Science. Students entering for the Associateship of the Royal School of Mines obtain their general scientific training in the Royal College of Science. The course of instruction lasts for three years, and is the same for all the divisions during the first year, after which it is specialised according to the particular division in which the student is working for the Associateship. The **Associateship of the Royal College of Science** is given in one or more of the following divisions: mechanics, physics, chemistry, biology, and geology; and the **Associateship of the Royal School of Mines** in metallurgy and mining. A student obtains the Associateship who passes in all the subjects of the first year, and in the second and third year those subjects prescribed as necessary for the division in which he seeks to obtain his Associateship. Occasional students in one or more special branches of science may be admitted, providing they possess some preliminary knowledge of the subject they propose studying, and so far as there is room. Application for admission to the College must be made on a form obtainable from the Registrar, and be sent before the middle of June for admission in the following October. The fees of students entering for the Associateship course amount to a total of from £105 to £115 in the three years. A certain number of royal exhibitions, national scholarships, and free studentships tenable at the College are awarded by competition at the examinations of the Board of Education. Particulars respecting these will be found in the Regulations of the Board of Education. **Dean**, Prof. J. W. Judd, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S. **Registrar**



and Superintendent of Discipline, Francis Flatgate, Royal College of Science, South Kensington, S.W. Clerk and Librarian, A. Tillott.

**Royal Geographical Society**, (1, Savile Row, W.), was founded in 1830. It annually awards three medals and other honours to distinguished workers in the cause of geography, and distributes prizes among University extension students for proficiency in this science. It contributes to the maintenance of chairs of geography in Oxford and Cambridge. It subsidises exploring expeditions. It also gives instruction to and lends instruments to travellers in various parts of the world. There is free admission for the public to the map room. In 1904 the **Founder's medal** was given to Sir Harry H. Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., the **Patron's medal** to Commander Robert F. Scott, R.N., M.V.O. During the year 310 Fellows and 5 Honorary Corresponding Fellows were elected, and in March 1904 there was a total of 4227 Fellows. The published *Journal* is valuable, as tracing the progress of explorations and discoveries. The annual report presented at the anniversary meeting (May 16th) showed that the income of the Society during 1903 had been £12,733 13s. 1d., and the expenditure £11,634 18s. 1d., while the total assets amounted to £59,709 4s. 2d. **President**, Sir Clements Markham, K.C.B., F.R.S., etc.; **Hon. Secretaries**, Major L. Darwin, and J. F. Hughes, Esq.; **Secretary**, J. Scott Keltie, LL.D.

**Royal Institution of Great Britain**, The, is an association of men and women for the advancement of natural knowledge. Founded 1799, incorporated 1800, and enlarged in 1810. Its chief objects are: To prosecute scientific and literary research; to illustrate and diffuse the principles of inductive and experimental science; to promote social intercourse among lovers of science, and to afford to them opportunities for collective and individual study. The Institution includes Laboratories for the promotion of chemical and physical science. In the Laboratories the researches of Thomas Young, Humphry Davy, William Thomas Brande, Michael Faraday, John Tyndall, Edward Frankland, William Odling, John Hall Gladstone, James Dewar, and Lord Rayleigh have been conducted. It gives public lectures, holds weekly meetings (on Friday evenings) of its members, and supports a model-room and a reading-room. The entrance fee is £10 10s., which includes the first year's annual subscription of £5 5s.; or a life composition of 60 guineas may be paid. The library contains about 60,000 volumes. **House**, 21, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly; **President**, The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., D.C.L., F.R.S., **Treasurer**, Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., V.P.; **Hon. Secretary**, Sir William Crookes, D.Sc., F.R.S., V.P.; **Professor of Natural Philosophy**, The Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh, O.M., M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.; **Fullerian Professor of Chemistry**, Sir James Dewar, M.A., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; **Fullerian Professor of Physiology**, Louis C. Miall, D.Sc., F.R.S.; **Assistant Secretary and Librarian**, Mr. Henry Young; **Assistant Librarian**, Mr. R. Cory.

**Royal Meteorological Society**, 70, Victoria Street, S.W. **Sec.**, W. Marriott.

**Royal Numismatic Society**, 22, Albemarle Street, W. **Secs.** H. A. Grueber, F.S.A., and E. J. Rapson, M.A., M.R.A.S.

**Royal Society, Burlington House**. A society, formed in 1660 for the pursuit of science, now famous throughout the world. Charles II. in 1662 granted the Society a charter of incorporation. This was followed by a second in 1663, giving further privileges. By that the Society was named "The President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London, for Improving Natural Knowledge." Meetings for reading and discussing scientific papers are held weekly on Thursday afternoons at 4.30 p.m. from November to June. The Society awards the Copley, Rumford, two Royal, Davy, Darwin, Buchanan, Sylvester and Hughes medals, each annually, with the exception of the Rumford and Darwin, which are given biennially, the Sylvester, which is given triennially, and the Buchanan, which is given quinquennially. The Copley is the most highly prized, and may be awarded to Englishmen or foreigners, but only goes to distinguished savants. Sir William Crookes was the recipient in 1904. Among the presidents have been Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Christopher Wren, Samuel Pepys, Sir Hans Sloane, Martin Folkes, Sir Joseph Banks, Sir Humphry Davy, Sir Joseph Hooker, Prof. Huxley, Sir Gabriel Stokes, Lord Kelvin and Lord Lister. Sir William Huggins, D.C.L., LL.D. (q.v.), is the present President. There are now upwards of 450 Fellows and 50 Foreign Members. Fellows elected, 1904: Dr. Thomas Gregor Brodie, Major S. G. Burrard, Prof. Alfred Cardew Dixon, Prof. James Johnstone Dobbie, Thomas Henry Holland, Prof. Charles Jasper Joly, Dr. Hugh Marshall, Edward Meyrick, Dr. Alexander Muirhead, Dr. George H. F. Nuttall, Arthur Everett Shipley, The Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona, G.C.M.G., Prof. Morris William Travers, Harold Wager, Gilbert Thomas Walker, William Whitehead Watts. The rooms of the Society are enriched with busts and paintings, while the library contains 50,000 volumes, and there is a unique collection of relics, many of which relate to Sir Isaac Newton. **Secretaries**, Prof. J. Larmor, D.C.L., D.Sc., and Sir Archibald Geikie, D.C.L., Sc.D. **Foreign Secretary**, Francis Darwin, M.A. **Assistant Secretary**, Robert Harrison, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.

**Royal Scottish Geographical Society**. This Society was founded in '84 to promote inquiry into all subjects of geographical interest, to give special attention to Scottish topography, to form a library, to press for the recognition of geography as a branch of Higher Education, and for other objects. There are 1623 members, including 100 ladies. Monthly meetings are held in Edinburgh and Glasgow; meetings are also held in Dundee and Aberdeen, and lectures and papers are given and read, while the Society publishes monthly the *Scottish Geographical Magazine*. The President is Prof. J. Geikie, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.S.L. & E., the Editor Miss M. I. Newbigin, D.Sc., and the Secretary Lieut. E. H. Shackleton. The Headquarters are at Queen Street, Edinburgh.

**Society of Chemical Industry**, 9, Bridge Street, S.W., founded 1881, has for its object the promotion and extension of industrial and scientific chemistry. The London section holds monthly meetings at the Chemical Society, Burlington House, W. Local sections have headquarters at Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, and Nottingham; in addition there are Scottish, Yorkshire, Canadian, and New York branches. Annual Congress, 1904, held at New

York. President, W. H. Nichols; Secretary, C. G. Cresswell.

**South African Association for the Advancement of Science.** A meeting was called together at Cape Town in 1901 by Mr. T. Ruenert, M.Inst.C.E., of Johannesburg, and others, Sir C. Metcalfe, Bart., presiding, with the idea of promoting an annual congress of engineers in South Africa; and from this sprang the scheme for an organisation on the lines of the home British Association. The first meeting was held at Cape Town in 1903, under the presidency of Sir David Gill, F.R.S., with a membership of 700, since increased to over 1000; the second at Johannesburg, Sir C. Metcalfe presiding. President, Mr. T. Ruenert. The **British Association (q.v.)** at its forthcoming congress will conduct its meetings with the co-operation of the South African Association. **Chairman of Reception Committee (Cape Town),** Sir D. Gill.

**Victoria Institute.** This society, which has now been in existence for 36 years, was founded to associate together men of science and all interested and qualified persons, in investigating "impartially and fully the most important questions of philosophy and science, especially those that bear upon the great truths revealed in Holy Scripture"; "to examine and discuss all supposed scientific results with reference to final causes, and the more comprehensive and fundamental principles of philosophy proper, based upon faith in the existence of one Eternal God"; and to bring together the results of such labours in the printed transactions of the Society. The number of members and associates is nearly 1000, about one-third of whom reside abroad and in the colonies. President, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Halsbury, F.R.S.; Secretary, Prof. Edward Hull, LL.D., F.R.S., 8, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

**Zoological Society of London.** The annual report of this Society, which was instituted in 1826 for the advancement of zoology and animal physiology, stated that the number of Fellows on Jan. 1st, 1903, was 3481, the largest in the history of the Society. The Gardens in Regent's Park are open from 9 a.m. till sunset, and the Offices and Library from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., Saturday, 10 a.m. till 2 p.m. Admission 6d. on Monday, 1s. the rest of the week, children 6d. all days. Reduced prices to parties of 50 and upwards. On Sunday only Fellows and their friends are admitted. President, The Duke of Bedford, K.G.; Secretary, P. Chalmers Mitchell, M.A., D.Sc. Superintendent of Gardens, R. I. Pocock. Offices, 3, Hanover Square, W.

#### SCOTLAND.

Scotland has an area of 29,785 square miles, and a population, according to the 1901 Census, of 4,472,103. The proportion of males to females was 2,173,755 males to 2,298,348 females, giving an excess of 124,593 females, as against a similar excess in '91 of 140,213. The percentage rate of increase from '91 to 1901 was the highest recorded since '21-31, except the period '71-81, when it was 11.18. The increase was very unequally distributed, 18 counties showing an increase and 15 a decrease. The highest rates of increase were Linlithgow 24.4 per cent., Lanark 21.1 per cent., Stirling 20.5 per cent.; and the greatest decreases were Caithness 8.9 per cent., Wigton 9.36 per cent., and Selkirk 15.78 per cent. The town districts with a population of 2000 and upwards showed

an average increase of 18.58 per cent. over '91; the villages with a population of from 300 to 2000 showed an increase of .05 per cent., and the rural districts a decrease of 4.60 per cent. The number of inhabited houses was 926,914, as against 817,568 in '91. The number of families was 967,200 in 1901, as against 876,089 in '91. There were 28,106 inhabitants who spoke Gaelic only. Of the total population 1,982,812, or 44.56 per cent., were returned as following some occupation. Male workers numbered 1,391,188, or 64 per cent. of the total male population; female workers 591,624, or 25 per cent. of the total female population. In 1904 the population was estimated to be 4,627,656.

Secretary for Scotland, Rt. Hon. A. Graham Murray, K.C., M.P.

Permanent Under-Secretary, Reginald MacLeod, C.B.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. C. Scott Dickson, K.C., M.P.

Solicitor-General, David Dundas, K.C.

#### The Scotch Police.

H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland (Major Arthur G. Ferguson), appointed under the County and Burghs Police Act, '57, submits a report annually. According to that for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1902, the authorised strength of the force was 5347, of which 1839 belonged to county forces and 3276 to city and burgh forces. There are also 232 additional police who are privately employed. If these are added, the total in counties will be 1912 and in cities and burghs 3425, giving a grand total of 5347 policemen in Scotland, excluding the Orkney and Shetland Islands. There is a detective staff of 165 officers in 14 county and in 15 city and burgh forces. The staff in the former is 29 and in the latter 136. In addition to these detectives constables in plain clothes frequently assist them. In Edinburgh there is a detective staff of 29, consisting of 1 lieutenant, 2 inspectors, 4 sub-inspectors, 2 sergeants, 6 detective officers, 9 constables, and 5 detective clerks. In Glasgow, which has a police force of 1379 members and a census population of 766,967, there is a detective staff of 47, consisting of 2 lieutenants, 7 sub-inspectors, and 38 detective officers. The Criminal Registry kept at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Inverness, Greenock, Dumfries, Dundee, Perth, Stirling, Elgin and Ayr works very satisfactorily in supplying the police with valuable information concerning habitual criminals. The total amount expended for the last financial year for pay and clothing for the whole authorised force was £424,701 9s. The aggregate cost of the police, excluding the additional police, privately employed and paid for, was £541,864 2s. 10d., which includes rent, taxes, buildings, and all other expenses connected with the police. Towards the cost of pay and clothing £150,000 per annum is distributed out of the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account. This amount is made up of duties of local taxation, licences, and a part of the probate duty. Only those forces, however, are entitled to be aided out of the amount which obtain a certificate from the Secretary for Scotland under the Police Act of '57. A satisfactory system of paying pensions and gratuities has been provided by the Police (Scotland) Act, '90, substantially similar to the system established for the police of England and Wales by another statute passed in the same year.



**Local Government Board.**

The Board consists of the following **ex-officio Members**: The Secretary for Scotland, President; The Solicitor-General for Scotland; and the Permanent Under-Secretary for Scotland; and the following **Appointed Members**: Mr. James Patten-MacDougall, M.A., Vice-President; Mr. James Burn Russell, M.D., LL.D., Medical Member of Board (one vacancy). The Secretary is Mr. G. Falconar Stewart; the Medical Officer under the Public Health Act is Prof. Sir Henry Littlejohn, M.D., LL.D. Offices, 125, George Street, Edinburgh.

The powers of the Board, though not so extensive, are somewhat similar to those of the English Local Government Board, and involve a complete control of poor law administration and the poor law authorities, and a supervision of the local government and public health authorities; but the Secretary for Scotland exercises certain of the powers which in England belong to the Local Government Board. The poor law authorities are the Parish Councils, who also exercise many other powers. The other local authorities are the Burghal or Urban Authorities and the County Councils. The Local Government Board collects and publishes statistics as to sickness and mortality.

The **Annual Report** for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1903, shows that on May 15th, 1903, there were 103,016 poor persons in receipt of relief, of whom 66,703 were paupers and 36,313 their dependants. Of the paupers 14,193 were lunatics. Of the sane poor, 76,974 received outdoor and 11,711 indoor relief, and 138 were vagrants. Of the sane paupers 42 per cent. were 65 years of age or upwards and 49 per cent. between the ages of 14 and 65. The total number of persons in receipt of relief amounted to 22 per 1000 of the population.

**Local Taxation Statistics.**

The receipts of the Parish Councils for the year ended March, 1902, for poor law purposes amounted to £1,225,160, and the expenditure to £1,235,053. Of the receipts, £919,767 came from rates, £244,085 from Local Taxation Contributions, and £61,308 from other sources. The average annual cost of maintenance of outdoor paupers was £6 8s. 6d. per head, and of indoor paupers £9 2s. 3d.

Taking all the local authorities together, their revenue, excluding receipts from loans, amounted to £11,765,035, made up as follows:—

Rates	£4,800,677
Imperial subventions and payments	1,992,622
Tolls, dues, fines, etc.	1,112,276
Miscellaneous sources	3,769,460
	<hr/> £11,765,035

The total expenditure, not defrayed out of loans, amounted to £12,072,395. The principal items of expenditure were:—

Poor relief	£1,132,513
Education	1,913,363
Police	518,036
Roads and bridges	789,735
Water supply	257,059
Private lighting	1,763,508
Harbours and ports	546,837
Tramways	499,698

The total of the outstanding loans of local authorities amounted to £46,236,450, in addition

to perpetual annuities of the value of £5,000,000. Of the outstanding loans, £10,858,000 had been incurred on account of harbours and ports, £8,740,000 for water supply, and £4,790,000 for education. Burghal authorities were responsible for £35,500,000.

The amount paid into the Local Taxation Account for Scotland during the year ended Lady Day, 1904, from Imperial sources was £1,128,364. It was made up as follows:—

Death Duty grant	£305,843
Local Taxation License Duties	378,134
Beer and Spirit Duties	163,969
Agricultural and congested districts grant	182,628
Additional grant from Consolidated Fund.	97,790
	<hr/> £1,128,364

This amount was distributed by the Secretary for Scotland in aid of local expenditure.

The Final Report, dealing with Scotland, of the Royal Commission appointed in 1896 to inquire into Local Taxation, is dated April 10th, 1902, and is signed by all the Commissioners except Sir E. Hamilton, Sir G. Murray, and Judge O'Connor. (See 1903 ed.) The Report runs on similar lines to that on England (see p. 176). It suggests that further relief should be given to the local rates from Imperial sources, and that grants should be given in aid of the following National services: viz., 1. Poor Relief, including lunatic asylums; 2. Police; 3. Education; 4. Main Roads; and 5. Sanitary Inspection. The amount of the grant should be about one-half of the expenditure on these National services.

Under the Agricultural Rates, etc., Scotland, Act, '96, occupiers of "agricultural lands and heritages" are liable to pay only three-eighths of the rate in the £ on rates levied by County Councils and Parish Councils. The deficiency in respect of the remaining five-eighths is met by grants paid by the Secretary for Scotland to those Councils out of the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account. The moneys come from Estate Duty in Scotland and a grant from the Consolidated Fund. The grants amount to about £160,000, of which £62,000 goes to County Councils and £98,000 to Parish Councils. The total value of agricultural lands and heritages fell from £5,827,462 in '96 to £5,634,559 in 1900, while the total valuation of all property in Scotland increased from £25,161,668 in '96 to £27,748,562 in 1900. The Scottish Act was passed for a period of five years, and, like the English Act, has been continued till March 31st, 1906.

**Local Administrative Bodies.**

County Councils and District Committees.—The Local Government (Scotland) Act, '89, set up County Councils for all the counties of Scotland on lines practically the same as the English precedent, though with some important variations, such, for instance, as the County Council being wholly elective and having no aldermen. The number of councillors to constitute the County Council was fixed by the Secretary for Scotland, "having regard to the population, distribution and pursuits of the population, area, annual value, and other circumstances." Burghs having less than 7000 population are merged in the

county for representation, and their County Councillors are elected by the Town Councils of such Burghs from among their own number. The chairman of each County Council is called the "Convener of the County," and must be a councillor. The County Council superseded, as regards its County, certain existing local bodies, such as road trustees and parish local authorities under the Public Health Acts, and it was invested with many of the powers of other bodies, such as Commissioners of Supply and Justices of the Peace in General Quarter Sessions. In Burghs under 7000 population the Police Administration is merged in the County, and the County Police force is controlled by a Standing Joint Committee of the County Council and the Commissioners of Supply. For public health and highway purposes each county is divided into districts, and each district has its committee, consisting of the elected representatives of the area on the County Council, and representatives from the Councils of each of the parishes in the district. County Councils are elected by the county electors, whose qualifications consist of occupation and payment of rates. Financial relations are established between the County Council and subordinate authorities for the purpose of raising funds, and duties of local taxation, licences, and probate duty grants are set aside from Imperial funds for administration by County Councils. The "County Fund" is constituted out of moneys raised by rating and the Imperial grant, and the County Council are required "to keep such accounts of the County Fund and of the sums raised by rates as will prevent a rate being applied to any purpose to which it is not properly applicable." The County Council is required to fix the rate in the pound of the rateable property which will be necessary to meet its requirements, and such rate is levied as a consolidated rate on all lands and heritages within the County; but rates for the maintenance of highways and the administration of the laws relating to public health are imposed on all lands and heritages in each division, district, or parish.

**Burgh Corporations.**—In every one of the larger towns there is a Municipal Corporation, and these bodies have complete control of local affairs, and are elected by the municipal electors on the register. These Burghs are divided into Royal or Parliamentary Burghs and Police Burghs. The former exist by virtue of ancient charters in most cases, and the latter have been formed under the General Police Act, 1862, and under local Acts. All Burghs have control of their own general government and sanitation; but in the smaller ones the control of the police has been taken away, and it is only those with a population exceeding 7000 that now possess such control.

**Parish Councils.**—The Local Government (Scotland) Act, '94, effected a greater change than its predecessor. By it the constitution of the smaller local bodies was entirely reformed, and in place of the Parochial Boards Parish Councils were established, to be elected triennially, with not less than 5 nor more than 31 members, regard being had to the population and special wants and circumstances of the Council. Of the total number of parishes in Scotland, 9 are wholly burghal (*i.e.* within some burgh), 650 are wholly landward (*i.e.* rural), and 226 are partly landward and partly

burghal. The roll of electors is the Parish Council Register, and the elections are required to be held under the Ballot Act. Candidates are disqualified if they hold certain local offices, or are concerned in any contract. Parish Councils took the place of the Parochial Boards, and acquired all their powers and duties, which are equivalent to those of Guardians of the Poor in England, and, in the case of landward Parish Councils, additional powers were conferred, relating, amongst other things, to such matters as the provision of public offices, the acquisition of grounds for public recreation, and of rights of way for the benefit of the inhabitants, the acceptance and holding of gifts of property, as well as powers of spending or contributing money on, or towards the furtherance of, any object as to which the Council has power. Further powers are given as to the protection of rights of way, lighting streets, scavenging, public baths, the establishment of allotments, and the control of charities other than those which exist for purposes ecclesiastical, or which relate to an educational endowment, or have been left for the benefit of the poor of the parish. Every year the Parish Council cause to be submitted to them estimates of their receipts and expenditure for the year, whether on account of property, contributions, rates, loans, or otherwise, and make provision for meeting the same. The Council are required to divide their administration into "General Parish Funds" and "Special Parish Funds," and to keep such accounts of these funds, "and of the sums raised by rates, as will prevent a rate from being applied to any purpose to which it is not applicable." The accounts are subject to audit by auditors of the Local Government Board.

### County Councils.

**Aberdeen.**—Convener, Alex. M. Gordon, of Newton; Clerk, William Murison; Office, County Buildings, Aberdeen; Chief Constable, Major D. F. Gordon; County Medical Officer, Dr. James P. Watt.

**Argyll.**—Convener, John Campbell of Kilberry, Tarbert; Clerk, M. Sinclair; Office, Lochgilphead; Chief Constable, James Fraser.

**Ayr.**—Convener, R. A. Oswald; Clerk, J. E. Shaw; Office, County Buildings, Ayr; Chief Constable, Capt. Hardy McHardy, R.N.

**Banff.**—Convener, James Campbell, LL.D., Old Cullen; Clerk, Francis George, Solicitor, Banff; Chief Constable, William Hope, Banff; Medical Officer, Dr. Cameron, Nairn; Sanitary Inspector, James MacIntosh, Banff.

**Berwick.**—Convener, Sir George Houstoun Boswall, Bart.; Clerk, Joseph Wilson; Office, County Buildings, Newtown Street, Duns; Chief Constable, Alexander Porter.

**Bute.**—Convener, J. Windsor Stuart; Clerk, Robert D. Whyte; Office, County Office, Rothesay; Chief Constable, Charles Harding; Surveyors, William McIntyre and Peter Jenkins.

**Caithness.**—Convener, D. P. Henderson; Clerk, James Young, Thurso; Chief Constable, Thomas Sinclair, Wick; Surveyor, J. Harrison, Wick.

**Clackmannan.**—Convener, George Younger; Clerk, James W. Moir; Office, County Buildings, Alloa; Chief Constable, John Scott, Alloa; Surveyor, Mr. J. C. Alford, Alloa. Medical Officer, Dr. T. G. Nasmyth, Cupar Fife.



**Dumfries.**—Convener, A. Johnstone Douglas, Comlongon Castle, Ruthwell; Clerk, John Robson, County Buildings, Dumfries; Chief Constable, William Gordon; Medical Officer, Dr. J. Maxwell Ross; Sanitary Inspector, Christopher O-selton.

**Dunbarton.**—Convener, Lord Overtoun, of Overtoun, Dunbarton; Clerks, William Babie and William Craig, County Buildings, Dunbarton; Chief Constable, Charles Andrew McHardy; Surveyor, Archibald Wilson.

**Elgin.**—Convener, Thomas Yool; Clerk, E. D. Jameson; Office, Elgin: Chief Constable, J. B. Mair; Surveyor, Alexander Hogg.

**Fire.**—Convener, The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin, K.G., Broomhall; Clerk, William D. Patrick; Office, County Buildings, Cupar; Chief Constable, J. Tennent Gordon, Cupar.

**Forfar.**—Convener, The Right Hon. the Earl of Camperdown; Clerk, A. W. Myles; Office, National Bank Buildings, Forfar; Chief Constable, R. T. Birnie; Assessor, D. J. Carnegie.

**Haddingtonshire.**—Convener, Sir Alexander Kinloch, Bart.; Clerk, John D. Watson; Office, Haddington; Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. Borthwick; Surveyors, Thomas Callen and Peter Clarke, C.E.; Sanitary Inspector, G. Reid.

**Inverness.**—Convener, Donald Cameron of Lochiel; Clerks, Messrs. Anderson & Shaw, Solicitors, Inverness; Office, 15, High Street, Inverness; Chief Constable, Alexander McHardy, Castle, Inverness; Surveyors, Robert Black, C.E., and C. R. Manners, C.E., both of Inverness.

**Kincardine.**—Convener, Sir Thomas Burnett, Bart., of Leys, Crathes Castle, Banchory, N.B.; Joint Clerks, Robert Tindal and Arthur Wellesley Kinnear; Office of County Clerk, County Buildings, Stonehaven, N.B.; Chief Constable, Charles George, Stonehaven.

**Kinross.**—Convener, Sir Charles E. Adam, Bart.; Clerk, W. K. Falconer; Office, County Buildings, Kinross; Chief Constable, J. T. Gordon; Surveyor, James Edwards.

**Kirkcudbright.**—Convener, W. J. Herries Maxwell, M.P.; Clerk and Treasurer, Adam Brown; Office, Kirkcudbright; Chief Constable, Alexander Davidson; Road Surveyors, J. M. Cuthbert, Robert Grant, and John Howie; Medical Officer, Dr. Macmartin Cameron, Newton-Stewart; Sanitary Inspector, George Wintrup.

**Lanarkshire.**—Convener, A. G. Barns Graham, of Lymekilns; Clerks, W. Alston Dykes and Thomas Munro; Office, County Buildings, Hamilton; Chief Constable, Captain Despard; County Medical Officer, Dr. John T. Wilson, M.D., D.P.H.

**Linlithgow.**—Convener, Thomas Hope of Bridgecastle; Clerk, John George Barron Henderson, Linlithgow; Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. A. Borthwick; Surveyors, A. Forbes, Linlithgow, and T. Y. Ramsay, Bathgate.

**Mid-Lothian.**—Convener, Lieut.-Col. Robert Dundas, Younger of Arniston; Clerk, A. G. G. Asher, W.S.; Office, County Rooms, Edinburgh; Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. A. Borthwick; County Road Surveyor, John Robb.

**Nairn.**—Convener, J. S. Robertson, Constabulary Gardens, Nairn; Clerk, H. T. Donaldson, British Linen Bank Buildings; Chief Constable, James Stirling; Surveyor, P. McFarlane Cram.

**Orkney.**—Convener, Colonel James William Balfour of Balfour and Trenabie; Clerk and Collector, Duncan J. Robertson, 50, Albert

Street, Kirkwall; Chief Constable, Richard Atkin, Superintendent of Orkney Police Force; Surveyor, Malcolm Heddle; Treasurer, W. P. Drever, Albert Street, Kirkwall; Medical Officer, G. R. C. Russell, M.B., C.M.; Sanitary Inspector, George Stevenson, M.R.C.V.S.

**Peebles.**—Clerk, John Ramsay Smith, Solicitor, 37, High Street, Peebles; Chief Constable, Col. Alexander Borthwick; Surveyor, Robert S. Anderson, C.E.; Medical Officer, William J. Brock, D.Sc., Edinburgh; Veterinary Inspector, John C. Johnston, M.R.C.V.S. Peebles.

**Perth.**—Convener, Col. Home Drummond of Blairdrummond; Clerk, David Marshall; Office of Clerk, County Buildings, Perth; Chief Constable, John Macpherson.

**Renfrew.**—Convener, Robert King of Levernholme; Clerk and Treasurer, James Caldwell; Office, County Buildings, Paisley; Chief Constable, Charles Harding; Road Surveyors, Robert Drummond, P. D. Alexander, and James Gibson. Medical Officer, Dr. A. Campbell Munro.

**Ross and Cromarty.**—County Convener, Sir Hector Munro of Foulis, Bart., Foulis Castle, Evanton; Vice-Convener, J. Douglas Fletcher, Esq., of Rosehaugh, Rosehaugh House, Avon; Clerk, W. J. Duncan; Office, County Buildings, Dingwall; Lord-Lieutenant, Sir Hector Munro; Chief Constable, M. Macaulay, Police Buildings, Dingwall.

**Roxburgh.**—Convener, Lord Polwarth, Mertoun House, St. Boswells; Clerk, P. Stormonth Darling, Kelso; Chief Constable, Alexander Porter, County Constabulary Office, Jedburgh.

**Selkirk.** No returns.

**Shetland.**—Convener, John Bruce of Sumburgh; Clerk, Archibald Sutherland, County Buildings, Lerwick; Chief Constable, Gifford Gray; Surveyor of Roads, John McDonald.

**Stirling.**—Convener, A. P. Waddell; Clerk, P. Welsh; Office, County Buildings, Stirling; Chief Constable, J. D. Sempill.

**Sutherland.**—Convener, Andrew Lindsay, Esq., J.P., Golspie; Clerk, Archibald Argo, Solicitor, Golspie; Office, Golspie; Chief Constable, M. Macdonald, Dornoch; Surveyor, John Baxter, C.E., Brora.

**Wigtown.**—Convener, James Drew, of Craigenallie; Clerk, C. A. McLean, Wigtown; Chief Constable, B. S. Cunliffe; Surveyors, J. D. Smith, Stranraer; D. H. Robb, Wigtown.

**Scottish Rights of Way and Recreation Society, The, Ltd.,** Edinburgh, is the society for Scotland which performs the same kind of work as the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society of England. It has been instrumental in vindicating many rights of way in Scotland which were in danger of being lost, and is deserving of the support of all tourists, who have benefited greatly by its operations. The Hon. Secretary is Mr. C. E. W. Macpherson, C.A., 6, North St. David Street, Edinburgh.

**Secretaries, Chartered Institute of,** was founded 1891. Royal charter granted 1902. Has a membership of over 2400, and aims at the general advancement of the status of secretaries, and the promotion of personal and friendly intercourse. Secretaries of public companies, societies, institutions, etc., are eligible as fellows, and assistant secretaries, registrars, or clerks as associates. Examinations for membership—preliminary (educational), intermediate (Associates), and final

(Fellows)—are held in June and December. A Library and Reading-room has been opened, and an Employment Register is kept. *Organ, The Secretary*, monthly. President, Mr. George Parker, F.C.A.; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Alexis L. Charles, J.P., and Mr. J. Cecil Bull; Secretary, Mr. Russell Day, B.A., L.L.M. Offices, 65, London Wall, E.C.

**Seddon, Rt. Hon. R. J., P.C.**, Premier of New Zealand, was b. at Eccleston, Lancashire, in 1845, and emigrated to Australia in '63. His profession is that of a mechanical engineer. Going to New Zealand, he stood for the House of Representatives, was elected '79, and has held his seat ever since. Since '93 he has been Premier, Colonial Treasurer, Postmaster-General, Minister of Labour, and Minister of Native Affairs; from '91-3 he was Minister of Mines, and was also Minister of Public Works and Minister of Defence from '91-6. He came to England for the Jubilee celebrations, '97, and was made a Privy Councillor, and had the honorary degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by Cambridge University. During the Boer War he rendered splendid service to the Empire in leading the movement to send New Zealand volunteers to South Africa, and an address bearing thousands of signatures was presented to him at Wellington in April 1902. He came to England for the Coronation and the 1902 Colonial Conference, and visited South Africa *en route*. In 1903 he strongly supported Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal proposals.

## SERVIA.

Formerly an autonomous province of Turkey, now a kingdom under King Peter I. of the House of Karageorgevitch. The constitution of 1889 was abrogated by the King in May '94, and an older constitution of '69 temporarily revived; but in 1903 the 1889 Constitution was restored. The executive is vested in the King and his ministers, and the legislative authority in the King in conjunction with the National Assembly or Narodna-Skuptschina and a State Council. The former consists of 130 deputies elected by universal suffrage for 4 years; the latter of 16 members, 8 nominated by the King and 8 elected by the Assembly.

## Army.

The military forces consist of the National Army and the Militia (Opoltshénié). The former is divided into three levies: 1st, men from 20 to 30 years of age, and containing permanent cadres and a reserve; 2nd, men from 31 to 37 years of age; and 3rd, men from 38 to 45 years, with no constituted cadres in peace time. The Militia consists of men from 17 to 50 years of age not in the National Army. No substitution or buying off is allowed. The annual contingent is usually about 20,500 conscripts, of whom 6000 are generally unfit for service. The peace effective is difficult to calculate, because, for economic reasons, it is usual to send men down before their proper date for release. The units are strongest in the spring, and from then gradually dwindle away until a company barely consists of more than 10 or 15 men. The army is a species of semi-militia. The maximum strength is said to be 22,000 officers and men. The war effective, according to official tables, the accuracy of which must be accepted with caution, amounts to 8110 officers, 331,900 men, 420 guns, and 39,070 horses. The number of actual combatants would be about

228,000, but a very large proportion are of the 2nd and 3rd levies, with little or no training.

The three political parties in the country are the Radicals, including the bulk of the peasants, who look to Russia for guidance; the Liberals, consisting chiefly of the town population, who are also Russophil; and the Progressives, who look to Austria for support. For local purposes the country consists of 16 departments and these into 1290 communes. State religion is Greek Orthodox, but others are tolerated. Education is backward, but progressing. It is compulsory and free. Agriculture is practically the only industry, and almost every peasant cultivates his own freehold. The chief source of wealth for the peasants is animals, and particularly swine. Pauperism is practically unknown. The chief exports are agricultural produce, animals, and animal produce, fruits, etc. The bulk of the exports go to Austria-Hungary. The chief imports are cotton, hemp, flax, wool, metals, hides and leather, machinery, haberdashery, etc. The bulk of the imports are sent by Austria-Hungary and Germany, Great Britain coming next. There are about 370 miles of railways. The capital is Belgrade, with about 70,000 inhabitants.

**Area**, 18,630 sq. m.; **pop.** 2,579,842. **Revenue**, 1902, £3,111,585; **expenditure**, £3,050,370; **public debt**, 1903, £16,634,168; **imports**, 1902, £1,792,830; 1903, £2,329,410; **exports**, 1902, £2,884,946; 1903, £2,398,695.

**Ministry: Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs**, M. Pashitch.—**Finance**, M. Pacsu.—**Interior**, M. Protitch.—**War**, General Putnik.—**Public Works**, M. Velimirovitch.—**Commerce**, M. Adovanovitch.—**Justice and Education**, M. Nikolitch.

**Chargé d'Affaires in London**, Alexandre Z. Yovitchitch.—**Legation**, 51, Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, W.

**Consul-General in London**, H. W. Christmas, Esq., 9, Southampton Street, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

**British Representative at Belgrade**, none since June 22nd, 1903).

**British Vice-Consul at Belgrade**, Hon. W. G. Thesiger, D.S.O.

## Sovereign.

**King Peter Karageorgevitch I.**, who succeeded Alexander I. on the murder of the latter, June 11th, 1903, was b. in 1846, and is a grandson of George Czerny, surnamed Karageorge or Black George, who was the first chief of the Serbian insurrection against the Turks in the beginning of the last century. He was joined by Milosch, who added to his name that of his mother, Obren. These two chiefs founded the rival families of Karageorgevitch and Obrenovitch, between which the leadership of the Servians has ever since oscillated. Czerny was murdered by the order or at the instigation of Milosch in 1817, and the latter was acknowledged as hereditary Prince of Servia in 1830, after the Turkish Government had granted the independence of the country. In '39 Milosch was compelled to abdicate in favour of his son Milan, after whose death his brother Michael III. succeeded. Michael recalled from exile Alexander Karageorgevitch, and was rewarded by being deposed through his influence in '42. Alexander then ruled till '58, when he was deposed, and Milosch was recalled in his old



age, but died in '60. Michael III. succeeded, but was murdered in '68 by the partisans of Alexander Karageorgevitch. King Milan was then elected, and ruled till his enforced abdication in favour of his son, the unfortunate Alexander I., who was murdered June 11th, 1903, together with his consort, Queen Draga. The officers who perpetrated the murder then invited the present King Peter, son of Prince Alexander Karageorgevitch who died in '84. King Peter married in '83 Princess Zorka, a daughter of the Prince of Montenegro, who died in '90. He has two sons (Prince George, born '87, Prince Alexander, born '88) and a daughter (Princess Helène, born '84), and a brother (Arsenius).

### History, 1904.

The Cabinet resigned (Feb. 3rd), but after some delay was reconstructed, with General Gruitch as Premier once more. Several of the officers implicated in the Royal murders were promoted (April 1st), Colonel Maschin being appointed Chief of the General Staff. The chief conspirator, Colonel Popovitch, was removed from the position of Aide-de-Camp General of the King to the command of the Belgrade Army Division, and the posts about the person of the King were given to non-conspirators; several of the Powers thereupon appointed Ministers to Belgrade. The Coronation of King Peter took place at Belgrade (Sept. 21st). The Crown Prince and Princess of Montenegro were the only members of a foreign reigning house present. Mgr. Innocent, Archbishop of Belgrade, conducted the service at the Cathedral, but the King placed the crown on his head himself. A reception at the Palace followed, when the Italian Envoy and the Russian, Roumanian, and Greek Ministers presented letters from their rulers. Great Britain was the only country altogether unrepresented at the function. In December the Cabinet was again reconstructed, and finally (10th) a new Administration, composed of members of the Moderate Radical party under M. Pashitch, was appointed.

**Sewage. Disposal of.** A Royal Commission was appointed during '98 to inquire and report on—(1) What method or methods of treating and disposing of sewage (including any liquid from any factory, or manufacturing process) may properly be adopted, consistently with due regard for the requirements of the existing law, for the protection of the public health, and for the economical and efficient discharge of the duties of local authorities; and (2) if more than one method may be so adopted, by what rules, in relation to the nature of the volume of the sewage or the population to be served, or other varying circumstances or requirements, should the particular method of treatment and disposal to be adopted be determined; and (3) to make any recommendations which may be deemed desirable with reference to the treatment and disposal of sewage. The members of the Commission are: Lord Idlesleigh, Major-General C. Phipps Carey, R.E., Sir Michael Foster, M.P., Col. T. W. Harding, Sir W. Ramsay, Dr. J. B. Russell, Mr. W. H. Power, and Mr. T. J. Stafford, with Mr. Frederick J. Willis, as Secretary. An interim report was issued July 23rd, 1901, giving the Commissioners' conclusions on the three questions: (1) Are some sorts of land unsuitable for the purification of sewage? (2) Is it practicable uniformly to produce by artificial

processes alone an effluent which shall not putrefy and so create a nuisance in the stream into which it is discharged? (3) What means should be adopted for securing the better protection of our rivers? The three conclusions were as follow:—**Conclusion 1:** We doubt if any land is entirely useless, but are forced to conclude that peat and stiff clay lands are generally unsuitable for the purification of sewage, that their use for this purpose is always attended with difficulty, and that where the depth of top soil is very small, say 6 in. or less, the area of such lands which would be required for efficient purification would in certain cases be so great as to render land treatment impracticable. **Conclusion 2:** We are satisfied that it is practicable. We think, therefore, that there are cases in which the Local Government Board would be justified in modifying, under proper safeguards, the present rule as regards the application of sewage to land. **Conclusion 3:** We are of opinion that the general protection of our rivers is a matter of such grave concern as to demand the creation of a separate Commission, or a new department of the Local Government Board, which shall be a Supreme Rivers Authority, dealing with matters relating to rivers and their purification, and which, when appeal is made to them, shall have power to take action in cases where the local authorities have failed to do so. The third report of the Commissioners was issued in March 1903. The first point dealt with was the relations between local authorities and manufacturers in regard to the disposal of manufacturing effluents. The Commissioners recommended that the law should be altered so as to make it the duty of the local authority to provide such sewers as are necessary to carry trade effluents as well as domestic sewage, and that manufacturers should be given the right, subject to the observance of certain safeguards, to discharge trade effluents into the sewers of the local authority, the safeguards being framed by each local authority subject to confirmation by a central authority. The second point was the need of a central authority to settle differences between manufacturers and local authorities, to protect sources of water supply, and to collect facts and investigate questions of general importance relating to the protection of water. This the Commissioners unhesitatingly recommended. The central authority should be provided with an administrative head, a bacteriologist, a chemist, an engineer with a special knowledge of geology and water supply, and a laboratory. The new authority should be a new department under the Local Government Board, and should exercise a general superintendence over the whole country in regard to the prevention of pollution of water. In Jan. 1904 an interim report was issued dealing with the pollution of tidal waters and the contamination of shell-fish. The Commissioners found that statute law does not prohibit the discharge of polluting liquid into tidal waters, and were of opinion that injury to health and fisheries may be caused by the discharge of unpurified sewage into tidal waters, and that some alteration of the law is required. Tidal waters should be placed under the jurisdiction of a competent authority with power to prevent the taking of shell-fish for human consumption from any position in which they are liable to the risk of dangerous contamination, and to enforce restrictions as regards pollution.

## THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT, 1904.

FEB. 2nd to AUG. 15th, 1904.

[1] This article gives an outline of some of the principal business transacted and legislation accomplished during the Parliamentary Session of 1904.

As in previous editions, **Military, Naval, and Educational matters** are dealt with under **ARMIES, NAVIES, and EDUCATION** in the body of the work, though some allusions to the Parliamentary proceedings regarding them will be found in Part I. of this article.

The **Budget proposals** are given in the headed article **FINANCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM** (p. 183), but the discussions upon them are noticed under the heading **Finance Bill** (sect. 41).

The **Fiscal Question** has an article to itself, wherein the Parliamentary standpoint is dealt with (p. 196).

Under **PARLIAMENT** will be found biographical lists of **Lords and M.P.s**, and matters of **party policy** are referred to under the heading **Political Parties** in the same article.

For convenience of reference the subjoined article is broken up into numbered sections, and divided into three parts:—

- I., containing the **King's Speech**, and having reference to a number of **miscellaneous matters of interest**;
- II., being devoted to **proceedings on Bills** and an analysis of some of the **principal Acts passed**; and
- III., to **reports of Parliamentary Committees**.

### I. KING'S SPEECH AND MISCELLANEOUS.

[2] The 5th session of the 27th Parliament of the United Kingdom and the first of H.M. King Edward VII. was opened by His Majesty in person, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, on Feb. 2nd. H.M. Speech opened with the customary reference to foreign affairs, including the arbitration agreements concluded with the **French Republic**, and in process of negotiation with the **Governments of Italy and the Netherlands**, the agreement with **Portugal** for the settlement by arbitration of the frontier-line of the **Barotse Kingdom**, and the decision of the **Alaskan Boundary Commission**. The **military operations in Somaliland** were referred to, and H.M. said: "I have watched with concern the course of the negotiations between the **Governments of Japan and Russia** in regard to their respective interests in **China and Korea**. A disturbance of the peace in those regions could not but have deplorable consequences. Any assistance which my Government can usefully render towards the promotion of a pacific solution will be gladly afforded." As to **Macedonia**, H.M. said: "I have authorised the employment of a staff officer of my Army aided by other British officers for this purpose"—*i.e.* to assist in the reorganisation of the gendarmeries. Reference was made to the fact that **Australia and New Zealand** had passed laws under which they assumed a larger share than heretofore in the general scheme of **Imperial Defence**, and to the **New Zealand Tariff**, giving a preference to the produce of the United Kingdom. H.M. proceeded: "The insufficiency of the supply of the raw material upon which the great cotton industry of this country depends has inspired me with deep concern. I trust that the efforts which are being made in various parts of my empire to increase the area under cultivation may be attended with a large measure of success."

"With the concurrence of the Chinese Government, a political mission has entered **Thibetan** territory in order to secure the due observance of the Convention of 1890 relating to **Sikkim and Thibet**. A Chinese official has been despatched from **Peking** to meet it, and I trust that an arrangement may be arrived at with the Chinese and Thibetan authorities which will peacefully remove a constant source of difficulty

and friction on the northern frontier of my Indian Empire. Papers on the subject will be laid before you."

The **Estimates** for the year had been framed with the utmost desire for economy, and the possibility of diminishing the burden of **naval and military expenditure** was being carefully considered in connection with the general problem of **Army and War Office reform**.

Measures were promised dealing with the immigration of criminal and destitute aliens into the United Kingdom, amending the law with respect to licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors in England, affecting valuation authorities and the preparation of valuation lists, relating to education in Scotland, amending the **Labourers Acts** and the **Housing of the Working Classes Act** in Ireland, amending the **Workmen's Compensation Acts**, amending the law relating to **Public Health**, dealing with the **Hours of Employment in Shops**, consolidating the enactments relating to **Naval Prize of War**, removing, after the termination of the present Parliament, the necessity for re-election in the case of acceptance of office by Members of the House of Commons, supplementing the powers of the **Congested Districts Board** in Scotland, and amending the law relating to **Sea Fisheries**.

[3] The **Address in reply to the King's Speech** was moved and seconded in the **House of Lords** by **Earl Fitzwilliam** and **Lord Hylton**, and in the **Commons** by **Mr. L. Hardy** and **Mr. Plummer**. For some time after the formal opening the **Prime Minister** was unable through indisposition to be present, and he only resumed his parliamentary duties on Feb. 25th. In his absence **Mr. Austen Chamberlain**, **Chancellor of the Exchequer**, and the **Home Secretary** acted on occasions as the mouthpiece of the Ministry. The **Marquis of Lansdowne** was now **Leader of the Upper House** *vice* the **Duke of Devonshire**. In raising, at the meeting of Parliament, his pet grievance, the interference of peers at elections, **Mr. J. Lowther** exhibited such tokens of indisposition that his decease some months later caused no surprise. The veteran **Sir William Harcourt** saw his son "**Lulu**" returned for **Rossendale**, and made his last parliamentary appearance. The death of **Mr. Powell Williams** removed a well-known figure from the House. An interesting incident of the Session was the entertainment at dinner by the commercial committee of the Houses of Parliament of



Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, the eminent economist, and the presentation to him on the occasion of some handsome pieces of plate.

[4] The **Prorogation Speech** was delivered by the Lord Chancellor (Aug. 15th). It referred to H.M.'s visits to the King of Denmark at Copenhagen, and to the German Emperor at Kiel. The agreements with France "will not only be advantageous in themselves to all concerned, but will have the effect of materially strengthening the ties of friendship which now so happily unite my subjects and the citizens of the French Republic." The King of Italy's Award as to the boundary between **British Guiana and Brazil** would be at once put into effect.

The military operations in Somaliland had ended in the infliction of a severe defeat upon the Mullah's forces, and, with the exception of a temporary garrison, the troops had been withdrawn. The Speech proceeded:—"Hostilities are, I regret to say, still in progress between **Russia and Japan**. Upon the outbreak of the war, I issued a Proclamation declaring my neutrality, and enjoining upon all my people the strict observance thereof. Important questions involving the treatment of neutral commerce at the hands of belligerents have arisen in connection with these operations. The issues involved, which are of the gravest moment to the trade of my Empire, will, I trust, be amicably settled, and without prejudice to the vast commercial interests of this country. My Government will energetically support my subjects in the exercise of the rights recognised by international law as belonging to neutrals."

Allusions were made to the reorganisation of the **Macedonian gendarmerie**, and the introduction of an elective element into the **Legislative Council of the Transvaal**; and the hope was expressed that the **Thibetan Mission**, which had arrived at Lhasa, would, by conference with the Thibetan authorities, in conjunction with the Chinese representative at Lhasa, be able to arrange terms which would facilitate trade and put an end to the difficulty and friction which had arisen on the northern frontier of India. References to the reorganisation of the Army and its central administration, to the Licensing Act, the Education (Wales) Act, and the Early Closing of Shops Act, concluded the Speech.

[5] **Board of Trade and Local Government Board, position and duties of.** In accordance with a promise made in the House on March 3rd, 1903, a committee, the Earl of Jersey being chairman, was appointed by the Treasury Board, "to consider the position and duties of the Board of Trade and the Local Government Board, and to report whether any, and if so what, alterations should be made in the constitution and status of those offices: also whether in the interests of administrative efficiency any rearrangement of duties between those and other Government departments is desirable." As regards the Board of Trade, the Committee reported that its present constitution dates from 1786, and among the members appointed of it were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the First Lord of the Treasury, the principal Secretaries of State, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and quite a number of others, including a president. The Committee regarded the above constitution as

obsolete. They understood that the Board never meets, and that the responsibility for the conduct of its business rests on the President. His salary is by statute not to exceed £2000 a year, and the Parliamentary Secretary is paid £1200 a year. The Committee reported that the work of the Board had greatly increased in importance of recent years, as new duties and responsibilities had been successively imposed upon it. Since 1852 there had only been two occasions on which the President was not included in the Cabinet. They recommended that the salary of the President should be raised to £5000 a year, that of the Parliamentary Secretary to £1500, and that of the Permanent Secretary to £2000. In order to indicate more clearly the functions of the Board of Trade it might be deemed desirable to give to its head the title of "Minister of Commerce and Industry."

The present constitution of the **Local Government Board** dates from 1871, and "since the Board consists entirely of members of the Cabinet," the Committee "do not recommend any change in its constitution." The administrative business of the department is very considerable, and the Parliamentary business is especially heavy. On the other hand, the Board is not charged with the main responsibility for the decision of great questions of policy, and its jurisdiction is limited to England and Wales. The Committee recommended that the salary of the President should be raised to £3000 a year, that of the Parliamentary Secretary to £1500, and that of the Permanent Secretary to £2000. The report was dated May 10th, 1904.

[6] **Chinese Labour.** The introduction of Chinese labour into the Transvaal was frequently referred to in the course of the Session. The **Marquis of Ripon** called attention (Feb. 11th) to further correspondence relating to the affairs of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, with special reference to the question of the employment of Chinese labour in the Transvaal. The Ordinance for the employment of such labour, under the conditions prescribed, was, he said, without precedent in any part of H.M.'s dominions. The **Duke of Marlborough** said the evidence given before the Labour Commission justified the action of the Government. All the engineers and experts connected with the mining industry were unanimous in their conclusion that white unskilled labour was quite impracticable owing to the extreme cost. The **Archbishop of Canterbury** thought that they should not assent to the scheme until they knew it would not be a source of moral and social evil. The **Marquis of Lansdowne** said the experiment was to be tried on a limited scale and with every precaution which experience could suggest.

On the Address (Feb. 16th) **Mr. H. Samuel** moved an amendment, representing that it was highly inexpedient that sanction should be given to the Ordinance permitting the introduction of indentured Chinese labourers into the Transvaal until the approval of the colonists had been formally ascertained. **Mr. Lyttelton** traversed the allegation that the Government had acted on insufficient evidence, and contended that when they assented to the importation of Chinese they were convinced that this Asiatic labour would not be a substitute for but would be supplemental to the labour already obtainable in the Transvaal. It

would, they believed, lead to an increase in skilled white labour. **Mr. S. Buxton** urged that the sanction of Parliament to the Ordinance should be withheld. **Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman** (Feb. 17th) maintained that if a sufficiency of native labour was not procurable, the alternative of white labour ought to be tried. He should prefer to see the development of the Transvaal delayed rather than that this country should do a great wrong and bring upon itself the opprobrium of the world. The amendment was rejected by 330 votes to 172.

**Dr. Macnamara**, being dissatisfied with the answers which the Colonial Secretary had given to questions (Feb. 22nd), moved the adjournment of the House in order to call attention to the introduction of indentured Chinese labour into the Transvaal before the Ordinance and the regulations for carrying it into effect had been discussed in Parliament in their complete and operative form." **Mr. Lyttelton** repudiated the charge that the Government were about to recognise a state of slavery. It was absurd to ask the Government to suspend the operation of the Ordinance until all the regulations which it might be necessary to make should have been issued. The importation of indentured native labour under restrictions was no novelty in the British Empire. **Mr. Asquith** complained that the Ordinance was silent upon the hours of labour and the wages to be paid. The motion was rejected by 212 votes to 156.

**Mr. Balfour** stated (March 14th) that as His Majesty had not disallowed the Ordinance, it had become law in the colony.

**Lord Coleridge** moved (March 18th) that their lordships' House disapproved of the importation of Chinese labourers into the Transvaal under the recent Ordinance until the grant to the country of full representative government. The **Archbishop of Canterbury** could not ask the Government to forbid that which they thought to be right, though he was terribly afraid that the introduction of Chinese labour would throw back native life and energy. The **Marquis of Lansdowne** having declared that the Government was prepared to accept full responsibility for the Ordinance and the regulations, the motion was defeated by 97 votes to 25.

**Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman** moved (March 21st) a resolution censuring the Government for having advised the Crown not to disallow that Ordinance for the introduction of Chinese labour into the Transvaal. **Mr. Lyttelton** maintained that the Transvaal was in favour of the importation of Chinese labour, and pointed out that while 26 meetings had been held in favour of the new policy, only five or six had been held against it. **Mr. Balfour** dwelt on the abyss separating the white man from the black, and on the absurdity of supposing that the rough industrial work of the colony could be done by white men. If the Liberals were in power they would act in the same way as the Government were acting. The motion was rejected by 299 votes to 242.

The **Marquis of Lansdowne** (June 24th) assured the **Marquis of Ripon** that the outbreak of beri-beri among the Chinese labourers in South Africa was receiving careful attention. The Government would see whether the steps taken by the local authorities were sufficient, and supplement them if necessary.

In Committee on the Colonial Office Vote

(July 21st) **Sir Henry Fowler** called attention to the Transvaal Ordinance dealing with the importation of Chinese labour, and contended that it established an apprenticeship which was like slavery. **Mr. Chamberlain** urged that it would not be wise for Parliament to interfere with any decision arrived at in South Africa, unless it could be shown that some direct Imperial interest was at stake. He believed that the importation of Chinese labour would lead to more white labour being employed. **Mr. Lyttelton** said it would be hypocritical on our part to refuse to sanction the Transvaal Ordinance, considering that we had allowed British subjects to work under very similar ordinances in Guiana and elsewhere. The minimum Kaffir wage in the colony was 47s. a month, and **Lord Milner** assured him that the average wage which would be earned by the coolie was 50s. But in order to protect the Kaffir against unfair competition, if it should turn out that the coolie's remuneration fell below 50s. the present minimum wage of 30s. would be raised to 45s.

[7] **Crown Agents.** The Earl of Portsmouth moved (June 10th) for a select committee of inquiry into the system by which the Crown Agents for the Colonies are paid, and their methods of transacting their official duties. He did not desire to abolish the office, but merely to bring to light the manner in which it was conducted. The Duke of Marlborough, on behalf of the Government, said there was no justification for assuming that there was any inducement on the part of the Crown Agents—men of high character—to buy in a dear market in order to increase the amount of their percentage; and contended that the present system was the best that could be devised. The **Marquis of Ripon** regretted that the Government did not propose to grant an inquiry, and was sorry in the interests of the Crown Agents themselves. The Earl of Onslow said **Mr. Chamberlain** had gone so fully into the matter that he did not see any necessity for the inquiry. The motion was negatived.

[8] **Dundonald, the Earl of, and the Canadian Government.** **Mr. Lloyd-George** obtained leave (July 10th) to move the adjournment in order to discuss "the conduct of Major-General Lord Dundonald, late Commander of the Militia in Canada, in taking part, whilst still an officer in the British Army, in political agitation against His Majesty's Government in the Dominion of Canada" (see Canada). The hon. member said that nothing could be more mischievous than for an Imperial officer to start an agitation against a Colonial Government, criticising and bringing charges of corruption against it, and practically throwing in his influence with one political party. The motion was seconded by **Mr. Churchill**. **Mr. Arnold-Forster** replied that no advantage was to be gained by discussions of this kind, except to make bad blood between two great branches of the Empire. Nothing more could be imputed to Lord Dundonald than want of judgment. When his lordship was discharged from office he became an officer on half-pay, and had a perfect right to express his views on political questions or to stand for the Dominion Parliament. He thought, however, it was undesirable that he should continue to act as he had been acting, and the War Office had requested him to return. The motion was negatived, leave to withdraw it being refused.



[9] *Education Questions.*

**The Welsh Difficulty.** Mr. Lloyd-George (March 14th), on the vote on account, complained of the administration of the Education Act of 1902, contending that the Board of Education had issued draft orders which were unfair to Nonconformists, and that these orders with the Act had had the effect of putting non-provided schools in Nonconformist districts to too great an extent under the control of the clergy. It had been shown by the recent county council elections that Wales was practically unanimous in its opposition to the Act. Mr. Haldane hoped the Government would amend the Church clauses of the statute. Sir W. Anson replied that the Welsh authorities were ready to administer the Act, but wished to do it in their own fashion. He doubted if the dissatisfaction which prevailed was a genuine outburst of popular opinion, and was inclined to regard the passive resistance movement rather as organised for political purposes than as a real expression of conscientious objection. A fair trial had not been given to the Act in Wales, and if any orders which were issued for the purpose of the Act were not successful, further Parliamentary powers would be asked for. Sir E. Grey said it was clear from this speech that the Government had no intention of amending the Act. Sir J. Gorst blamed the Welsh councils, and justified the Board of Education. Lord H. Cecil, while unable to accept any compromise which gave a preference to undenominational teaching, would be ready to support a rational system under which the local authority would be empowered to teach in its schools any religion the parents might favour. Mr. Balfour, replying after further discussion, complained of what he described as the amazing falsifications in which many members of the Opposition had indulged. He agreed that there was a body of doctrine common to all Christian sects which might with advantage be taught to children in our schools, but that doctrine could not be settled by Act of Parliament. He thought religious men of different denominations were becoming sick of these disputes, but the strife could not be brought to an end so long as Nonconformists considered that the Cowper-Temple clause ought in no circumstances to be trenched upon. He repeated in substance what Sir W. Anson had said as to the need for further legislation if the state of things in Wales were not brought to an end. Attempts to bring about a compromise failed, and legislation was afterwards initiated by the Government (see Education (Local Authorities Default) Bill, sect. 36, and the Bishop of St. Asaph's proposal, Education (Transferred Schools) Bill, sect. 39, *post*.)

Mr. Claude Hay (April 20th) moved a resolution under which the Board of Education would require arrangements to be made by the local authorities whereby every child compelled to attend a public elementary school should have received proper nourishment before being subjected to instruction, and that in cases in which proper food had not been provided for the child by its parents, it should be first supplied by the local education authority, and subsequently suitable action taken to recover the cost. This was seconded by Sir J. Gorst. Sir W. Anson reminded the House that a committee was considering this subject. He agreed that much of the money devoted to education would be

wasted if the children were hungry. Something in the way of remedy could be effected without legislation, such as the gradual teaching of the laws of health and of cookery. But an extension of the system of truant and industrial schools was necessary in some cases, the nourishment for the body being increased, together with more manual training, while the burden on the mind was decreased. For that legislation would be necessary, and he promised to consider the subject. The debate stood adjourned at midnight.

Mr. Cripps (August 10th) discussed the minutes of the Board of Education regarding denominational education, and asserted that in many cases the local authorities had put almost insuperable difficulties in the way of religious instruction. Sir J. Gorst inquired whether effect was to be given to the main recommendations of the Committee on Physical Degeneration as regards school-children. Sir W. Anson replied that he did not propose to go into the question of underfed children until he could submit a plan. The Board had no power to make a general pronouncement as to the hours for religious instruction, and no pressure had been put upon the education authorities to extend the time they proposed to allow.

[10] *Government Departments (Wages).* Mr. Shackleton proposed (March 23rd) "That this House is of opinion that the wages paid to the unskilled workers in Government factories and shipyards should be not less than the standard rate of wages paid for similar work in other employments in the respective districts." Captain Norton seconded, and Sir J. Gorst supported. Mr. Victor Cavendish announced that the Government would accept the resolution, and that, with due regard to the ratepayers, they were determined to act as model employers and thus set an example to others. Mr. J. Burns moved to add at the end of the resolution the words, "and the standard rate of wages shall be those recognised by associations of employers and in practice obtained by the trade unions in such trades." Mr. Balfour, speaking after further debate (in course of which it had been represented that the Government wages were inadequate), said that before accepting or opposing the amendment the Government must have time for consideration. Mr. Shackleton claimed to move the closure, but the Speaker withheld his assent, and the debate stood adjourned; and no opportunity could be found for resuming it.

[11] *Irish Affairs.*

Mr. Boland (May 4th) moved a resolution calling for the immediate repeal of the Crimes Act. Mr. W. Moore and Colonel Saunderson defended the Act; Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman supported the motion for its repeal, which was opposed by Mr. Wyndham, and ultimately rejected by 197 to 124.

Mr. Wyndham stated (Feb. 3rd) that the Government did not intend to introduce any measure dealing with university education. Mr. Sheehy (Feb. 24th) moved a resolution declaring the action of the Treasury in withholding the Irish Equivalent Grant for Technical Education to be a violation of the intention of Parliament, and a gross injustice to Ireland. In reply the Government asserted that Ireland had been treated in the withdrawal of the

special aid grant in the same way as England and Scotland, but having regard to the representations of hardship a vote of £3500 would be put upon next year's estimates. It was hoped that the model schools might remain available for technical education work, and if it were found possible to effect further savings in the Irish judiciary they would be left available for the same purpose. The motion was rejected by 142 to 80.

Mr. J. Redmond (Mar. 15th) moved to reduce by £100 the vote for the expenses of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, as a protest against a circular issued by them, the effect of which, he said, would be to diminish the teaching of Irish to young children. The Chief Secretary announced that the Education Board were prepared to modify the circular, and he himself agreed that children in Irish-speaking districts ought not to be prevented from obtaining instruction in their own language. Mr. Redmond's amendment was carried against the Government by 141 to 130. A motion to report progress was later on, when Government reinforcements had arrived, beaten by 171 to 146.

Mr. Nannetti (April 18th) moved that the system of primary education in Ireland is fundamentally defective, and has proved injurious in its operation. Sir J. Gorst expressed the opinion that it was high time a serious effort was made to give the youth of Ireland similar educational advantages to those enjoyed by the people of Great Britain. Mr. Wyndham admitted that there was room for improvement in Irish education, but pointed out that the difficulty was to hit upon a scheme of reform which would be generally acceptable. The resolution was negatived on a division.

Mr. McVeagh (Mar. 22nd) moved a resolution censuring the Government for its persistent neglect to take steps to abolish the evil arising from floods, and calling on them to institute a scheme for the effective draining, dredging, and improvement of the inland waterways of Ireland. Mr. Wyndham wished it were possible to do something to improve Irish waterways, but no money was available for grants to that end at present. It was stated that the Irish members on both sides were in favour of the motion, and on a division the Government majority fell to 16, the figures being:—For the motion, 114; against, 130.

The Land Question was discussed (Feb. 18th), when Mr. Wyndham promised a measure which would remove ambiguities in the parent Act (see sect. 46 *post*), and explained what had been done during the three months in which it had been in operation, and maintained that the zone system had no effect upon prices.

The substance of a far more interesting statement of the Chief Secretary on July 7th as to the progress made in connection with the Purchase Clauses of the Act, was that under sect. 6 (Purchase of Estates by Land Commission) advances had been applied for in respect of 26 estates involving 2403 holdings and £678,458, proceedings being pending in respect of 11 other estates. Under sect. 7 (Sales in Court of Land Judge) advances had been applied for in respect of 28 estates involving 987 holdings and £301,680. Requests had been issued regarding 19 other estates, and advances had been sanctioned in the cases of 9, involving 104 holdings and £67,749. As regards sales directly between landlord and tenant advances had

been applied for respecting 682 estates involving 14,476 holdings and £6,630,502.

On the motion of Mr. Murphy, seconded by Mr. T. W. Russell, it was resolved (April 13th) that the time had arrived for taking immediate steps to wind up the business of the Land Judge's Court in Ireland in the interests of all concerned.

A resolution of Mr. Swift MacNeill condemning the attitude of the Government in neglecting the introduction of legislation for the purpose of bringing the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Dublin Metropolitan Police under the control of popularly elected bodies, was (Mar. 29th) opposed by the Attorney-General for Ireland, who at the same time praised the county councils for the manner in which they had discharged duties, and negatived by 157 to 65.

Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien (Feb. 23rd) moved that excessive railway rates and defective transit facilities generally constitute a serious bar to the material advancement of Ireland, and should receive immediate attention from the Government. Mr. Wyndham replied that the Government were doing all they could without resorting to heroic measures. The motion was rejected by 121 to 87.

(References to the Financial Relations controversy, and the Nationalist protest against the increase in the Tea Duty, will be found in the debates on the Finance Bill, sect. 41 *post*.)

## [12] Navy Matters.

The House considered (Feb. 23rd) a supplementary estimate of £1,270,000 for the Navy, of which £770,000 was for the purchase of two battleships which had been ordered to be built for the Chilean Government. The total price to be paid for these by us was £1,875,000, and the balance over and above the amount now asked for would appear on the ordinary estimate for 1904-5. Mr. E. Robertson remarked that they had been told last year that these vessels were not suitable to our needs. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that the price of the ships fell, and the circumstances had altered since then. In consequence of the above purchase, only two instead of three battleships would be laid down in 1904. Sir E. Reed said these Chilean vessels would be the fastest battleships in the Navy.

In explaining the Navy Estimates, the number of men and boys proposed being 131,100, and the total amount asked for being £36,889,000, as opposed to £34,457,000 for 1903-4, more than half the increase being due to the purchase of the Chilean ships, Mr. Pretyman (Feb. 29th) justified the amount of the votes as being necessary to give effect to the decision of the country in favour of the maintenance of the Two-Power Standard of efficiency. Explaining that this power could only be strictly applied to battleships, he stated that the total number of these, French and Russian, built and building, was 64, of French and German it was 61 while our own figure was 63. It was, he pointed out, not desirable to build too many submarines at once, as improvements in this class of craft were constantly being made.

Mr. H. Roberts moved an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Buchanan, to the effect that, in view of our increasing naval expenditure, and in the interests of international peace, the Government should enter into com-



munications with the great naval Powers in order to ascertain whether they would agree to reduce their shipbuilding programmes and to adjust upon some permanent basis their relative naval strength. Mr. Arnold-Forster pointed out that Lord Goschen, when First Lord, had stated that this country would be glad to consider any proposal from other Powers for a reduction of naval armaments; and this pronouncement having been made, we were justified in waiting for other countries, and were still prepared favourably to consider any proposal of the kind. Mr. E. Robertson said he estimated that we should expend on the Navy this year, including expenditure under the Naval Works Acts, upwards of £42,000,000. Mr. Haldane considered that until we took the initiative in the matter of disarmament nothing would ever be done. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman supported the amendment, which was in the end defeated by 174 to 122.

Mr. E. Robertson contended (March 1st) that the Admiralty were considerably exceeding the Two-Power Standard. Sir M. Hicks-Beach questioned the necessity of the proposed large outlay on new construction, and advocated a system of short service for the Navy, followed by service in the Reserve. Sir E. Grey suggested whether it would not be possible to come to some arrangement with France for reduction of naval armaments if our present good relations with that country continued. Mr. Balfour expressed the belief that the Admiralty had not exceeded the Two-Power Standard, with a margin. We could not do less than lay down ships when other nations were augmenting their fleets. Mr. Gibson Bowles (March 2nd) contended that our present naval strength represented a Three-Power and not a Two-Power Standard.

Lord Brassey having in the House of Peers (March 8th) called attention to the Naval Reserve, and suggested an increase in its number, and a reduction of the permanent men of the Navy, the Earl of Selborne stated that the Fleet Reserve now numbered 8500, the Naval Reserve nearly 27,000, and the Volunteer Reserve 2000, showing a total increase of from 25,000 to about 37,000 men. Mr. Lee (April 12th) assured the House that under the new arrangements skill in the use of torpedoes was encouraged just as much as skill in gunnery. Mr. E. Robertson stated that in nine years we had spent £70,000,000 on new construction as compared with £82,000,000 spent by Russia, France, and Germany together. Sir C. Dilke thought it was not too much to say that German shipbuilding was directed against our supremacy, and though he was prepared to go a long way in the direction of economy, it was necessary to be very cautious in reducing the Estimates. Mr. Pretymann announced in June that there would be no modification of the Admiralty programme in consequence of the events that had occurred in the Far East, adding (Aug. 4th) that the reduced expenditure of France upon her Navy and the effect of the war upon the Russian Fleet would not be disregarded by the Admiralty, though he could give no assurance that there would be any reduction in naval expenditure next year.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking on the Finance Bill (July 28th), said it was the hope of the Government that in the years to come the colonies would take a larger share

in all that concerned the Empire, including its finance.

[13] **Parliament, Sittings of.**—Lord Newton (Feb. 23rd) called attention to the resolution adopted by the House of Peers (May 25th, 1903) to the effect that Parliament ought to rise at the beginning of July, and that the time required for the due transaction of public business should be provided by Parliament sitting during a longer period of the winter than was customary at present; and asked the Government whether they proposed to take any steps with reference to it. The Marquis of Lansdowne undertook to bring the matter under the notice of the Prime Minister, and some months later—July 19th—stated that he had fulfilled his promise, and understood from Mr. Balfour that he saw no prospect of any change of the kind being agreed to by the House of Commons. If they had an autumn session there was a probability of the House sitting from November to the end of July.

In the Commons (May 19th) Dr. Farquharson asked for a committee to consider the existing rules of procedure, criticising adversely the arrangement for meeting at two o'clock. Mr. Balfour, in defending the present regulations, urged that the sittings could only be shortened materially by members cutting down their speeches. The new rules worked well, and he saw no necessity for inquiry. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman objected that the new rules prejudicially affected public business, although they might possibly conduce to the comfort of individual members. Sir C. Dilke regarded as a public scandal the present system under which the discussion of questions of interest could be blocked.

[14] **Payment of Members.**—Mr. A. Henderson (May 11th) moved "That it is desirable and expedient that, in order to give constituencies a full and free choice in the selection of Parliamentary candidates, the charges now made by the returning officer to the candidates should be chargeable to public funds, and that all members of the House of Commons should receive from the State a reasonable stipend during their Parliamentary life." This was seconded by Mr. Fenwick, and supported by Sir E. Grey, but opposed by Sir Carne Rasch and the Secretary for Scotland, and defeated by 221 to 155.

[15] **Post Office Affairs** (see also **Telegraph Money Act**, sect. 92, *post*).—Lord Stanley (May 12th) made a general statement as to the work of his department during the year. A large number of colonies had agreed to his proposal under which British postal orders would be issued therein, as well as in the United Kingdom, and he was hopeful that most, if not all, of them would in a few months come in. The graduated postal order system had apparently met a real public want. The limit for money orders had been raised from £10 to £40. He had written to the Australian colonies stating that if they would give this country an assurance that at a definite date they would institute penny postage between themselves and this country, he was ready, not to wait for them, but to institute such a postage from this country to Australia immediately. On June 16th Lord Stanley informed Mr. Lough of his conclusion that it would not be in the public interest to exercise the compulsory powers giving the right to purchase reserved to the Postmaster-General under clause 17 of the

**National Telephone Company's licence.** He should therefore not give notice to the company under that clause. He was unable to say whether the negotiations then in progress with a view to a voluntary sale would lead to a satisfactory result or not. If these negotiations failed—and he could not say whether they would fail or not—the circumstances would have changed; and then he should have to consider what action to take as regards the telephones.

Sir A. Rollit (August 9th) called attention to the report of the Departmental Committee on the grievances of the various branches of the postal staff, and asked if it were intended to act upon the recommendations of the Committee. Lord Stanley, in reply, remarked that the Committee admitted that the Department had no difficulty in attracting as many candidates of satisfactory character as were required, but went on to say that the men were discontented, and that therefore their wages should be raised. This he regarded as a direct encouragement to agitation. At the same time he recognised that according to the report some employees were in a position which called for amelioration, and promised to consider the whole matter during the recess.

[16] **Royal Declaration, The.**—The Duke of Norfolk moved (July 1st) "That whereas, under the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement, the Sovereign is required to join in communion with the Church of England as by law established, and ample securities are provided to ensure the Protestant succession to the Crown; and whereas in addition to these securities the Sovereign is required, immediately after his accession, to make a declaration, commonly called the Declaration against Transubstantiation, which is deeply and needlessly offensive to many millions of loyal subjects of His Majesty, this House is of opinion that the declaration aforesaid ought to be amended so as not to include the condemnation or repudiation of specific doctrines which form part of the conscientious beliefs of any of His Majesty's subjects." To this the Earl of Jersey proposed as an amendment "That this House, while desirous that no expression unnecessarily offensive to any of his subjects should be required of the Sovereign on his accession to the throne, is of opinion that nothing should be done to weaken the security of the Protestant succession." The motion of the Duke of Norfolk was negatived without a division, and the amendment of the Earl of Jersey put and agreed to. Lord Stanmore then proposed to add, "And that a select committee be appointed to consider whether any unnecessarily offensive words may not be expunged from the King's declaration without incurring such danger." The Duke of Northumberland moved the previous question. The Marquis of Lansdowne, replying to the Duke of Norfolk, said if a *rapprochement* was arrived at, the Government would be prepared to consider the question and appoint a committee. The previous question was supported by the Marquis of Salisbury, and carried by 103 to 36.

[17] **Salisbury, the late Marquis of.** At the meeting of Parliament (Feb. 2nd) tributary references were on the Address made to the public services of the ex-Premier, who had passed away on Aug. 22nd, 1903. Mr. Balfour moved (May 17th) an address praying that His Majesty would give directions that a monument be erected in Westminster Abbey, to the

memory of the late Marquis, "with an inscription expressive of the high sense entertained by the House of his rare and splendid gifts and of his devoted labours in Parliament and in great offices of state"; and assuring His Majesty that the House would make good the expenses attending the same. In proposing this the Prime Minister said he moved this national recognition of a man who held the office of Prime Minister for a longer time than any one who had served the Crown in that capacity since the great Reform Act. "Not until the Chancelleries of Europe had given up to future historians their secrets, not until the controversies in which we had been engaged had lost their living interest and had become the property of the student and historian, would our children be able to judge how great and beneficent was the part played by Lord Salisbury in the foreign history of this country." Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in supporting, observed that "Lord Salisbury's exalted character, his honesty of purpose, his independence of thought, his broad views, and his steadfast devotion to duty won him the regard and confidence of men of all shades of opinion." Mr. J. Redmond, speaking as the leader of the Irish Parliamentary party, agreed that Lord Salisbury was intellectually a great man, but he was throughout his career the consistent and vehement opponent of every extension of the liberties of the Irish people. In the circumstances the Irish Party could not associate themselves with the project in this resolution. The motion was supported by Sir A. Thomas and Col. Saunderson, and in the result agreed to without a division; and a concurring resolution was adopted by the Lords, on the same date, at the instance of the Marquis of Lansdowne, supported by Earl Spencer.

[18] **Sugar Convention.** Mr. Lough moved (March 2nd) that the decisions of the Permanent Commission of the Brussels Sugar Convention had operated so as to inflict grave injury on the manufacturers of sugared products in the United Kingdom as compared with their foreign rivals, and that the Convention has failed to confer the anticipated benefits on the West Indies. Mr. Kearley seconded. Mr. Churchill said the policy of Mr. Chamberlain in regard to sugar had failed. Mr. G. Balfour maintained that sufficient time had not elapsed to enable a fair estimate of the value of the Convention to be formed, and said he had been told that the sugar refiners of the country were satisfied with its working. The motion was rejected by 202 votes to 162.

[19] **Unemployed, The.** Mr. Keir Hardie (Feb. 19th) moved on the Address an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Crooks, expressing regret that the Government had not seen fit to recommend the creation of a department of labour empowered to deal effectively, in conjunction with local authorities, with the problem of the unemployed by the execution of public works, afforestation and the encouragement of agricultural pursuits. Mr. Long, on behalf of the Government, while expressing great sympathy with the deserving unemployed, did not believe there was any necessity for the creation of a labour department, for this, he considered, could not do more than could be done by the Local Government Board and the Board of Trade. Afforestation on a large scale had never yet been undertaken by the



State, and if it were it would not benefit the majority of the unemployed who had no experience of work on the land, while men who were able to do ordinary agricultural work would find little difficulty in obtaining employment. Mr. Asquith hoped the Local Government Board would encourage combined action on the part of the Metropolitan local authorities in times of distress, when labour had to be provided. The amendment was defeated by 231 votes to 151.

[20] **Votes of Mariners and Railway Servants.** Sir Elliot Lees proposed a resolution regarding mariners' votes, which after some discussion was amended at the instance of Mr. Bell. Mr. Grant Lawson in the first instance objecting to the change, and (March 8th) agreed to as follows: "That this House is of opinion that means should be given to seamen and fishermen, railway servants, and others to record their votes at Parliamentary elections, when by reason of their calling they will be absent on duty on the day of the poll."

[21] **Whitaker Wright, the case of Mr.** On the Address Mr. Paulton (Feb. 2nd) observed that in 1903 the Law Officers held that there was no hope of a prosecution succeeding against Mr. Whitaker Wright, though at the same time the Prime Minister gave a pledge that the law should be amended. Why, he asked, was some reference not made in the King's Speech to this proposed amendment of the law? The Attorney-General replied that the King's Speech did not mention every measure contemplated by the Government, and he still held that an amendment of the law was urgently required. The decision not to prosecute Mr. Whitaker Wright was not a decision of the Government but of the Attorney-General, who was solely responsible, and it was based solely upon the materials which were before him in 1902. Since the termination of the case the Treasury, with his full concurrence, had determined to bear the cost of the recent prosecution. From the evidence before him he came to the conclusion that Mr. Whitaker Wright could not be prosecuted for conspiracy. He was not prepared to recommend the House to proceed to deal with the law affecting what were called "corners," or the analogous subject of "rigging the market." The question was one of very great interest, and if anything were done—and for his part he should like it to be done—it could only be after very full inquiry. With regard to making punishable the issue of statements by officials of a company which they knew to be untrue, legislation ought certainly to be undertaken, and should proceed on the lines adopted in the 28th section of the Companies Act, 1900. This section related only to documents required by or for the purposes of that Act, and enacted that any wilful false statement in such a document was a misdemeanour. Replying to a question, the Attorney-General stated (Feb. 24th) that the total cost of the extradition proceedings in the case of Whitaker Wright was about £1500. Mr. MacNeill proposed and Mr. Labouchere seconded a reduction of the vote for Miscellaneous Legal Expenses as a protest against the remission of the authorities in allowing Whitaker Wright to escape from the country. The Attorney-General in defence maintained that the authorities had at once taken every step in their power. The proposed reduction was defeated by 214 votes to

126. The promised bill was presented on the following day, Feb. 25th (see sect. 40).

## II. ACTS AND BILLS.

[22] Subjoined is a list of the public Acts passed during the session of 1904:—

Anglo-French Convention (ch. 33).  
Appropriation (ch. 17).  
Army (Annual) (ch. 5).  
Bishoprics of Southwark and Birmingham (ch. 30).  
Capital Expenditure (Money) (ch. 21).  
Consolidated Fund (No. 1) (ch. 1).  
Cunard Agreement (Money) (ch. 22).  
Education (Local Authority Default) (ch. 18).  
Expiring Laws Continuance (ch. 29).  
Finance (ch. 7).  
Hall-marking of Foreign Plate (ch. 6).  
Indian Councils (ch. 26).  
Irish Land (ch. 34).  
Isle of Man (Customs) (ch. 25).  
Leeds University (ch. 12).  
Licensing (ch. 23).  
London Electric Lighting Areas (ch. 13).  
Metropolitan Improvements (Funds) (ch. 2).  
Outdoor Relief (Friendly Societies (ch. 32).  
Poor Law Authorities (Transfer of Property) (ch. 20).  
Post Office (ch. 14).  
Prevention of Cruelty to Children (ch. 15).  
Prisons (Scotland) (ch. 35).  
Public Health (ch. 16).  
Public Works Loans (ch. 36).  
Railways (Private Sidings) (ch. 19).  
Registration of Clubs (Ireland) (ch. 9).  
Savings Banks (ch. 8).  
Secretary for Scotland (ch. 27).  
Shop Hours (ch. 31).  
Telegraph (Money) (ch. 3).  
University of Liverpool (ch. 11).  
Weights and Measures (ch. 28).  
Wild Birds Protection (ch. 4).  
Wild Birds Protection (St. Kilda) (ch. 10).  
Wireless Telegraphy (ch. 24).

The above list does not include a large number of local bills which became law in course of the session. Particulars of some of these may be found in "London Bills" (sect. 57).

The measures mentioned in the following paragraphs which were either introduced or afforded facilities by the Government have prefixed to their titles a (\*).

Where a bill was withdrawn or dropped it is so stated, and cases in which the proceedings on a measure lapsed are signified by the mark (=).

The date on which the royal assent was given is indicated by the small letters r.a.; and the day upon which the act came or is to come into operation is also notified, though it should be understood that where no date is set down the measure became operative immediately it had received r.a.

In the absence of indication in the title or contents, the capital letter E. or S. or I. is used to signify that the operation of the act is limited to a part of the United Kingdom only; U.K. stands for the United Kingdom, and the Colonies, if it so extend; and Ind. for India.

[23] **Aged Pensioners Bill** was presented by Mr. Goulding, and supported by members on both sides, including Mr. Remnant, Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. Duke, Mr. W. Redmond, and Mr. C. Hay. The Bill proposed to provide pensions for the aged deserving poor, by empowering

pecially constituted pensions committees in poor law unions, with the help of Parliament, to grant pensions which should not involve any electoral disability or convey the reproach of pauperism. It was framed on the reports of the Select Committee on "Aged Deserving Poor," 1899, of the Select Committee on "The Cottage Homes Bill" of the same year, and of the Select Committee on "The Aged Pensioners Bill" of 1903. An aged pensioner was to be entitled to an old age pension of not less than 5s. or more than 7s. each week, if of the age of 65 years or upwards; he must not within the previous 20 years have been sentenced to imprisonment or received poor relief other than medical relief, unless in circumstances of a wholly exceptional character; and he must not have an income from any source of more than, in the case of a single person, 10s. a week, or in the case of a married couple 15s. a week. The State was to contribute half the sum out of which the pensions were to come. Second reading was moved by Mr. Goulding (May 6th), and seconded by Mr. J. Hutton. Mr. Long, President of the Local Government Board, referred to the practical difficulties of the question, and said it did not follow that because the Government had failed to take any action they had forgotten the subject. Nothing could be done until a Government was in power that had the means. Sir M. Hicks Beach observed that the more the question was examined the more impossible it was seen to be to impose a charge on either the ratepayers or taxpayers for the purposes of an old age pension scheme. Second reading was agreed to without a division. [Dropped.]

#### [24] \**Aliens Bill.*

This Bill proposed to enable the Secretary of State, after consultation with the Board of Trade and the Local Government Board, in connection with alien immigration, to make regulations requiring the master of any ship landing or embarking passengers at any port in the United Kingdom to furnish certain prescribed returns and particulars with respect to any such passengers who were aliens, and to give certain prescribed facilities for carrying out this measure; requiring any such alien passenger to furnish specified certificates and particulars respecting his character and antecedents and with respect to his proposed place of residence in the United Kingdom, and to furnish certain means of identification; and requiring the alien also to furnish during a prescribed time, not exceeding two years from his last landing here, particulars as to his place of residence, etc.; providing for the inspection of aliens before they were landed, and for enforcing the prevention of the landing of any alien or the detention of any alien, and the compliance by an alien permitted to remain with any conditions attached to the permission by the Home Secretary. Regulations made under the Act were to be laid before Parliament.

If on any inspection under the Act it appeared that any passenger who was being brought to the United Kingdom was an alien, and had within five years been convicted in any foreign country of any extradition crime, or was a prostitute, or was living on the proceeds of prostitution, or was likely to become a charge upon the public funds, or had no visible or probable means of support, or was a person of notoriously

bad character; or if it appeared that the person was suffering from any infectious or loathsome disease, or from any mental incapacity; or if he refused to furnish the prescribed particulars, his landing might be prohibited or he might be detained pending the decision of the Secretary of State; and the alien might under his decision be required to leave the United Kingdom, or be permitted to land, possibly on conditions. Any alien in this country who was found to have been convicted abroad of any extraditable crime, any alien of bad character, or who had been in receipt of such parochial relief as disqualifies for the Parliamentary franchise, might up to two years of his last entering the United Kingdom be required to leave it; and power was also taken to order aliens sentenced to imprisonment in this country to leave the kingdom on being released.

If the Local Government Board were satisfied, on the complaint of any sanitary authority, that the dwellings in the district of that authority or in any part of that district were overcrowded, and that the immigration of aliens into that district or part had substantially contributed to that overcrowding, the Board might make regulations as regards that district or part (in this connection referred to as a prohibited area)—(a) for defining the limits of the prohibited area; and (b) for prohibiting or regulating the dwelling or residence of aliens or of any particular class of aliens in the prohibited area; and (c) providing for such other matters as appeared to the Board necessary or expedient for the purpose of giving effect to this part of the Bill.

Power was given to the Home Secretary to defray the whole or any part of the expenses of his return to his own country of any alien prohibited from landing or ordered to leave the country. The measure was to come into operation on Jan. 1st, 1905.

Mr. Akers-Douglas, Home Secretary, in introducing the measure (March 29th) said it was recognised by the Government that many of the aliens in Great Britain were loyal, law-abiding, and industrious; but there were among them, he contended, persons whose presence here was not welcome. During the last twenty years the number of aliens in this country had increased enormously, there being in Stepney alone 54,000 aliens with their families. A large amount of British labour had been displaced, and in London especially the presence of these aliens constituted a serious menace to the maintenance of social order, owing to the strained relations between them and the English population. Many of these aliens would not be allowed to land in the United States, and the increase of crime amongst them had been made the subject of numerous representations by courts of justice. The Bill was based on the recommendations of the royal commission which had considered the subject. The motion for leave was accepted without a division.

On second reading (April 25th) Sir C. Dilke moved an amendment declaring that "this House, holding that the evils of low-priced alien labour can best be met by legislation to prevent sweating, desires to assure itself before assenting to the Aliens Bill, that sufficient regard is had in the proposed measure to the retention of the principle of asylum for the victims of persecution." The percentage of aliens in this country was, declared Sir Charles,



only a quarter of what it was in France, and less than in any important country. The minute increase here was more than counterbalanced by the number of rich foreigners who were making London their home. Mr. Trevelyan thought that the Bill had many of the characteristics of panic legislation. Major Evans-Gordon (Stepney) remarked that there was nothing in any part of the world to compare with the number of aliens who crowded into certain areas in England. Mr. Asquith would not deny that there were evils connected with the immigration of aliens, but the remedies called for need not be at all revolutionary. The alien population of the country was something like 300,000 persons out of a total of 42,000,000. We had the smallest alien population of any civilised country in the world. In London, the alien population in receipt of poor law relief was  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., as compared with a grand total of 8 per cent. The poor people who came from Russia, Poland, and the East of Europe, did not compare in industrial efficiency with the Dutch and Huguenots, but the Royal Commission attested to the fact that the aliens in the East-End had revived the tailoring, cabinet-making, and shoemaking trades. He admitted that there was evidence of a substantial increase of crime by aliens as contrasted with the native-born population. A more childish proposal had never been submitted to the House than that to schedule particular areas from which aliens were to be excluded, and which were to be made preserves for British-born subjects. He agreed that where an alien had been convicted of a serious offence the court should be empowered to add expulsion to the sentence. Overcrowding could be dealt with by a slight amendment and the more vigorous enforcement of the existing law. Mr. Long, President of the Local Government Board, in reply said they did not want to check the legitimate, reasonable importation of people in good health who desired to take their part in the industry of the country. In course of further discussion Mr. S. Buxton (Poplar) said he was one of those on the Opposition side who, while not agreeing with everything in the Bill intended to vote for the second reading. In the result Sir C. Dilke's amendment was rejected by 241 to 117, second reading being then agreed to.

Mr. Akers-Douglas moved (June 8th) that the order for the consideration of the Bill in committee of the whole House be discharged and the Bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Law. This proposal was objected to from the Opposition side on the ground that the measure should be considered in the House itself, and that it was unsuited for consideration by Grand Committee; and defended by the Government, who urged that the Bill was especially suitable for discussion upstairs. The motion was carried by 277 to 187. On the resolution enabling provision to be made out of moneys to be provided by Parliament for the remuneration of any persons employed and of any expenses incurred under the measure, Mr. Lloyd George proposed to limit any such expenditure to £5000 in any one year, the Government having stated their inability at present to give any estimate of the probable cost. The amendment was rejected on a division, and the motion was ultimately carried by 192 to 140.

In the Grand Committee on Law, Sir J. Fergusson presiding, very slow progress was made with the clauses. Thus, on one occasion numerous amendments were proposed and discussed, the effective result, so far as the progress of the Bill was concerned, being that in two-and-a-quarter hours less than one line of the second clause was disposed of, and something very similar happened later on. At the seventh sitting (July 7th) the Home Secretary moved that the Committee do not proceed further with the consideration of the measure, and this was carried by 30 to 14, the Bill being on the same day reported so far as amended to the House. A draft special report was submitted to the Committee by the Home Secretary, stating that "The Committee are of opinion there is no prospect of their being able to consider the remaining clauses of the Bill, or any substantial portion of them, so as to allow the Bill to be reported to the House at such a period of the Session as would afford the House an opportunity of duly considering the Bill, and therefore the Committee have resolved not to proceed further with the consideration of the Bill." This was, however, withdrawn after discussion in favour of a special report by the Attorney-General, setting forth the opinion of the Committee that, having regard to the number of amendments to the Bill and the late period of the Session, they could not with advantage proceed further with the measure. This was agreed to.

There was however a body of opinion on both sides that the Government might have contented themselves with withdrawing the contentious clauses of the measure against the landing and regulation of alien immigrants generally, and proceeded with the provisions dealing with criminal aliens only; and this feeling found expression in the Criminal Aliens Bill presented July 12th (see sect. 32 *post*).

[25] \* Anglo-French Convention Act, 1904 (4 Edw. VII. ch. 33—r.a. Aug. 15th) is for approving and carrying into effect a convention between His Majesty and the President of the French Republic, which was signed at London, April 8th, 1904. Any sums payable by way of indemnity under the said convention, and any expenses to be incurred in carrying it into effect, are to be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament. (For details of the Convention see FRANCE, p. 1.) Referring to the matter in the House of Peers, April 19th, Earl Spencer said he was sure their lordships would all cordially recognise the diplomatic achievements of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs in concluding this Convention with France. They all knew and recognised the admirable influence which His Majesty the King and President Loubet had exercised in this matter. The noble marquis had carried the question a stage further, and secured by his negotiations a Convention of the greatest possible importance. The Marquis of Lansdowne offered Lord Spencer the thanks of the Government, and of their supporters, for the manner in which he had referred to the Convention. Throughout the long months during which these negotiations were continued the Government had an absolute certainty that they had behind them the general public feeling of this country. Second reading of the Bill was moved (June 1st) by Earl Percy, Under Foreign Secretary, who reviewed the details of the

arrangement. In course of the discussion following upon the statement of Lord Percy, Sir E. Grey doubted if we got such a free hand in Egypt as we gave in Morocco; and after touching on other points, thought it entirely wrong to look at the agreement as a bargain, observing that if France, as he believed, gained most, he did not grudge it in the least. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman observed that it was not difficult to find blemishes, omissions and errors in the details of the Convention, but the Convention was a great instrument for bringing together two neighbouring nations, two old rivals, who had been separated by what was believed to be hereditary inborn enmity, and for insuring the friendship and co-operation of the two countries most identified with progress and free government. He hoped that this arrangement might be a model for other arrangements with other countries. Second reading was agreed to. On the report of the money resolution in reference to the Bill, Mr. Balfour, replying to Mr. Bowles (Aug. 4th) said it was true the French Chamber had not passed a similar measure, and that there was no absolute security that it would, but he thought his hon. friend misread the signs of the times if he thought the French Government would suggest any modifications in the Convention as signed. The motion was agreed to, and the Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and became law in due course. (U.K.)

[26] \*Army (Annual) Act (4 Edw. VII., ch. 5—r.a. April 28th) makes the usual provision, during twelve months, for the discipline and regulation of the Army, but also effects certain important modifications in law and practice. By the Pay Warrant a finding of absence without leave or desertion involves forfeiture of pay. If the finding or sentence of a commanding officer involves such a forfeiture, it has been the custom to allow the soldier to claim to be tried by a court-martial. The new Act gives the soldier a statutory right to make such a claim. The measure also decreases from six months to three months the minimum sentence of imprisonment, which may be commuted to general service and liability to transfer to another corps. It removes a difficulty which has arisen with respect to troops raised in the East and West African Protectorates when serving outside those Protectorates. It authorises deductions to be made from an officer's pay to make good damage caused by his negligence. This would obviate the necessity of court-martialing officers in many cases. The object of another section is to double the amounts which can be compulsorily stopped from the pay of a sergeant or soldier to enforce payment for the maintenance of his wife and legitimate children. The amount which may be stopped out of pay and appropriated in liquidation of any sum ordered to be paid under an affiliation order is left unaltered. At present persons who receive or detain as security for a debt identity or life certificates of a person entitled to a military pension or reserve pay are subject to penalties. The Act extends this provision to identity and life certificates of militiamen and yeomen entitled to non-training bounties. Another section makes enforceable the liability for duty which an officer undertakes on joining the reserve of officers. The position of marine reservists raised under the Naval Reserve Act, 1900, and of marine volun-

teers enrolled under the Naval Forces Act, 1903, is made clear. The suspension of warrant officers from rank, pay, and allowances has been found impracticable; consequently the power of so suspending them is repealed. Another provision of the statute authorises the reduction of an army schoolmaster holding the rank of warrant officer to a lower grade, though he was not originally enlisted as a soldier; but it is left impossible to reduce him to the ranks unless he was originally enlisted as a soldier. An obligation is imposed on keepers of victualling-houses to provide a separate bed for each soldier billeted in the house. Relates to the United Kingdom and elsewhere; came into operation in the U.K. April 30th, 1904, and elsewhere at later dates.

[27] \*Army Council Bill, presented by the Earl of Donoughmore (July 26th). The preamble recited that His Majesty had been pleased by letters patent to constitute an Army Council for the administration of matters pertaining to his military forces and the defence of his dominions; and Clause 1 of the measure proposed that all statutory powers and duties which at the date of the passing of the Act were exercised and performed by the Secretary of State for War, or the Commander-in-Chief, or the Adjutant-General, should, subject to the exception mentioned in this section, after that date be transferred to and become powers and duties of the Army Council. All property at the date of the passing of this Act vested in the Secretary of State for War as such was by virtue of this Act to become vested in the Army Council on the same trusts and for the same purposes on or for which the property is vested in the Secretary of State. Orders in Council might be made for carrying the Act into effect. The exception above referred to enacted that nothing in the measure should affect any provision under which communications to His Majesty have to be made through a Secretary of State. Bill passed Lords. Withdrawn in Commons (Aug. 11th).

[28] \*Bishoprics of Southwark and Birmingham Act, 1904 (4 Edw. VII., ch. 30—r.a. Aug. 15th), provides for the foundation of Bishoprics of Southwark and Birmingham and for matters incidental thereto, adapting the Bishoprics Act of 1878 for these purposes. No part of the income of the new bishoprics is to be drawn from public funds, and although the Act provides for an increase of two in the number of bishops, it makes no addition to the number having seats at any one time in the House of Lords. The new see of Southwark is to be taken out of the diocese of Rochester, and is to consist of the rural deaneries of Greenwich, Lewisham, Woolwich, Battersea, Camberwell, Clapham, Dulwich (except the parishes within the Urban District of Penge), Kennington, Lambeth, Newington, Southwark, Barnes, Beddington, Caterham, Godstone, Kingston, Reigate, Richmond, Streatham, and Wandsworth, and of such other parishes as may be transferred to the diocese in pursuance of this Act. The new see of Birmingham is to be taken in the main out of the diocese of Worcester, though it will include a portion of the diocese of Lichfield. It will consist of the archdeaconry of Birmingham and the rural deanery of Handsworth, and of such other parishes as may be transferred to the diocese in pursuance of this Act. The two new bishops are to be subject to the metropolitan jurisdiction of the Arch-



bishop of Canterbury. The Church of St. Saviour, Southwark, subject to the rights of the patron and incumbent, is to be the cathedral church; and such church in Birmingham as may be determined by order in Council is, subject as aforesaid, to be the cathedral for that diocese.

The Bill was discussed on second reading (May 4th), when Mr. C. McArthur moved an amendment declaring that, "in view of the continuance in the Established Church of England and Wales of grave and widespread disorders which the archbishops and bishops have failed to restrain, this House declines to assent to any revival of the provisions of the Bishops' Act, '78, until satisfactory assurances are obtained that the archbishops and bishops will enforce a reasonable conformity by the clergy to the Book of Common Prayer, the Articles of Religion, and the law as determined by the courts which have statutory jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical." This was seconded by Mr. Brynmor Jones. Mr. Chamberlain, speaking as senior representative of one of the districts affected, said he himself was a Nonconformist, and in favour of disestablishment, which he believed would be for the benefit of the Church of England. He was strongly opposed to the illegal practices to which reference had been made, not only because of the theological points involved, but on the simple ground that they were illegal. But he urged that it was the law-breakers who should be proceeded against. The amendment was defeated by 279 to 97, second reading being carried by 282 to 85. The Bill in due course passed without amendment. As details of the measure, there may be mentioned the power to transfer from the Bishop of Worcester, with his consent, the patronage of the benefices of Bromley, Chislehurst, and Dartford, to the Bishop of Rochester. As regards the Bishopric of Southwark, the existing residence of the Bishop of Rochester is to become the residence of the Bishop of Southwark, and the surplus arising from the sale of Addington is to be paid to the endowment fund of the Bishopric of Southwark, after setting aside the sum of £15,000 for the provision and maintenance of a residence for the Bishop of Rochester. (E.)

[29] \*Capital Expenditure (Money) Act (4 Edw. VII., ch. 21—r.a. Aug. 15th) authorises the Treasury to borrow, by means of Exchequer Bonds, any sums which they are authorised to borrow by means of terminable annuities, the principal of and interest on such Exchequer Bonds to be charged on the Consolidated Fund, and to make provision for the discharge of any sums so borrowed out of moneys annually provided by Parliament. The money may be applied for the purpose of carrying out military, naval, and other works sanctioned by Parliament. The estimated amount required was £9,250,000. (U.K.)

[30] Church Discipline Bill, to amend the Church Discipline Act, 1840, the object of the promoters being "to provide a simplified procedure by which the observance of the law of the Established Church may be secured"; presented by Sir J. Willox, and supported by Mr. A. Taylor and others. No opportunity for discussing it on second reading was found. [Dropped.]

[31] \*County Courts Bill, was presented by the Lord Chancellor, and proposed an extension of the jurisdiction in certain Courts, under a scheme of rearrangement of dis-

tricts, etc., of from £50 to £100, an increase of salary of the judges of the courts at which such extended jurisdiction is exercisable of from £1500 to £1800, certain changes as to pensions of judges and remuneration of deputies, and an extension of the jurisdiction of certain registrars, while the number of jurymen was to be increased from five to eight. Passed Lords. Withdrawn in Commons (Aug. 8th).

[32] Criminal Aliens Bill (see Aliens Bill, sect. 24 *ante*) proposed to make provision for the repatriation of criminal aliens; was presented (July 12th) by Sir Howard Vincent, and supported by members on both sides. Its three operative clauses gave power to order criminal aliens to leave the United Kingdom on conviction, to make orders that persons convicted of crimes in foreign countries should leave the kingdom, and enabled penalties to be imposed in default (=).

[33] Criminal New Trials Bill, was presented by Mr. Bousfield (Aug. 8th), and supported by Mr. Lawson Walton; proposed to enact that where it was made to appear to the Secretary of State for the Home Department that there were reasonable grounds for such a course, he might order a new trial of any prisoner convicted and sentenced upon an indictment. Such new trial would, in the case of a prisoner convicted at a court of quarter sessions, take place before a court of assize, and, in the case of any other prisoner, before three judges of the High Court, or in such other manner as the Lord Chief Justice of England, with the approval of the Secretary of State, might direct. Nothing in the Act was to affect the prerogative of His Majesty to pardon any prisoner, and the Act was not to extend to Scotland or Ireland (=).

[34] \*Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904 (4 Edw. VII., ch. 22—r.a. Aug. 15th), authorises the issue out of the Consolidated Fund of such sums, not exceeding in the whole £2,600,000, as are required for making the advances to the Cunard Steamship Company (Limited), under an agreement with that company, dated July 30th, 1903, and approved by the House of Commons Aug. 12th, 1903; and authorises the Treasury to borrow money, by means of Exchequer Bonds, for the issue of such sums or the repayment thereof, the principal of and interest on such bonds to be charged on the Consolidated Fund. Stamp duty is not to be chargeable on the agreement, etc. (For outline of agreement with the Company see SESSION, sect. 11, 1904 ed.). Mr. Pretyman stated (Aug. 3rd) that the Admiralty under this arrangement were securing ships of speed that would enable them to catch up any other ships on the Atlantic. Having regard to the position of this Country in reference to food supplies, that was a matter of the greatest importance. The hon. gentleman added (Aug. 8th) that the subsidy of £150,000 a year to be paid to the Company was granted as a naval subsidy, pure and simple, in respect of the speed that would be obtained by the two new fast ocean-going steamers over long distances. The subsidy was the measure of the loss the Cunard Company expected to sustain from running these vessels for commercial purposes, and was intended to place us in a somewhat similar position to that occupied by Germany, which in time of war would have at its disposal a number of fast ocean-going steamers. (U.K.)

[35] **\*Dogs Bill**, introduced by Mr. Fellowes on behalf of the Board of Agriculture, the main object of the measure being to prevent sheep-worrying. It made the owner of a dog liable in damages for injury done to any cattle by that dog, and provided that where a dog was proved to have chased or injured cattle it might be dealt with under the statute as a dangerous dog. The Board might make orders about dogs prescribing the wearing of address-bearing collars; and, with a view to the prevention of sheep-worrying, for preventing dogs from straying between sunset and sunrise; stray dogs might be seized, and sold or destroyed if not claimed; and the exemption of sheep-dogs, etc., from licence would require the previous consent of a petty sessional court. The seizure of strange and dangerous dogs, Mr. Fellowes explained in moving second reading (March 23rd), was an extension throughout the country of the powers already possessed by the Metropolitan police. Rejection of the measure was proposed and seconded by Mr. T. Bayley and Mr. O'Mara, and continued until the debate stood adjourned. The measure, which Mr. Fellowes, who had it in charge, described as the one ewe lamb of the Board of Agriculture during the present session, was eventually withdrawn.

#### [36] **Education Measures.**

**\*Education (Local Authority Default) Bill.**—Sir W. Anson, in asking leave to introduce the Bill, the provisions of which are set out in the next section (April 26th), explained that the measure had been rendered necessary by the action of local authorities in refusing to appoint school managers, to provide for the appointment of teachers, and to supply particular schools with fuel, books and other necessities. Mr. Lloyd George regarded the Bill as a coercive measure, and maintained that its introduction was tantamount to an admission that the Education Act was a failure, at any rate in Wales. The motion for leave having been carried by 262 votes to 110, the Bill was brought in and read a first time. On the motion for the second reading of the Bill (July 15th) Mr. Lloyd Morgan moved an amendment protesting against any extension of the powers of the Board of Education under the Acts of 1902 and 1903 until a Bill was introduced to amend those statutes by abolishing all religious tests on teachers, and placing all elementary schools supported by public funds under complete popular control. Mr. Balfour alluded to the action of Welsh county councils, and said the Government could not allow the intentions of Parliament, as embodied in an Act, to be defeated by authorities who repudiated the responsibilities imposed upon them. In the interests of the children they were determined that the Act of 1902 should be carried into effect. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman condemned the Bill, and declared that the Opposition would resist such legislation to the utmost of their power. Replying to the debate, Sir W. Anson pointed out that the Bill did not affect Wales alone, but applied to England as well. Pending an amicable settlement of the religious difficulty, it was essential that the Board of Education should be empowered to step in and make good the deficiencies in the Welsh non-provided schools. The closure having been applied, the amendment was defeated by 245 votes to 111, and the second reading carried

by 233 votes to 102. In Committee (Aug. 5th) Mr. Ellis Griffith moved an amendment with the object of breaking up the first clause, which, he said, dealt with too many subjects. After considerable discussion the amendment was defeated by 150 votes to 68. Mr. Whitley moved that the Board of Education should not exercise the powers conferred on it by the measure, except after public inquiry. Sir W. Anson argued that when teachers' salaries were not paid and schools were left by local authorities without books or fuel a prompt remedy was needed. The amendment, which was debated at length, was rejected by 166 votes to 82. Mr. Balfour then rose and moved that the first four lines of the Bill should be put. The Chairman accepted the motion and put it. While the House was being cleared for a division, Mr. Lloyd George asked whether "wholesale" closure of this kind could be applied. The Chairman replied in the affirmative, and pointed out that only two amendments had been disposed of in four hours. Several Liberal members declined to leave the House, Mr. Lloyd George exclaiming that he saw no reason for going into the lobbies after what had occurred. The Chairman appealed to the members of the Opposition to leave the House, remarking that no very substantial amendments would be excluded by the motion of the Prime Minister. No attention was paid to this appeal, and the Chairman said that as a certain number of members refused to obey his directions he should be compelled to name them and report them to the House for disregarding the authority of the chair. The Ministerialists and those members of the Opposition who had gone into the lobbies returned to the House. Mr. Lowther then left the table and took his seat in the chair as Deputy-Speaker, in the absence of the Speaker. He then reported to the House that a certain number of members had refused to take part in the division, and that it was his duty to name them. Mr. Lloyd George said he and his hon. friends felt bound to act in this way in order to mark their disapproval of the action taken by the Chairman at the instigation of the Prime Minister. Mr. Lowther said hon. members had made a dignified protest, and he appealed to them once more not to obstruct the proceedings. Mr. Asquith said it was desirable to avoid an unseemly scene, and therefore the Opposition proposed to leave the House and to take no further part in the discussion of the Bill. The Opposition, led by Mr. Asquith, then quitted the House. The Chairman, having returned to the table, put the closure-motion again, and it was immediately carried. The clause was then agreed to, as was also Clause 2, and the Bill was reported to the House. The Bill was read a third time (Aug. 9th). It was taken to the Lords and read a first time (Aug. 10th). In moving the second reading (Aug. 11th) the Marquis of Londonderry said the Government regretted the necessity for the measure. In certain areas in Wales there was a want of efficiency, and that rendered the present Bill indispensable. It was the bounden duty of the Government to see that the law was carried out. The Bill was read a second time. Having passed through Committee without amendments (Aug. 12th), it was read a third time (Aug. 13th). (For provisions of the Act see next section.)

[37] **\*Education (Local Authority Default) Act, 1904** (4 Edw. VII. ch. 18—r.a. Aug. 15th) enacts



by Section 1 that the "Board of Education, without prejudice to their right to take any other proceedings, may, if they are satisfied that it is expedient to do so on account of any default of a local authority in the performance of their duties as respects any elementary school, (a) make orders for recognising as managers of that school any persons who are acting as managers thereof, and for rendering valid any act, thing, payment, or grant which in the opinion of the Board might otherwise be invalid by reason of the default of the authority, and every such order shall have effect accordingly; and (b) if it appears to the Board that the managers of that school have, for the purpose of maintaining and keeping efficient the school, incurred any expenses for which provision should have been made by the local education authority, pay to the managers such amount in respect of these expenses as in the opinion of the Board was properly incurred. Any sums paid by the Board of Education under this Act shall be a debt due to the Crown from the local education authority, and, without prejudice to any other remedy, may be deducted from any sums payable to that authority on account of parliamentary grants. Any order or payment may be made under this Act as respects matters occurring whether before or after the passing thereof." Section 2 provides that the Act shall be construed as one with the Education Act, 1902, and may be cited as the Education (Local Authority Default) Act, 1904. (E.)

[38] \*Education (Scotland) Bill. Mr. Graham Murray, Secretary for Scotland, in introducing this measure (Mar. 28th), remarked that Scotland was singularly free from the religious difficulty which had tended so much to interfere with the cause of education in this country, yet the present educational system had some defects: it for example encouraged the overlapping of educational institutions. Turning to the question of the bodies which should replace the present school boards, he said it would not be in consonance with Scottish opinion to take the county councils, and suitable areas, ready to hand, were to be found in the district areas of the county councils. The Bill provided that for each such area a school board should be elected *ad hoc*, the district being the district of every county, and all boroughs—Royal, Parliamentary, or police—falling into the districts in which they were situated. The only exceptions would be Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen, which were in an exceptional position and would be specially dealt with. The number of members on each board would be settled by the Education Department, subject to a minimum. These school boards would constitute the public educational authorities for all branches of education within their respective districts, and they would be elected on the same franchise as the county councils and on the same day. It was also proposed that each school should have local managers, who should consist of one-third members of the educational body and two-thirds of persons appointed by the parish council of the parish in which the school was situated. To these managers would be delegated such powers as the educational authority might think fit, except in regard to the appointment and dismissal of teachers and the borrowing of money. The correlative powers of the school boards would be very large, and they

would be allowed to help out of the rates, if they chose, and under such conditions as they thought fit to impose, educational institutions within their boundaries but not managed by themselves. This power, however, was purely permissive. With regard to the financial proposals of the Bill it would not be necessary to impose any new rate, but, in consideration of that, he asked to be allowed to lay hands on the £100,000 available under the Education and Local Taxation (Scotland) Act of 1892. With a view to giving Scottish public opinion a better chance of representation to the Board of Education, the Bill would provide for the constitution of four provincial councils, which would meet in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Inverness, and the functions of which would be to deal with all matters referred to them by the Department. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, who next spoke, observed that the Bill in the main retained what the Scottish people valued—their own control of their own schools. Reserving criticism as to details, he congratulated the Government on the Bill as a whole. Mr. Lloyd George wondered whether the Secretary for Scotland could see his way to extend the Bill to Wales. He understood it was to be left to the option of the Scottish local authorities whether they gave aid to voluntary schools or not; in England persons who claimed the same right were told that the only alternative to paying was to go to prison. Dr. Macnamara remarked that the school board was to be retained in Scotland because the Government knew that any attempt to destroy it would meet with sharp retribution. Second reading was (May 2nd) agreed to, after a motion of Mr. Weir for the adjournment of the debate had been negatived. Bill discussed in Committee, and amendments made in June. Withdrawn, Aug. 8th.

[39] Education (Transferred Schools) Bill (see sects. 54 & 55, *ante*).—The Bishop of St. Asaph, in presenting this Bill (March 9th), said he was solely responsible for the proposals it contained. It was a readjustment and adaptation of the principles of the Education Act, 1902. Under that Act the provision of new schools was largely to be decided by the wishes of the parents, and he proposed to give to parents the right to decide on the instruction to be given in the schools. The Bill would thus give an opportunity of securing religious instruction in every board school. Earl Spencer said if the Bill proposed to give a *locus standi* to various denominational parties to teach their religion within school hours, it would meet with strong opposition. The Bishop of St. David's supported the Bill, as it proposed to extend the system of local option in education. The Archbishop of Canterbury said that some six months ago he endeavoured to bring about discussion with their leading opponents, but he was told that unless he abandoned the principle of any inquiry into the capacity of the persons who gave religious teaching, discussion was impossible. It was impossible for him to give way on that point. The Marquis of Londonderry thought it had been made clear that there was a desire to find some solution of a difficult problem, which had hindered the progress of education in the country, but he pledged the Government neither to approval nor to disapproval of the Bill. The Bill was read a first time. On July 4th the Bishop of St. Asaph moved the second reading

of the Bill, the object of which, he said, was that an arrangement for the transfer of a school to a local education authority under sect. 23 of the Act of 1870, might provide, amongst other things, that religious teaching which was not distinctive of any particular denomination should be given in the transferred school in school hours, and that facilities should be afforded for the giving of religious teaching distinctive of any particular denomination to the children of such parents as desired it in the transferred school during school hours, but not at the cost of the local authority. The Bill also dealt with the conditions under which the consent of the Board of Education would be required in regard to specified details. **The Marquis of Londonderry** said the Government could not accept any departure from the Act of 1902. **Lord Tweedmouth** regarded the principle of the Bill in the main in a friendly spirit. **The Bishop of Rochester** held that the Bill would affirm the desire for an ultimate solution of the difficulty, not by the victory of one party over the other, but a solution which would do full justice. The Bill was read a second time (=).

**Electric Lighting (London) Bill.** (See London Electric Lighting Areas Act, 1904, *post*.)

[40] **\*False Statements (Companies) Bill**, presented by the Attorney-General (Feb. 25th) and made it a misdemeanour to issue a written statement or account relating to the financial affairs or property of a company which was known to be false in any material particular. (See sect. 21, **Whitaker Wright**, case of Mr., *ante*.) Withdrawn, Aug. 9th.

#### [41] **Finance Bill.**

For details of Budget proposals see headed article FINANCE of THE UNITED KINGDOM: they consisted principally of an increase in the Income Tax of from 11d. to 1s., an increase in the duty on stripped tobacco before importation, increases in the duty on cigars and foreign cigarettes, and an increase in the tea duty of from 6d. to 8d.; and an appropriation of unclaimed dividends to the extent of £1,000,000.

In course of the discussion on the Budget (April 19th), **Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman** pointed out that, notwithstanding that this was the second year after the conclusion of war, it was deemed necessary not only to maintain but to increase the war taxation. **Mr. Ritchie** concurred in the way in which the two deficits had been met by the Chancellor, and gave as some of the reasons for the falling off in the revenue the want of that revival in South African trade which had been looked for twelve months previously, and the effect on trade caused by the fiscal controversy. **Sir M. Hicks-Beach** held that if the growth of expenditure continued indefinitely there would be a reaction detrimental to the public services. He saw no justification for this year's increase in the Navy Estimates; but agreed with the increase in the tea duty, though he questioned the expediency of adding to the income tax and so reducing our resources of taxation should war occur. An amendment of Mr. Lough for retaining the tea duty at 6d. was defeated by 265 to 193, and the resolution sanctioning the increase to 8d. adopted by 259 to 188.

The next resolution, proposing that the customs duties payable on manufactured tobacco should on and after April 20th, 1904, be in-

creased, in the case of cigars, by 6d. per lb., and in the case of cigarettes by 1s. per lb., and the duties payable on unmanufactured tobacco should, on and after the same date, be increased, in the case of stripped tobacco, by 3d. per lb., was carried by 200 against 106. The debate was resumed (April 21st) on the resolution for imposing an additional 1d. on the income tax, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in replying to criticisms of his financial policy, stating that if his proposals were accepted direct taxation would contribute 48·2 per cent. and indirect taxation 51·8 per cent. towards the national revenue, and that these were the exact proportions which prevailed in the year before the outbreak of the war. The population paid per head £1 9s. in direct, and £1 11s. 2d. in indirect taxation, and of the latter sum £1 3s. 11d. per head was for alcohol and tobacco. Although during 40 years our expenditure had doubled, so too had our income, so that the ratio of expenditure to income was no higher than before. As to the Transvaal War Contribution Loan, its issue would depend upon the prosperity of the colony and the condition of the money market, but the obligation of the guarantors of the first instalment was in no way impaired by the present delay. The income tax increase was passed by 214 to 16. The additional duties imposed on tobacco, beer and spirits in 1900 were continued by resolution (April 26th), after further discussion. The increase in the tea duty was further debated (April 27th) on a proposal of Mr. Lough to retain the duty at 6d., which amendment was in the end defeated by 239 to 202. The tobacco, etc., resolution being taken May 3rd, Mr. Robson contended that the proposals were protective, in favour of the home consumer, and calculated to disturb trade. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in reply said it was possible his additions to these duties might have some slight protective effect, but that had not been his object, which was to increase the revenue. The resolution was passed by 250 to 170.

On second reading of the Finance Bill embodying the above proposals, **Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman** (May 16th) moved by way of amendment, "That this House, having regard to the heavy burden of taxation proposed by this Bill in a time of peace, deems it necessary to declare its condemnation of the large and continuous increase of the national expenditure in recent years." He stated that since 1895, apart from the cost of the war—£230,000,000—our ordinary expenditure had shown an aggregate increase of £49,000,000, of which £40,000,000 had gone to the fighting services, while in addition large capital expenditure had been incurred on military works. **Mr. Victor Cavendish**, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in reply, justified our military and naval expenditure, pointing out that it made it easier for us to come to friendly agreements with other powers, and charging the Opposition with preaching rather than practising economy. In supporting the amendment **Mr. Churchill** urged a reduction in the expenditure on the army and navy, pointing out that the national expenditure now amounted to half as much again as when the Unionist Government came into power. **Sir W. Harcourt** maintained that the annual increment of our expenditure was far greater proportionally than the increment of our wealth; and that the financial position



of the country was worse than it had been for many a year. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in reply said that the question of reduction in army expenditure was under consideration, and controverted the statement of Sir H. Fowler that we had reached a three-Power standard of naval strength. Mr. Asquith having also spoken, Mr. Balfour in summing up the debate admitted that our expenditure was great, but maintained that the country was capable of bearing it. The amendment of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman was defeated (May 17th) by 297 to 213.

The general debate on second reading was pursued on the following day, when, speaking on the question of financial relations with Ireland, the Chancellor of the Exchequer asserted that there was no tax imposed by Parliament which bore more hardly on Irishmen than on Englishmen, where the conditions were similar. The motion for second reading was carried by 278 to 165. There was a little cross-voting in the division on Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's amendment, Mr. Beckett, Mr. Churchill, and Mr. E. Mitchell, going against the Government, who were, however, supported by Major Jameson.

In Committee on the Bill, Mr. Churchill (June 20th) moved an amendment limiting the increased duty to tea imported from foreign countries, explaining that his object was to supply tariff reformers with an opportunity of debating the question of imperial preference. The Chancellor of the Exchequer renewed the pledge of the Government that the question of tariff reform would not be dealt with by them during the existence of the present Parliament. The amendment was defeated by 198 to 38. An amendment of Mr. Hugh Law, to exempt Ireland from the additional duty of 2d., was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the ground that it would relieve not only the poor but those in Ireland who could well afford to pay, while the poor in Great Britain would obtain no relief. Mr. J. Redmond urged that it was cruelly unjust to increase the indirect taxation which Ireland already paid. The amendment was defeated by 270 to 185, but the Government agreed to limit the duration of the impost to July 1st, 1905, in lieu of August of the same year. On June 22nd, amendments opposing the increased duties on imported cigars and cigarettes were defeated; but on an amendment by Mr. McKenna to omit the proposed increase in the duty on stripped tobacco by 3d. per lb., his contention being that the proposal was protective in character, and therefore in violation of the Prime Minister's pledge, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (July 18th) expressed his willingness to grant a rebate at the rate of 1½d. for every pound of tobacco on any increased duty paid on or after July 10th, in respect of any stripped tobacco which was shown to the satisfaction of the Customs to have been bonded before April 20th; and this, with a modification suggested by Mr. Runciman extending the proviso to stripped tobacco which was on the high seas consigned to a United Kingdom port on April 20th, was agreed to. Consideration of the Bill was further proceeded with (July 19th), when the clause enacting the continuance of the additional beer, spirit, and tobacco duties imposed in 1900 was carried by 183 to 129. On the clause increasing the income tax to 1s., Mr. Herbert Lewis proposed an amendment

embodying a system of graduation. This was objected to by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who contended that graduation involved self-assessment, and that there were insuperable difficulties in the way of the adoption of any plan based on this. The amendment was defeated by 234 to 165; and a proposal to keep the income tax at 11d. was rejected by 209 to 101.

A new clause, proposed by Mr. Lough, for the abolition of the Sugar Duty from and after Dec. 31st, 1904, was defeated by 150 to 66; and a proposal of Mr. J. Wilson (Durham) for reducing the coal tax from 1s. to 1½d. was negatived by 173 to 129. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was unable to agree to a proposal of Mr. Lough abolishing the charge for warehousing tea, but accepted another with respect to the warehouse charges on goods for home consumption, and this was duly inserted in the Bill. The measure passed through Committee at 25 minutes to 4 on the afternoon of Wednesday, July 20th, the House having met at 2 o'clock on the previous afternoon. Several motions to report progress, one being by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, were made in the course of Wednesday and defeated; a charge of obstruction was made against the Opposition from the Ministerial side, and repudiated. On the report stage, Mr. E. Robertson (July 25th) proposed to make the fixed charge for the National Debt £26,800,000 and in course of the discussion the Chancellor of the Exchequer repeated his previous statement that he did not despair of receiving the Transvaal war contribution, believing that when circumstances were favourable payment would be made. The amendment of Mr. Robertson was rejected by 223 to 136. The Chancellor of the Exchequer accepted a proposal of Sir S. King enacting that income tax should not be charged on insurances effected with Indian and Colonial companies. Mr. C. Hobhouse having proposed to exempt from duty alcohol used for motive power and manufacturing purposes, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he was prepared to appoint a departmental committee to inquire into the whole question, which was a complicated and difficult one; and the amendment was rejected by 219 to 128. A final attempt to limit the tea duty to the former rate of 6d. was defeated by 191 to 107. On third reading (July 28th), Mr. T. Shaw moved the rejection of the measure; but after discussion, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer contended that there was no cause for alarm in our financial position, the amendment was rejected by 206 to 129, and the Bill passed third reading. In the Lords, complaint was made by Earl Spencer, Lord James of Hereford, Earl Carrington, and others, of the delay in sending up the measure, and second reading was carried by 42 to 8 (July 29th), after a discussion on the increase in national expenditure.

[42] As the \*Finance Act, 1904 (4 Edw. VII. ch. 7) the preceding measure received r.a. Aug. 1st. It enacts until July 1st, 1905, a tea duty of 8d. per lb.; increases the Customs duties payable under sect. 1 of the Finance Act, 1898, on manufactured tobacco, in the case of cigars by 6d. per lb., and in the case of cigarettes by 1s. per lb.; while the duties payable under the same section on unmanufactured tobacco are as from the same date to be increased, in the case of stripped tobacco, by 3d. per lb., subject to a rebate of 1½d. per lb. on any increased duty paid on or after July 19th, 1904, in

respect of any stripped tobacco which was shown to have been deposited in a bonded warehouse before, or to have been in an importing vessel consigned to a port in Great Britain or Ireland on April 20th, 1904. Section 3 enacts a rearrangement to the tobacco drawbacks, and substitutes in the provision as to moisture in tobacco 32 per cent. for 35 per cent. The additional duties on tobacco, beer and spirits enacted by the Finance Act, 1900, are continued until July 1st, 1905. The warehouse delivery charges on goods for home consumption are reduced as regards every £100 of Customs duties to, in respect of tobacco 1s. 3d., in respect of other goods 2s. 6d., whether such tobacco or other goods shall have been removed to such warehouse under bond or not. The rate of charge on the delivery of spirits from an excise warehouse is reduced from 5s. to 2s. 6d. Income-tax for the year beginning on April 6th, 1904, is to be charged at 1s. Doubts having arisen whether unregistered friendly societies are entitled to the exemption from income tax given under the Acts relating to income tax to persons whose income does not exceed £160, it is enacted that an unregistered friendly society whose income does not exceed £160 is entitled to that exemption. The section of the Income Tax Act, 1853, under which relief is granted in respect of premiums on life insurances or contracts for deferred annuities, is applied in relation to life insurances or contracts for deferred annuities effected in or with any insurance company legally established in any British possession as it applies in relation to life insurances or contracts in or with the insurance companies mentioned in that section. The National Debt Commissioners are to pay into the Exchequer, out of the account of unclaimed dividends, sums not exceeding in the whole £1,000,000, and may for that purpose sell any stock standing to the credit of that account. (U.K.)

[43] \*Government Ships Bill. The need for this measure arose from the existence of certain ships owned by Government departments, which are Government ships, but do not form part of the Navy. These ships are not in law capable of being registered under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. On the other hand, they cannot be brought under the provisions of the Naval Discipline Act unless manned by the Royal Navy, which is not always practicable. The Bill enabled His Majesty by order in Council to make regulations embodying portions of either or both of these Acts, and also special regulations for particular ships or particular Government departments that own ships, such powers being necessary for the purpose of regulating the discipline on board, etc. Bill presented by Mr. Pretyman, May 18th; withdrawn Aug. 8th.

[44] Hall-Marking of Foreign Plate Act (4 Edw. VII. ch. 6—r.a. July 22nd) was presented by Mr. Samuel Roberts, the object being to provide for the marking of foreign plate with some mark readily distinguishable from those used for British plate. Under the old law, which the new Act modifies, foreign plate was marked, first of all, in the same manner as British plate; and, secondly, with a further mark, the letter F on an oval escutcheon. It was alleged that this letter F (which was often taken as being the manufacturer's initial) did not afford a sufficiently ready means of distinguishing foreign plate, and that legislation was necessary to provide such a means. The new statute accord-

ingly prescribes that where, in order to comply with older British enactments, any plate has to be assayed, stamped, and marked, or where for any other purpose any plate or article imported from a foreign part is brought to an assay office in the United Kingdom to be assayed, stamped, or marked, the plate or article shall be marked in such manner as His Majesty may determine by Order in Council so as readily to distinguish whether the plate or other article was wrought or made in England, Scotland, or Ireland, or was imported from foreign parts, and such mark or marks shall be deemed to be a compliance with the said Acts. Was to come into operation Nov. 1st, 1904. (U.K.)

[45] \*Indian Councils Act, 1904 (4 Edw. VII. ch. 26—r.a. Aug. 15th). By this enactment there is repealed so much of the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1874, as renders it necessary that the sixth member of the Council of the Governor-General of India shall be member for public works purposes. It is proposed that there shall now be a member for commerce and industry. (Ind.)

[46] \*Irish Land Act, 1904 (4 Edw. VII. ch. 34—r.a. Aug. 15th) is to explain and amend sect. 48 of the Land Act of 1903 with respect to the payment and application of the percentage provided by the said section. The statutory provision in question enacts that for the purpose of aiding the sale of estates the Land Commission may, out of advances by the National Debt Commissioners from the said fund, pay to the vendor of each estate sold a sum calculated at the rate of 12 per cent. on the amount of the purchase money advanced under the Land Purchase Acts. Where an estate is so encumbered that the vendor is not entitled to receive for his own use any part of the rents or profits thereof, or where the percentage is payable in respect of an estate sold by the Land Judge, the percentage shall be added to the purchase money, and shall not be paid to the vendor. After the expiration of five years from the commencement of the 1903 Act, and thereafter at each quinquennial period, the Treasury may revise the percentage. The Act of 1904 prescribes that any land wholly or partly untenanted sold to the Land Commission or the Congested Districts Board may be regarded as an estate for the purpose of the payment of any percentage under section 48 of the 1903 Act. This percentage may, subject to modifications, be paid to any vendor, other than the Congested Districts Board, whether such vendor is a person entitled to a beneficial interest in the land sold, or is a trustee or other person not so entitled, and, save as hereinafter provided, shall be held by him on the trusts (if any) affecting the purchase money. Where the vendor is a tenant for life or a person having the powers of a tenant for life under the Settled Land Acts, '82-90, the percentage shall, subject to the enactments of section 48 of the 1903 Act, be retained by him as his own proper moneys for his own use and benefit, free and discharged from all claims upon the lands sold, or the purchase money thereof, and from any trust affecting the same. Provided that where the vendor is a person exercising any power of sale on behalf of a person of unsound mind or infant, or where the vendor is a person of unsound mind selling pursuant to any order made by the Lord Chancellor, the percentage shall be held for the use and benefit of the same persons, or



upon the same trusts, as the case may be, as if the person of unsound mind, or infant, as the case may be, were not under any disability. Provided also that where the vendors are husband and wife exercising together the powers of a tenant for life under section 61 of the Settled Land Act, '82, the percentage shall be retained by them jointly for their own use and benefit, free and discharged from all claims and trusts as aforesaid. On second reading of the Bill, Mr. J. Redmond moved an amendment setting forth that no measure dealing with the amendment of the Land Act of 1903 could be accepted as satisfactory which dealt merely with the question of facilitating Irish landlords in obtaining the bonus, and which provided no remedy for other defects in the Act; but this was defeated by 203 to 90. (1.)

[47] **\*Judicature and Development Grant (Ireland) Bill**, presented by Mr. Wyndham (May 10th), and proposed to augment the Ireland Development Grant by means of the abolition of two judgeships, and the reduction of the salary of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland on the occurrence of the next vacancy from £8000 to £6000; and by the transfer of certain accumulations. (Withdrawn, Aug. 8th.)

[48] **\*Justices of the Peace Bill**, proposed to amend the law relating to justices of the peace with respect to residence, to qualification of solicitors, and to the removal of *ex-officio* justices, enacting among other things that a person not resident in a county but residing within seven miles of it might be appointed a magistrate in that county. (Passed Lords, withdrawn in Commons.)

[49] **Juvenile Smoking Bill**, to provide for the prevention of juvenile smoking, presented by Mr. Rigg, supported by Colonel Bain, Mr. Allen, Mr. Cathcart Wason, Dr. Macnamara, and Mr. Lambert.—The preamble of the measure set forth that the use of tobacco by persons of tender years was most injurious to such persons, and that it was desirable that the same should be suppressed; and the Bill itself proposed that no person under the age of sixteen years should smoke or use tobacco in any form, and that any such person so doing should be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding 10s. for each offence. No person should sell, give, or supply tobacco in any form to or for the use of any person under the age of sixteen years, and any person so doing should be liable to fines; and in addition the licence (if any) held by such person for the sale of tobacco should in case of a third conviction become void, and such person should be disqualified for a term of five years from the date of such conviction from holding any such licence. The onus of proof of age was to lie on the person charged (=).

[50] **\*Labourers (Ireland) Bill**.—Mr. Wyndham stated (March 9th) that the gist of this measure was a scheme which involved the compulsory acquisition of land and the building of cottages. Broadly speaking, and subject to appeal, the county council would take the place of the Local Government Board, and the latter would take the place of the Privy Council. Where a district council failed to put the Act into operation, the Local Government Board was empowered to step in and take its place. Labourers who had discharged their obligations without default for five years would be enabled to purchase a farm under the second clause of the Land Act of 1903. Mr. J. Redmond thought

there would be widespread dissatisfaction in Ireland when the provisions of the Bill became known. Disappointment with the measure was also expressed on the second-reading stage.

The Standing Committee on Trade, to which the measure had been referred, proceeded to consider it (July 21st), and dealt with it further on the 26th, when certain modifications in its text were submitted by the Government, and certain changes proposed by the Irish party were carried against the Chief Secretary and Attorney-General for Ireland. On the following day Mr. Wyndham proposed that the Bill so far as it had been amended be reported to the House, declaring that in consequence of the amendments already adopted the Government would not proceed with it. The Bill was ordered for report, with a special report proposed by Mr. J. Redmond, and setting forth the reason for not proceeding further (=).

[51] **Land Values Assessment and Rating Bill**, presented by Mr. Trevelyan.—It was explained by the promoters that under the Bill all valuation lists on which local rates are based should contain a separate assessment of the land values of rateable premises. The land value was to be taken to be an amount equal to 3 per cent. on the selling value of the land as distinct from the building. Unoccupied premises were to be subject to rating, but only on the land value. In any case where the land value of premises exceeded the present rateable value, which might happen where land ripe for building was not used for building, or very poor buildings were allowed to stand on valuable sites, rates were to be paid on the land value. Under any lease made after the Bill became law, it was proposed that the occupier should be entitled to deduct from his rent so much of any rate as was based on the amount of the land value. But there was to be no interference with existing contracts between landlord and tenant. It was also proposed that deductions made from the gross value for the purpose of arriving at the rateable value should be made on the value of the buildings only, and not on the land value. The Bill applied only to London and boroughs and urban districts of England and Wales. Mr. Trevelyan moved second reading (March 11th), and the motion was seconded by Mr. Rutherford. Mr. Cripps proposed an amendment declaring that no change in the incidence of local taxation would be satisfactory which did not recognise the unfairness of the existing charges, and make further provision for the equitable contribution of all kinds of property to such taxation; and this was seconded by Mr. Remnant. Mr. Asquith supported the Bill, and the Government left the question an open one to the House. The amendment was defeated by 223 to 156, and second reading agreed to. The debate stood adjourned on a motion to send the Bill to a Grand Committee. [Dropped.]

[52] **Leeds University Act, 1904** (4 Edw. VII., ch. 12—r.a. Aug. 15th), presented by Mr. Barran, and supported by Mr. Gladstone and others on both sides.—The object of this enactment is to extend to graduates of the University of Leeds certain privileges and exemptions enjoyed by the graduates of all the other universities in England and Wales. A typical instance is that of persons desirous of practising as solicitors, who, if they possess no university degree, have to serve under articles for a period of five years, but are permitted to

serve for only three years if they are graduates of any English or Welsh university. These privileges were extended to graduates of the Victoria University of Manchester and to the University of Wales, and are extended to graduates of the University of Liverpool by another Act of the present session (see sect. 95 *post*). (E.)

### [53] \*LICENSING ACT, 1904.

In moving for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Licensing Acts (April 20th), Mr. Akers-Douglas explained that the measure had been rendered necessary by the action of magistrates in dealing with licences. A very large number of licences were withdrawn on the sole ground that they were not required, and this inflicted great loss on men who had invested large sums in a business which was perfectly legitimate. The Government were as anxious as the Opposition to see a reasonable reduction in the number of licensed houses; but they held that compensation should be given to the licensees. Though licences were held for a year only, by long custom they had, until recently, been renewed annually by the justices of the peace, and death duties had been charged on the full value of licensed houses, which showed that the Government regarded the renewal of licences as reasonably probable. The Government had based their Bill on two principles. These were that there should be compensation whenever a licence was taken away on the ground of public policy, and that such compensation should be paid by the trade itself. These proposals were in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman regarded the Bill as a timid concession for party purposes to a great and powerful trade, and said it would meet with his strenuous opposition at every stage. Mr. Balfour denied that the Government had been influenced by mean political motives, and said that extreme temperance reformers did their cause great harm by coupling temperance with injustice. The motion for leave having been carried by 314 votes to 147, the Bill was brought in and read a first time.

On the motion for the second reading of the Bill (May 9th), Mr. Burt moved the rejection of the measure. After criticising its provisions, he declared that, instead of putting an end to an evil, the Bill would strengthen and intrench the position of those engaged in the liquor trade and duplicate the capital value of licences, which was put at £300,000,000 sterling. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (May 10th) said the immediate effect of the Bill would be to confer a gigantic endowment on the liquor trade, and its ultimate result would be to prevent any real reform of the licensing system. In short, the Bill was a betrayal of the interests of the public and a capitulation of the State to the trade. Mr. Asquith (May 11th) believed that the Prime Minister had introduced the Bill to redeem a pledge which he gave twelve months ago to a panic-stricken deputation. The compensation, he said, would go into the hands of the brewers, and a time limit was absolutely vital. Mr. Balfour defended the Bill, and declared that the scheme of compensation was thoroughly sound, and strictly, in administration, in accordance with the principle of local government. As to a time limit, it was only in committee that the House could give a final decision.

The closure having been agreed to, the amendment was defeated by 329 votes to 224. The Bill was then read a second time.

The Committee stage was entered upon on June 6th, when Mr. Whittaker moved to defer the consideration of the first clause, which proposed to vest in quarter sessions the power to refuse the renewal of licences in the public interest. The amendment was defeated by 227 votes to 116. Mr. Ellis Griffith moved to limit the operation of the clause to seven years. Mr. Balfour opposed a time limit. Col. Williams moved to amend the amendment by substituting 14 for 7 years. Eventually Mr. Balfour moved the closure, which was agreed to by 289 votes to 205. The amendment of Col. Williams having been rejected by 306 votes to 187, that of Mr. Ellis-Griffith was defeated by 290 votes to 192. Mr. Griffith Boscawen moved an amendment with the object of including off licences within the operation of the Bill. Mr. Akers-Douglas (June 27th) opposed the amendment. The Solicitor-General assured Mr. Asquith that the operation of the Bill would be confined strictly to on licences. The amendment was negative without a division. Mr. Whitley moved to exclude tied houses from the purview of the measure. Mr. Akers-Douglas opposed the amendment, which was rejected by 271 votes to 172. An amendment by Mr. H. Lewis to restrict the right to compensation to the holders of licences existing at the date of the passing of the Act was accepted by the Government and agreed to. Mr. H. Roberts moved an amendment to the effect that compensation should only attach to licences granted by way of renewal for more than ten years. This was opposed by the Solicitor-General, and rejected by 245 votes to 143. Mr. Whittaker moved (June 28th) to limit the operation of the Bill to the ante-1869 beerhouses. The amendment was defeated by 288 votes to 165. Mr. Mansfield moved that magistrates should have power to refuse to renew licences in cases where the holders had refused to supply reasonable non-alcoholic refreshment. The Solicitor-General did not see any objection to the introduction of words requiring publicans to supply food and tea and coffee; but the form of the amendment would require consideration. The following day he placed an amendment on the paper giving effect to his views, but the Opposition were dissatisfied with it. In the result a division was taken on Mr. Whittaker's amendment, which was rejected by 265 votes to 180 (June 29th).

### Closure in Compartments.

Mr. Balfour rose in an excited House (July 1st), and, amid Opposition cries of "Gag" and Ministerial cheers, moved a resolution for the closure in compartments of the proceedings on the Bill. He complained that too much time was given to criticism and too little to legislation. Six days, he maintained, were quite sufficient for the further consideration of the Licensing Bill in Committee and on report. Mr. Asquith moved as an amendment that the House declined to consider a proposal to deprive it, without any justification in the previous course of the debate, of all power of reasonable and adequate discussion in respect of a measure which sought to make fundamental and much-controversial changes in laws vitally affecting the well-being of the people. The Committee stage of the Bill had only



occupied 34 hours, and in that time 115 speeches had been delivered from the Government benches and 135 from the Opposition side, and many of the Unionist speeches had been delivered in support of amendments moved. He hoped the House would refuse to take this last step on the road to humiliation and impotence. The debate extended over three sittings, and a large number of members spoke on both sides. Three Unionists—Mr. H. Hobhouse, Mr. Gibson Bowles, and Sir J. Gorst—opposed the proposal of the Prime Minister, while others asked that additional days should be granted for the Committee stage of the Bill. Sir H. Fowler warned the Government that this throttled Bill would not settle the licensing question, and that the Liberals, when they returned to power, would certainly reopen the subject. Mr. Morley (July 4th) deplored the huge stride which the Prime Minister contemplated taking in the direction of suppressing Parliamentary liberties. Mr. J. Redmond announced that, in accordance with their unbroken record, the Nationalists intended to vote collectively against the resolution. Mr. Balfour having reminded Mr. Redmond that the Nationalists voted for the closure when the Home Rule Bill was before Parliament, contended that if the House rejected his motion and plunged into the consideration of all the amendments on the 65 pages of the order paper the Parliamentary machine would infallibly break down. Mr. J. Chamberlain believed that the Bill was an enormous advance in the direction of reform, and if the Government went to the country on the licensing issue they would win. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said the Government had mismanaged their business, and on them must rest the responsibility for the existing *impasse*. Mr. Asquith's amendment having been rejected by 301 votes to 228, Mr. Balfour's resolution was carried (July 5th) by 262 votes to 207.

#### *Committee and Closing Stages.*

The Committee stage was again resumed, and Mr. H. Hobhouse (July 6th) moved an amendment to Clause 1, directing local justices to inquire at intervals into the needs of their district, and to report to Quarter Sessions as to the licences which in their opinion ought not to be renewed. This was opposed by the Government and defeated by 251 votes to 192. Mr. Asquith rose at 10 minutes to 11 p.m. and moved an amendment standing in the name of Mr. Ellis Griffith, which, he said, raised the whole question of compensation. Amid considerable Opposition cheering, the right hon. gent. said the motion of the Prime Minister had reduced the whole proceedings on the Bill to a farce. Mr. Balfour rose to oppose the amendment, but was unable to make himself heard owing to the shouts of "Gag" and the great noise on the Opposition side of the House. At 11 o'clock the closure came into operation, and the right hon. gent. resumed his seat. The amendment under discussion having been disposed of, the Government amendments to Clause 1 were put and agreed to. The clause was carried by 281 votes to 194. Sir W. Houldsworth proposed (July 11th) an amendment to Clause 2, to insert a time limit of 14 years. Mr. Balfour objected to the amendment on the ground that it would mar the scheme of the Bill. He wanted to see a great and immediate reduction of licences, and that could

not be obtained if the power of the local authority to borrow was limited to 14 years. The amendment was rejected by 250 votes to 209. Mr. Seely moved an amendment with the object of defining the amount of compensation to be paid to different classes of persons interested in the licensed houses, including employes. The amendment was under discussion at 11 p.m., when, under the closure resolution, it was at once put, and defeated by 285 votes to 151. The Government amendments to the clause having been agreed to, the Opposition challenged a division on the question that Clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill. The clause was carried by 280 votes to 174. There were eight Government amendments to Clause 3, and these were agreed to with only one division. The clause, as amended, was then added to the Bill. On Clause 4 (July 12th), which dealt with the granting of new licences, Mr. Akers-Douglas moved amendments with the object of remodelling the clause so as to bring it into harmony with amendments already accepted, limiting the compensation clauses to existing licences. After considerable discussion the amendments were agreed to. Mr. Akers-Douglas next moved subsections, giving justices power to attach to the grant of a new licence such conditions as to payments and tenure as they might think fit in the interests of the public, and also conditions to prevent the creation of a monopoly value. These were debated until 11 o'clock, when, under the closure resolution, they were put and agreed to. The clause was carried without a division. On Clause 5 (July 13th) an amendment by Mr. Akers-Douglas was agreed to, excepting county boroughs from the obligation to delegate their power, and confirming the grant for a new licence, and of determining any question as to the refusal of the renewal of a licence. Clause 6, which gave power to the Secretary of State to make rules for carrying the Act into effect, was under consideration at 11 o'clock, when, under the closure resolution, it was put, and carried by 267 votes to 182. The remaining clauses were also put and agreed to, and the Committee stage of the Bill was brought to a close.

On the report stage (July 26th) Mr. Lloyd George moved a new clause providing that the Act should not extend beyond 1910. Mr. Akers-Douglas opposed the clause, which was defeated by 220 votes to 138. The other new clauses of which notice had been given having been ruled out of order or withdrawn, the House proceeded to discuss various amendments until eleven o'clock, when the closure resolution came into operation. The Government amendments to Clauses 2 and 3 were agreed to. The Solicitor-General (July 27th) moved an amendment providing for the imposition of conditions securing to the public the monopoly value represented by the difference between the value of premises as licensed premises and their value as unlicensed premises. After considerable discussion the amendment was agreed to. At eleven o'clock the closure resolution again came into operation, and the remaining Government amendments were put and agreed to.

On the third reading of the Bill (July 29th) Mr. Asquith moved the rejection of the measure, observing that there had been a surrender by the House of Commons of its right to mould the law of the land. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman

maintained that four-fifths of the contents of the Bill had never been under discussion. He feared that it would haunt the House like the ghost of an evil-doer, and that it would come up again and again for revision. The Opposition would not rest content until steps had been taken to repair the evil which the Government was doing. **Mr. Balfour** declared that the Bill was a great step forward in the direction of temperance reform. The motion for the rejection of the Bill having been defeated by 217 votes to 129, the Bill was read a third time.

### *In the Lords*

It was immediately taken to the House of Lords and read a first time (July 29th). Lord Belper moved the second reading (Aug. 1st). Lord Peel moved an amendment declaring that the House could not accept as a satisfactory settlement of the licensing question a Bill which created a perpetual interest in a terminable licence. The Archbishop of Canterbury regarded the Bill as a genuine and straightforward endeavour to promote the reduction of licences. Earl Spencer (Aug. 2nd) was opposed to the scheme of the Bill, which provided not only an indemnity, but a gift in perpetuity to the brewing interest which would greatly intensify the drink difficulty. The amendment was rejected by 142 votes to 47, and the Bill read a second time. The Committee stage was commenced on Aug. 4th, when Lord Coleridge moved to exclude tied-houses from compensation. Lord Belper opposed the amendment, which was withdrawn. An amendment to Clause 1 by the Marquis of Salisbury, that a ground for the refusal of a licence should be that the premises were "structurally" unsuitable as well as "structurally deficient," was carried by 124 votes to 38. The Archbishop of Canterbury moved a new clause providing, as a time limit, that after 14 years existing licences should not be renewed, but that a new licence for seven years should be granted conditionally. The Marquis of Salisbury opposed the amendment on behalf of the Government, and it was defeated by 126 votes to 52. Other amendments were discussed at length, and the Bill was reported to the House (Aug. 5th). The third reading was agreed to (Aug. 9th), after a protest from Earl Spencer, who said the whole responsibility for the Bill must rest on the Government. The Lords' amendments were considered in the Commons (Aug. 11th) and agreed to, with the exception of Earl Grey's amendment dealing with the allocation of money paid in respect of new licences. This amendment, the Speaker pointed out, constituted a breach of the privileges of the House. The provisions of the Act are set forth in the ensuing section.

### *Text of Licensing Act.*

[54] \*Licensing Act, 1904 (4 Edw. VII., ch. 23—r.a. Aug. 15).

Section 1 vests the power to refuse the renewal of an existing on licence, on any ground other than the ground that the licensed premises have been ill-conducted or are structurally deficient or structurally unsuitable, or grounds connected with the character or fitness of the proposed holder of the licence, or the ground that the renewal would be void, in Quarter Sessions instead of the justices of the licensing district; but power shall only be exercised on a refer-

ence from those justices, and on payment of compensation in accordance with this Act. In every case of the refusal of the renewal of an existing on licence by the justices of a licensing district, they shall specify in writing to the applicant the grounds of their refusal. Where the justices of a licensing district, on the consideration by them, in accordance with the Licensing Acts, 1828 to 1902, of applications for the renewal of licences, are of opinion that the question of the renewal of any particular existing on licence requires consideration on grounds other than those on which the renewal of an existing on licence can be refused by them, they shall refer the matter to Quarter Sessions, together with their report thereon, and Quarter Sessions shall decide all reports so made to them, and may, if they think it expedient, after giving the persons interested in the licensed premises, and, unless it appears to Quarter Sessions unnecessary, any other persons appearing to them to be interested in the question of the renewal of the licence of those premises (including the justices of the licensing district) an opportunity of being heard, and subject to the payment of compensation under this Act, refuse the renewal of any licence to which any such report relates.

Section 2 enacts that where Quarter Sessions refuse the renewal of an existing on licence under this Act, a sum equal to the difference between the value of the licensed premises (calculated as if the licence were subject to the same conditions of renewal as were applicable immediately before the passing of this Act. and including in that value the amount of any depreciation of trade fixtures arising by reason of the refusal to renew the licence), and the value which those premises would bear if they were not licensed premises, shall be paid as compensation to the persons interested in the licensed premises. The amount to be so paid shall, if an amount is agreed upon by the persons appearing to Quarter Sessions to be interested in the licensed premises, and is approved by Quarter Sessions, be that amount, and in default of such agreement and approval shall be determined by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue in the same manner and subject to the like appeal of the High Court as on the valuation of an estate for the purpose of estate duty, and in any event the amount shall be divided amongst the persons interested in the licensed premises (including the holder of the licence) in such shares as may be determined by Quarter Sessions. Provided that in the case of the licence-holder regard shall be had not only to his legal interest in the premises or trade fixtures, but also to his conduct and to the length of time during which he has been the holder of the licence; and the holder of a licence, if a tenant, shall (notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary) in no case receive a less amount than he would be entitled to as tenant from year to year of the licensed premises. If on the division of the amounts to be paid as compensation any question arises which Quarter Sessions consider can be more conveniently determined by the County Court, they may refer that question to the County Court in accordance with rules of Court to be made for that purpose. Any costs incurred by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue on an appeal from their decision to the High Court under this section, shall, unless the High Court order those costs to be paid by some party to



paid out of the amounts to be paid as compensation.

Section 3 provides that Quarter Sessions shall in each year, unless they certify to the Secretary of State that it is unnecessary to do so in any year, for the purpose of this Act, impose in respect of all existing on licences renewed in respect of premises within their area, charges at rates not exceeding, and graduated in the same proportion as, the rates shown in the scale of maximum charges set out in the first schedule to this Act. Charges payable under this section shall be levied and paid together with and as part of the duties on the corresponding excise licence, but a separate account shall be kept by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue of the amount produced by those charges in the area of any Quarter Sessions, and that amount shall in each year be paid over to Quarter Sessions in accordance with rules made by the Treasury. Any sums paid under this Act to Quarter Sessions in respect of the charges under this section, or received by Quarter Sessions from any other source for the payment of compensation, shall be paid by them to a separate account under their management, and the moneys standing to the credit of that account shall constitute the compensation fund. Quarter Sessions may, with the consent of a Secretary of State, borrow in accordance with rules made under this Act on the security of the compensation fund for the purpose of paying any compensation payable under the Act.

Section 4 transfers the power of the County Licensing Committee to confirm new licences to Quarter Sessions. The justices, on the grant of a new licence, may attach to the grant such conditions, both as to the payments to be made and the tenure of the licence and as to any other matters, as they think proper in the interests of the public, subject as follows: (a) Such conditions shall in any case be attached as, having regard to proper provision for suitable premises and good management, the justices think best adapted for securing to the public any monopoly value which is represented by the difference between the value which the premises bear, in the opinion of the justices, when licensed, and the value of the same premises if they were not licensed, provided that, in estimating the value as licensed premises of hotels or other premises where the profits are not wholly derived from the sale of intoxicating liquor, no increased value arising from profits not so derived shall be taken into consideration; (b) the amount of any payments imposed under conditions attached in pursuance of this section shall not exceed the amount thus required to secure the monopoly value. The justices may, if they think fit, instead of granting a new on licence as an annual licence, grant the licence for a term not exceeding seven years. Where a licence is so granted for a term, any application for a re-grant of the licence on the expiration of the term shall be treated as an application for the grant of a new licence, not as an application for the renewal of a licence, and during the continuance of the term the licence shall not require renewal; and any transfer of the licence shall, subject to any conditions attached thereto on the grant, have effect for the remainder of the term of the licence, and may be granted at a general annual licensing meeting as well as at special sessions; and any reference to special sessions in any enactment relating to transfers or protection orders

the appeal other than the Commissioners, be shall include a reference to the general annual licensing meeting. A licence granted for a term under this section may be forfeited if any condition is not complied with, or if the holder is convicted of any offence committed by him as such; but where the licence is so forfeited the owner of the licensed premises shall have all the rights conferred on owners by section 15 of the Licensing Act, 1874.

Section 5 enables Quarter Sessions, if they think fit, to divide their area into districts for the purposes of this Act, and to delegate any of their powers and duties under the Act to a committee appointed in accordance with rules made by them under this section, and enacts that, except in a county borough, they shall so delegate their power of confirming the grant of a new licence, and of determining any question as to the refusal of the renewal of a licence under the Act and matters consequential thereon. The justices of a licensing district being a county borough shall exercise their powers under the Licensing Acts, 1828 to 1902, as to the renewal of licences through the borough licensing committee appointed under section 38 of the Licensing Act, 1872.

Section 6 provides that a Secretary of State may make rules for the provisional renewal of licences, the enforcement of any security given for money borrowed, the management and application of the compensation fund, the appointment, where requisite, of committees of Quarter Sessions Standing Committees, the regulation of the procedure of Quarter Sessions on the consideration of the reports of justices of a licensing district, and on any hearing with reference to the refusal of the renewal of on licences or the approval or division of the amount to be paid as compensation, and the authentication of documents.

Section 7 enacts that Quarter Sessions, with respect to their own action, and that of the justices of licensing districts, and the confirming authority with respect to new licences granted under the Act, shall in each year make such returns as the Secretary of State may require.

Section 8 defines the area of Quarter Sessions for a county for the purposes of the Act as including any borough (not being a county borough) or any part thereof which is locally situated in that county, and says that the Act shall apply to a county borough as if it were a county, and that for the purposes of the Act the City of London shall be deemed to be a county borough.

Section 9 makes the provisions of the Act apply to the transfer of an existing on licence as they apply to the renewal, and enacts that if the justices of a licensing district refuse to renew an existing on licence on the ground that the holder of the licence has persistently and unreasonably refused to supply suitable refreshment (other than intoxicating liquor) at a reasonable price, or on the ground that the holder of the licence has failed to fulfil any reasonable undertaking given on the grant or renewal of the licence, they shall be deemed to have refused the licence on the ground that the premises had been ill-conducted. The section further defines certain expressions contained in the Act, and repeals section 19 of the Wine and Beerhouse Act, 1869, and section 7 of the Wine and Beerhouse Amendment Act, 1870.

Section 10 excludes Scotland and Ireland from the operation of the Act, and provides that it shall come into operation on January 1st, 1905.

The schedules to the Act deal with the charges to be levied for the compensation fund. The first provides that the rate of charge in the case of an hotel or other premises to which subsection 4 of section 43 of the Inland Revenue Act, 1880, applies, shall be one-third of that charged in other cases, and, in the case of any licensed premises which are certified by the justices of the licensing district on the application of the holder of the licence to be used only as public gardens, picture galleries, exhibitions, places of public or private entertainment, railway refreshment-rooms, *bonâ-fide* restaurants or eating-houses, or for any other purpose to which the holding of a licence is merely auxiliary, such rate to be not less than one-third of that charged in other cases, as the justices think proper under the circumstances. (For Parliamentary proceedings on the Bill see previous section.) Comes into operation January 1st, 1905. (E)

[55] **Local Authorities (Qualification of Women) Bill.**—A measure of Earl Beauchamp to enable women to be elected and to act as members of county and borough councils and metropolitan borough councils, was discussed (June 28th), opposed by the Lord Chancellor, and in the result thrown out by 57 to 38.

[56] **Local Government (Ireland) Acts Amendment Bill**, proposed to remove the disqualification for sitting on municipal bodies imposed on persons convicted under the Crimes Act. Second reading moved by Mr. Field, and supported by other Nationalist members, but opposed by the Attorney-General for Ireland, and defeated by 205 to 137 (April 29th).

#### [57] **London Bills.**

Such further proceedings as there were on the Ministerial measure for the establishment of a commission for the administration of the Port of London and its docks, are noticed in sect. 69. In the late session two other bills in relation to docks were privately promoted, one to impose rates on goods brought into the Port and to make provision for the dock accommodation at and the navigation of the Port. Representatives of the trade of the Port of London disapproved of the principle on which the Ministerial Bill was founded, and accordingly promoted this alternative measure, which in their view better carried out the intentions of the Royal Commission of Inquiry. This Bill was withdrawn in July. The second of the two measures proposed to confer certain powers on the **London and India Docks Company**, but that part of it enabling the Company to apply to the Railway and Canal Commissioners for through rates with railway companies was struck out by a committee of the House of Lords, which held that the proposed change was of such importance that it should be the subject of a public bill, the Act passed being limited mainly to an extension of time for the compulsory purchase of lands required for and the completion of certain works. Power was conferred on the Postmaster-General to acquire lands in London, Southgate, and elsewhere, for the public service, and certain arrangements were enacted in reference to the purchase of land from Christ's Hospital.

The London County Council again submitted

some important proposals to Parliament, foremost among them being one for the establishment of a service of steamboats on the Thames, the river passing through or by the county for some twenty-two miles, between Hammermith on the west and Barking Reach on the east. The Council are now, under this Act of 1904, empowered to provide for the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of piers and landing-places on the river, subject to certain provisions for the protection of the Thames Steamboat Company; they may make through bookings with the tramways of the Council; and they are authorised to expend on capital account for the purposes of the Act such money as they may from time to time think fit, not exceeding £280,000. On its return from the Commons Committee which had considered it the Bill was opposed, but an amendment hostile to its passing was defeated by 156 to 70.

A number of changes having been made in it during its progress, an Act enabling the Council to construct and work new tramways and to alter and reconstruct existing lines in the county of London, to make street improvements in London and to empower the Borough Council of Woolwich to construct a new street, was passed in course of the session. In the first instance the proposal was renewed to lay a line from Westminster Bridge Road over the bridge and along the Embankment to the Savoy, where it was to form a junction with the line coming in a shallow subway from Theobald's Road; but this was rejected in the House by 159 to 131. The scheme for laying lines from Hampstead Road along Tottenham Court Road nearly to Oxford Street was strongly opposed, with the result that it finally disappeared from the Bill. The amount authorised to be expended under the measure is, £726,500 for the construction and equipment of new tramways, reconstruction or purchase of existing tramways, etc., and £328,000 for the street improvements and works connected therewith: total, £1,054,500, subject to certain local contributions and to recoupments.

The **General Powers Act** of the Council empowers them to acquire lands for fire brigade purposes in the City, Kensington and Plumstead, and to alter the titles of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade and of the head thereof to "The London Fire Brigade," and "The Chief Officer of the London Fire Brigade"; to slaughter dairy cattle suspected of tuberculosis of the udder, on payment of compensation at the full value of the animal if found to be sound, and at three-fourths if discovered to be affected by the disease. Other clauses require that filthy, dangerous or unwholesome articles found in any house shall be purified, and that houses infested with vermin shall be cleansed. The Police and Sanitary Committee of the Commons gave power to the Council to supply refreshments other than intoxicants to the occupants of their lodging-houses, on condition that no burden was thereby brought upon the ratepayers, but this provision was struck out in the Upper House.

The **Money Act** of the Council authorises the raising on capital account during the financial period April 1st, 1904—Sept. 30th, 1905, of a sum not exceeding £15,102,227, but £11,226,946 of this consists of re-grants of borrowing powers previously granted, so that the net aggregate new borrowing powers are £3,875,281,



of which £3,087,934 are for the Council and £787,347 for loans to other bodies.

An Act was passed enabling the Corporation of London to raise £350,000 for the provision and erection of a new central Criminal Court upon the site of old Newgate Gaol, the money to be repayable within sixty years. The Corporation also promoted a measure to empower them to rebuild Southwark Bridge, at an estimated cost of £480,000, but as the result of proceedings in committee the Bill was abandoned.

The Borough Council of St. Marylebone obtained power to borrow money on the security of the rates for the purchase of the St. Marylebone undertaking and business of the Metropolitan Electric Supply Company Limited, the total sum required for purchase, costs and expenses being £1,416,444.

The Metropolitan District Railway Act authorises the Company to charge zone fares for the conveyance of passengers between certain specified stations. Among other enactments may be mentioned those to authorise the sale and disposal of the site of King's College Hospital and the acquisition of lands for the erection of a new hospital elsewhere in the county of London; to make provision for the application and distribution of the water stock issued to the New River Company in discharge of the sum payable as compensation for the transfer of their water undertaking to the Metropolitan Water Board, and for the reconstruction of the Company and its registration as a limited company; and to free Maidenhead Bridge from tolls, to enable the Corporation of Maidenhead to borrow money for discharging the mortgage debt on the structure, and for vesting the Bridge estate in the Corporation. Two other private statutes sanction the disappearance of as many ecclesiastical buildings in London: one of these being St. James's, Westmoreland St., Marylebone, the living of which was held for so many years by the late Rev. H. R. Haweis; and the other the church of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, situated within the precincts of the famous hospital.

[58] \*London Electric Lighting Areas Act, 1904 (4 Edw. VII., ch. 13—r.a. August 15th) is a measure of no very great interest except to the authorities and companies concerned. It was found expedient to make the boundaries of the areas within which the council of any metropolitan borough in London is authorised to supply electricity co-terminous, as far as may be, with the boundaries of the borough, and for that purpose to affect in certain cases the boundaries of the areas of supply of companies authorised to supply electricity; also to provide for agreements being made as between companies authorised to supply electricity for the purpose of making their areas of supply co-terminous, as far as might be, with the areas of the metropolitan boroughs. The new Act gives effect to these intentions. (E)

[59] \*Marine Insurance Bill, for codifying the law relating to marine insurance, was presented by the Attorney-General. [Withdrawn, August 8th.]

[60] Merchant Shipping (Lighthouses) Bill, presented by Mr. Plummer and supported by Mr. Charles McArthur, Mr. Evelyn Cecil, Sir J. Leng, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and other members, the object of the measure being to transfer the whole administration of lighthouses, buoys, and beacons from Trinity House, the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses, and the Commis-

sioners of Irish Lights, to the Board of Trade, and to create a committee, representative of shipping and trade interests, to assist the Board of Trade in such administration. Second reading was moved (May 13th) by Mr. Plummer, and was supported from both sides, though it was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir M. Hicks-Beach. The principle of the measure was in the result affirmed by 155 to 129, but a further debate on a motion to send the measure to a standing committee stood adjourned. [Dropped.]

[61] \*Metropolitan Improvements (Funds) Act, 1904 (4 Edw. VII., ch. 2—r.a. March 29th).—Under "An Act to empower the Commissioners of H.M. Woods to form a Royal Park in Battersea Fields, in the county of Surrey," provision was made for the creation of a surplus fund derived from moneys payable under that Act, and for the accumulation of the said fund until it should be required for, and appropriated by Parliament to, the execution of improvements in the Metropolis or its neighbourhood; and the present Act authorises the appropriation of of that fund by the Commissioners of Works towards the opening of the Mall into Charing Cross and other works connected therewith. If any residue remains it may be applied to such other improvements in the Metropolis or its neighbourhood as may be thought fit. (E.)

[62] Mines (Eight Hours) Bill, presented by Mr. Osmond Williams, and supported by, among others, Sir C. Dilke, Sir W. Foster, Sir A. Rolit, and Mr. Norman, was the well-known measure to limit the hours of underground workers in mines to eight hours per day from bank to bank. Discussed on second reading in course of the afternoon of Feb. 26th, the debate standing adjourned. [Dropped.]

[63] Musical Copyright Bill, presented by Mr. Mount.—This measure was intended to amend certain provisions of the Act of 1902, from which, it was said, a serious increase in the repertoire and number of pirated copies of music printed and offered for sale had resulted. The Bill constituted it an offence for any person to print, publish, or sell, or have in his possession for those purposes, pirated music, and prescribed penalties for such offences. The Act of 1902 had been interpreted by the magistrates as giving no power to issue a search-warrant for shops and premises where pirated copies are printed or stored; this Bill gave that power. It was also proposed to give further powers as to the destruction of pirated copies. Second reading of the Bill was agreed to (Feb. 26th), and bill referred to Standing Committee on Law, from which it was reported with amendments (March 24th). Considered as amended (June 10th), when further modifications in the measure were made, the debate standing adjourned. [Dropped.]

[64] \*Naval and Military Medals Bill, proposed to regulate and restrict the wearing of naval and military medals and decorations, by imposing a penalty for the unauthorised wearing of the same, or the wearing with intent to deceive. Presented by the Earl of Donoughmore; passed Lords, withdrawn in Commons.

[65] Outdoor Relief (Friendly Societies) Act, 1904 (4 Edw. VII., ch. 32—r.a. Aug. 15th).—The Bill which passed—for there were three or four on the same subject before Parliament, including one by Lord Monkswell, with which progress was made in the Upper House—was that presented by Mr. Gretton, and it enacts

that "the discretion given by sect. 1 of the Outdoor Relief Friendly Societies Act, 1894, to the boards of guardians to take or not to take into consideration the amount received by a member of a friendly society when granting outdoor relief, shall be limited as herein-after provided. In granting outdoor relief to a member of any friendly society, the board of guardians shall not take into consideration any sum received from such friendly society as sick pay, except in so far as such sum shall exceed 5s. a week." On second reading in the House of Peers, the Earl of Wemyss (Aug. 12th) moved an amendment against any alteration in the principles of poor law relief as now administered save on the direct responsibility of the Government and after a full independent public inquiry into the working of the present law, and against proceeding with this measure meanwhile; but this was defeated by 30 to 9. (E.)

[66] **\*Penal Servitude Bill**, brought in by Mr. Akers-Douglas, and proposed to amend the law relating to penal servitude in England and Wales. In moving second reading (June 3rd) the Home Secretary explained that it proposed to make better provision for dealing with habitual criminals on whom ordinary sentences had no deterrent effect, and was based on the unanimous recommendations of a strong committee appointed in 1894 by Mr. Asquith when Home Secretary. A change in the present system was urgently needed. It was more important that the sentence should fit the criminal than that the punishment should fit the crime. The object should be not so much punishment as keeping the criminal out of temptation as long as possible, and the present bill would enable that purpose to be carried out. Another portion of the scheme dealt with the segregation of convicts into classes, with special treatment for each class. The measure would apply to persons previously convicted three times for not less than seven years and known to have afterwards led criminal lives. Second reading was agreed to after discussion. (Withdrawn Aug. 4th.)

[67] **\*Police Superannuation Bill**.—Brought in by Mr. Cochrane, Under Home Secretary, and proposed to amend the Police Act, 1890, with respect to the pensions of constables who continued to serve after they have become entitled to a pension. It was thought that the Bill would encourage efficient constables to remain in the force after 25 years' service by protecting them against forfeiture of pension after that period except for the commission of offences of a grave nature. Second reading agreed to after discussion (Mar. 23rd), and Bill considered by Standing Committee on Trade; withdrawn Aug. 4th.

[68] **\*Poor Law Authorities (Transfer of Property) Act, 1904** (4 Edw. VII., ch. 20—r.a. Aug. 15th), is "an Act to make provision for the transfer of property and other matters consequent upon the dissolution of districts and poor law unions or the addition of one poor law union to another." Presented by Earl Waldegrave. (E. & S.)

[69] **\*Port of London Bill**.—For details of this important measure see 1904 ed., sect. 107. It will be remembered that, after consideration in 1903 by a joint committee of both Houses, the measure still awaited further consideration in committee of the whole House, and as many points of importance were to be brought forward therein the Prime Minister proposed,

and the House accepted, a resolution under which the further proceedings on the Bill stood adjourned until the session of 1904. In May of the latter year the Bill was revived at the stage at which it had been left, but there were no effective proceedings upon it, and it was withdrawn Aug. 8th. (See also London Bills, sect. 57, ante.)

[70] **\*Post Office Act, 1904** (4 Edw. VII., ch. 14—r.a. Aug. 15th).—As the law stood, a commission equal to the original poundage charged on a postal order accrued at the end of every three months, and it not infrequently occurred that where a postal order had been accidentally mislaid, the aggregate of the commission chargeable had, when the order was presented, exceeded the amount payable. The Act charges one commission equal to the original poundage, if the order is not presented till after three months from its issue, but abolishes all further commissions. The opportunity was taken to remove an inconvenient restriction on the use of embossed stamps, the Treasury being authorised by warrant to regulate such use where those stamps have been cut out or otherwise separated from the paper, etc., on which they were impressed. (U.K.)

[71] **\*Prevention of Corruption Bill**.—The measure of the Lord Chancellor for the better prevention of corruption was reintroduced, and sent to the Commons May 19th (=). The provisions of the measure are generally known, as it is in substance the legislation first initiated by the late Lord Russell of Killowen.

[72] **Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1904** (4 Edw. VII., ch. 15—r.a. Aug. 15th).—It provides: (Section 1) that if any person over the age of sixteen years, who has the custody, charge or care of any child under the age of sixteen years, wilfully assaults, ill-treats, neglects, abandons or exposes such child, or causes or procures such child to be assaulted, ill-treated, neglected, abandoned or exposed in a manner likely to cause such child unnecessary suffering, or injury to its health (including injury to or loss of sight, or hearing, or limb, or organ of the body, and any mental derangement) that person shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and (a) on conviction on indictment shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £100, or alternatively, or in default of payment of such fine, or in addition thereto, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding two years; and (b) on summary conviction shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £25, or alternatively, or in default of payment of such fine, or in addition thereto, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding six months. A person may be convicted of such an offence either on indictment or by a court of summary jurisdiction, notwithstanding the death of the child. If it is proved that a person indicted was directly or indirectly interested in any sum of money payable in the event of the death of the child, and had knowledge that such sum was payable, the court may increase the amount of the fine to a sum not exceeding £200, or in lieu of awarding any other penalty sentence the person indicted to penal servitude for any term not exceeding five years. A person shall be deemed to be directly or indirectly interested in any sum payable in the event of the death of the child if he has any share in or any benefit from the payment of that money, though he is not a person to whom



it is legally payable. If any person (a) causes or procures any boy under the age of fourteen years, or any girl under the age of sixteen years, or, having the custody, charge or care of any such child, allows that child to be in any street, premises or place for the purpose of **begging or receiving alms**, or of inducing the giving of alms, whether under the pretence of singing, playing, or performing, offering anything for sale or otherwise; or (b) causes or procures any child of such age to be at any time in any street, or in any premises licensed for the sale of any intoxicating liquor, other than premises licensed according to law for public entertainments, for the purpose of **singing, playing, or performing**, or being exhibited for profit, or offering anything for sale, between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m.; or (c) causes or procures any child under the age of eleven years, or, having the custody, charge or care of any such child, allows that child to be at any time in any street, or in any premises licensed for the sale of any intoxicating liquor, or in premises licensed according to law for public entertainments, or in any circus or other place of public amusement to which the public are admitted by payment, for the purpose of singing, playing or performing, or being exhibited for profit, or offering anything for sale; or (d) causes or procures any child under the age of sixteen years, or, having the custody, charge or care of any such child, allows that child to be in any place for the purpose of being trained as an acrobat, contortionist, or circus performer, or of being trained for any exhibition or performance which in its nature is dangerous—he shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding £25, or alternatively, or in default of payment of such fine, or in addition thereto, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three months. (Section 2) This section shall not apply in the case of any occasional sale or entertainment the net proceeds of which are wholly applied for the benefit of any school or to any charitable object, if such sale or entertainment is held elsewhere than in premises which are licensed for the sale of any intoxicating liquor, but not licensed according to law for public entertainments, or if, in the case of a sale or entertainment held in any such licensed premises a special exemption from the provisions of this section has been granted in writing under the hands of two justices of the peace. Any authority may, if they think it necessary or desirable so to do, from time to time by by-law extend or restrict the hours mentioned in provision (b) either on every day or on any specified day or days of the week, and either as to the whole of their district or as to any specified area therein. Provisions (c) and (d) shall not apply in any case in respect of which a licence granted under this Act is in force, so far as that licence extends. A petty sessional court, or in Scotland the School Board, may (Section 3) grant a licence for such time and during such hours of the day, and subject to such restrictions and conditions as the court or board think fit, for any child exceeding ten years of age to take part in any entertainment or series of entertainments to take place in premises licensed according to law for public entertainments, or in any circus or other place of public amusement, or to be trained for such, if satisfied of the

fitness of the child for the purpose, and that proper provision has been made to secure the health and kind treatment of the children taking part in the entertainment or series of entertainments, or being trained: and it shall be the duty of inspectors and other officers charged with the execution of the Employment of Children Act, 1903, to see that the restrictions and conditions of any licence are duly complied with. A constable may take into custody, without warrant, persons who commit certain offences under the Act (Section 4), and provision is made for the children being taken to a place of safety (Section 5). In a case of cruelty the court may order that the child be taken out of the custody of the person convicted or bound over to keep the peace, and be committed to the custody of a relation of the child or some other fit person, including any society or body corporate, until it attains the age of sixteen years, or for any shorter period (Section 6), and direct the parent to contribute to its maintenance (Section 7). Where any child under the age of sixteen years (Section 9) is brought before a petty sessional court under circumstances authorising the court to deal with the child under the Industrial Schools Acts, the court, if it thinks fit, may make an order for the committal of the child to the custody of a relation or other person. If it appears to any stipendiary magistrate, or to any two justices of the peace, on information made before him or them on oath, that there is reasonable cause to suspect that a child has been or is being assaulted, ill-treated, or neglected in a manner likely to cause it unnecessary suffering, or to be injurious to its health, such magistrate or justices may issue a warrant authorising a police officer to search for such child and detain it in a place of safety (Section 10). Where the person convicted of the offence of cruelty is a parent of the child, or is living with the parent, and is an habitual drunkard within the meaning of the Inebriates Acts, 1879 & 1888, the court, in lieu of sentencing such person to imprisonment, may make an order for his detention for any period named in the order not exceeding twelve months, in a retreat under the Acts, upon being satisfied that the expenses during detention will be defrayed (Section 11). In any proceeding the person charged shall be competent, but not compellable, to give evidence (Section 12), and the wife or husband shall be competent but not compellable to give evidence as a witness. The deposition of a child on oath may be taken (Section 13), and shall be admissible in evidence either for or against the accused person (Section 14). Where there is a dispute as to the age of a child (Section 17), and the child appears to the court to be under any specified age, such child shall for the purposes of this Act and the Employment of Children Act, 1903, be deemed to be under that age, unless the contrary is proved. A person may be charged with committing an offence against two or more children on the same information (Section 18), but the person charged shall not be liable to a separate penalty for each child unless upon separate informations. If any person be convicted by a court of summary jurisdiction and such person does not plead guilty or admit the truth of the information, he may appeal in England and Ireland to a court of quarter sessions and in Scotland to the High Court of Justiciary (Section 19). A

board of guardians, or in Scotland the parish council may out of any funds they control pay the expenses of any proceedings which they have directed to be taken under the Act (Section 21). Nothing in this Act shall be construed to take away or affect the right of any parent, teacher, or other person having the lawful control or charge of a child, to administer punishment to such child (Section 28). The Act came into operation Oct. 1st, 1904. (U.K.)

[73] **Private Legislation Procedure (Wales) Bill**, presented by Mr. Vaughan-Davies, and discussed on second reading (March 25th). The main object of the measure was to extend to Wales the operation of the enactment regarding private bill legislation already in force in Scotland. The third part of the Bill authorised the establishment of a **Joint Board** representing the councils of counties and county boroughs in Wales for the purposes of the Bill; but this part was eventually withdrawn, and the Bill after second reading was sent to a select committee, by whom it was in due course reported without amendment, but with a special report, for which see sect. 107, *post*.

[74] **Public Entertainment Bill**, presented by Capt. Jessel, supported by, among others, Mr. W. F. Smith, Sir G. Fardell, Dr. Macnamara, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, proposed to legalise the performance in music-halls of ballets and sketches, provided that the duration of each such performance should not exceed forty minutes, and no more than six principal performers took part therein, and that there were an interval of at least thirty minutes between any two such ballets or sketches. [Dropped.]

[75] **\*Public Health Act, 1904** (4 Edw. VII., ch. 16—r.a. August 15th), presented by Earl Waldegrave, and enables regulations to be made for carrying into effect conventions with respect to the prevention of danger arising to public health from vessels, and the prevention of the conveyance of infection by means of vessels. The measure was an outcome of the International Sanitary Conferences held in Venice and Paris with reference particularly to the plague. (U.K.)

[76] **\*Public Works Loans Act, 1904** (4 Edw. VII., ch. 36—r.a. August 15th), enacts that for the purpose of local loans there may be issued by the National Debt Commissioners the following sums: namely, (a) For the purpose of loans by the Public Works Loan Commissioners any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole the sum of £4,500,000; (b) for the purpose of loans by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole the sum of £900,000. (U.K.)

[77] **Railways (Private Sidings) Act, 1904** (4 Edw. VII., ch. 19—r.a. August 15th), presented by Sir J. Brunner, and supported by members on both sides. It amends the law relating to private sidings by enacting that the reasonable facilities which every railway company is required to afford shall include reasonable facilities for the junction of private sidings or private branch railways with any railway belonging to or worked by any such company, and reasonable facilities for receiving, forwarding, and delivering traffic upon and from those sidings or private branch railways. The Railway and Canal Commissioners may at any time review and rescind or vary any order made by them under this Act on the application of any party to the order; but, before such an

application is entertained by the Commissioners, the applicant shall show to the Commissioners that there is a *prima-facie* case for the application. (U.K.)

[78] **Rating of Machinery Bill**, proposed to amend the law relating to the rating of hereditaments containing machinery, and defined the machinery and appliances which were not to be taken as enhancing the value of hereditaments for purposes of rating. Presented by Mr. Chapman, and supported by Sir E. Strachey, Sir W. Houldsworth, and other members. Discussed on second reading, which was moved by Sir W. Holland (March 18th). The rejection of the measure was proposed by Sir J. Joicey. Mr. Grant Lawson, Secretary to the Local Government Board, said the Government left the question an open one to their supporters. Second reading was carried by 114 to 94, but the debate stood adjourned on a motion to refer the measure to the Standing Committee on Trade. [Dropped.]

[79] **Registration of Clubs (Ireland) Act, 1904** (4 Edw. VII., ch. 9—r.a. August 15th), presented by Mr. O'Neill, supported by Sir T. Esmonde, Mr. T. W. Russell, and others on both sides, the object of the enactment being to put a stop to bogus clubs formed merely for purposes of drinking. Comes into operation Jan. 1st, 1905. (I.)

[80] **\*Reserve Forces Bill**, presented by the Earl of Donoughmore, proposed to extend the Reserve Forces Acts to men outside the United Kingdom, so as to facilitate the return of residents and reservists in India and the Colonies to the colours, in case of mobilisation, and to sanction direct enlistment in the Reserve in the Colonies and India. Passed Lords and sent to Commons, where it was withdrawn (August 10th).

[81] **Revaccination Bill**, presented by the Duke of Northumberland, and proposed that children should be revaccinated within six months after they had attained the age of 12 years, applying to such revaccination certain provisions of the existing law, but exempting the "conscientious objector from penalties." The Marquis of Lansdowne (June 16th) said he was informed that whereas in 1895 the proportion of successful vaccinations to births was 54 per cent., in 1901 the proportion had risen to 76 per cent.; and for this reason the Government had not thought it desirable to attempt legislation in favour of compulsory revaccination. They accepted the principle of the measure, but could not commit themselves to details. Second reading was agreed to; Bill in due course sent to Commons (=).

[82] **\*Sale of Butter Bill** restricted the amount of water in ordinary butter to 16 per cent., and made provision for the inspection of butter manufactories; but permitted 20 per cent. of water in Irish salt firkin butter which was so branded or marked, pending some date which might afterwards be fixed. Introduced Feb. 10th, withdrawn August 4th.

[83] **Sale of Intoxicants to Children Bill**, presented by Lord Dunboyne, and was a short measure enacting, after amendment in committee, that every agent or servant of any licensed person who knowingly sold or delivered any intoxicating liquor to any person contrary to the provisions of the Intoxicating Liquors (Sale to Children) Act, 1901, should be liable to the same penalties as are provided by the aforesaid Act in the case of a similar offence



committed by such licensed person. Passed Lords and sent to Commons (=).

[84] **Savings Banks Act, 1904** (4 Edw. VII., ch. 8—r.a. Aug. 1st), was presented by Sir A. Rolitt, and widely supported on both sides. The general object is to carry out certain recommendations relative to trustee savings banks contained in the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Savings Banks Funds, presented on July 17th, 1902 [see 1903 ed., sect. 133], and which were also recommended in the annual reports of the Trustee Savings Banks Statutory Inspection Committee. In each case the recommendation of these administrative reforms was unanimous. Amendments were made in the measure during its progress through the Commons. Under **Sec. 1** an auditor of a trustee savings bank is to be appointed for a term not exceeding one year, though a retiring auditor is to be eligible for reappointment. By **Sec. 2** the trustees of a trustee savings bank and the Postmaster-General may defray all or any of the expenses of any penny savings bank having a deposit account with the trustees or the Postmaster-General, as the case may be, incurred in obtaining necessary account-books, stationery, or similar articles, and in providing for the audit or inspection of the books and accounts of such penny savings bank, and the expenses so defrayed by the trustees are to be deemed necessary expenses within the meaning of the Act of '63. The trustees may, with the consent of the Inspection Committee (**Sec. 3**), grant to any officer of the bank who becomes incapable of discharging the duties of his office by reason of old age or permanent infirmity of body or mind, and who has completed not less than 20 years' service, compensation on his ceasing to hold office, by way either of a yearly allowance or of a gratuity of a capital amount, or by a combination of both these means; but such yearly allowance or gratuity is not to exceed such sum as might be granted under sects. 2 and 6 of the Superannuation Act, '59, to persons to whom a superannuation allowance may be granted under that Act. Any such compensation is to be paid as part of the current expenses of the bank, or, with the sanction of the Inspection Committee, out of any moneys standing to the credit of the separate surplus fund. Compensation payable by way of a yearly allowance shall only be continued so long as, in the opinion of the Inspection Committee, the surplus funds of the bank admit of, or can provide for, such payment. **Sec. 4** empowers trustee savings banks, with the consent of the National Debt Commissioners, to purchase land or erect buildings for the purposes of their savings bank, and for those purposes to apply money standing to the separate surplus fund account of their bank, and with the like consent to sell, exchange or lease any land or buildings acquired by them for the purposes of the bank. By **Sec. 5** any two or more trustee savings banks may, with the assent of the National Debt Commissioners, on the recommendation of the Inspection Committee, by special resolution of both or all such banks, become amalgamated. **Sec. 6** empowers trustees, on the recommendation of the Inspection Committee, and if authorised by the National Debt Commissioners, to make special investments. Trustees making special investments are to print, in the pass-books in use for the purpose of special investments, a notice stating that

the security of any special investment is not in any way guaranteed by the Government. As regards deposit accounts in excess of £200, **Sec. 8** prescribes that sect. 3 of the Savings Bank Act, '93 (which provides for the investment, unless the depositor otherwise directs, of any interest or dividend credited to him, and of any sums transferred to him, in excess of the limit of his deposit), shall cease to have effect. **Sec. 9** requires the National Debt Commissioners, in conjunction with the Postmaster-General, annually to prepare a statement showing the aggregate amount of the liabilities of the Government to depositors in Post Office Savings Banks, and the nature and amount of the securities held by the Commissioners to meet those liabilities; and similar statements of liabilities and securities held are to be prepared in regard to Trustee Savings Banks and Friendly Societies respectively; all such statements to be laid before Parliament. Under **Sec. 10** interest on the investments under the Trustee Savings Banks (Deficiency) Annuity Act, 43 and 44, ch. 36, is to be treated as income. **Sec. 11** prescribes that the entry in a depositor's book under sect. 2 of the Post Office Savings Bank Act, '61, of a deposit of less than £1 shall be conclusive evidence of title in the same manner as an acknowledgment of a deposit by the Postmaster-General is evidence of title under that section, and it shall not be necessary to transmit any such acknowledgment in the case of such a deposit. **Sec. 12** enables the Postmaster-General to enter into an arrangement with any Government Savings Bank authority in any British possession or foreign country for the transfer of sums standing to the credit of depositors from such a Government Savings Bank to the Post Office Savings Bank, or from the Post Office Savings Bank to such a Government Savings Bank. The Act extends to the United Kingdom, and to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. (U. K.)

[85] **\*Sea Fisheries Bill**, presented by the Earl of Onslow, and was to provide against the destruction of undersized flat fish, enabling the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to make orders prohibiting the landing of any flat fish not exceeding the prescribed length, and to prohibit trawling in territorial waters. The Bill, after being considered by a Select Committee, was sent to the Commons, where it was withdrawn (Aug. 4th).

[86] **\*Seamen's and Soldiers' False Characters Bill**, enacted a penalty in relation to the falsification of seamen's and soldiers' certificates of service or discharge, and to false statements made, used, or given in connection with entry or enlistment into the naval, military, or marine forces. Presented by the Earl of Donoughmore; sent to Commons, withdrawn (Aug. 10th).

[87] **\*Secretary for Scotland Act, 1904** (4 Edw. VII., ch. 27—r.a. Aug. 15th), authorises the transfer to the Secretary for Scotland of certain powers and duties under the Acts relating to Reformatory and Industrial Schools. (S.)

[88] **\*Shop Hours Act, 1904** (4 Edw. VII., ch. 31—r.a. August 15th) provides for the early closing of shops, and was presented by the Under Home Secretary (April 26th). It provides (**Sec. 1**) that what is known as a "closing order" made under the Act by a local authority, and confirmed by the central authority—which terms are defined later on—in manner duly

provided by the Act, may fix the hours on the several days of the week at which, either throughout the area of the local authority or in any specified part thereof, all shops or shops of any specified class are to be closed for serving customers. By Sect. 2 the hour fixed by a closing order—"the closing hour"—is not to be earlier than seven in the evening on any day of the week, except that on one specified day of the week it may be an hour not earlier than one in the afternoon. A closing order may prohibit, either absolutely or subject to such exemptions and conditions as may be contained in the order, the carrying on of any retail trade after the closing hour in any place, not being a shop, within the area to which the order applies, for the carrying on of which it would be unlawful to keep a shop open after that hour. The order may define the shops and trades to which the order applies; authorise sales after the closing hour in cases of emergency and in other specified circumstances, and contain any incidental, supplemental, or consequential provisions. But nothing in the order is to apply to any fair lawfully held or a bazaar for charitable purposes, nor to any shop where the only trade or business carried on is one or more of the trades or businesses mentioned in the schedule to the Act. This schedule of excepted trades or businesses may be here conveniently set out:—

Post-office business.

The sale of medicines and medical and surgical appliances.

The sale by retail of intoxicating liquors for consumption on or off the premises.

The sale of refreshments for consumption on the premises.

The sale of tobacco and other smokers' requisites.

The sale of newspapers.

The business carried on at a railway book-stall or at a railway refreshment-room.

Where several trades and businesses are carried on in the same shop and any of those trades or businesses are of such a nature that if they were the only trades or businesses carried on in the shop the closing order would not apply to the shop, the shop may be kept open after the closing hour for the purposes of those trades and businesses alone, but on such terms and under such conditions as may be specified in the order; but it is provided that the terms and conditions as respects post-office business shall be subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General.

Section 3 enacts the procedure for making closing orders. Whenever a local authority are satisfied that a *prima-facie* case is made out, the authority is to give public notice in the prescribed manner of their intention, specifying therein a period within which objections may be made; and if after taking into consideration any objections they may have received they are satisfied that it is expedient to make the order, and that the occupiers of at least two-thirds in number of the shops to be affected by the order approve it, they may make it. The order is then to be submitted to the central authority, meaning in England the Home Secretary, who is to consider any objections, and who may either disallow it or confirm it with or without amendment. As soon as the central authority have confirmed any order it is to have the effect of an Act of Parliament; but every order is to be laid before Parliament as soon as may

be after it is confirmed, and is subject to cancellation if either House present an address against it within forty days. Provision is made under Sect. 4 for the revocation at any time by the central authority, on the application of the local authority, of a closing order. Penalties are imposed by Sect. 5 for offences under the Act. Under Sect. 6 the central authority may, for the purposes of any of their powers and duties under the Act, cause a local inquiry to be held, and by a subsequent section they may make regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of the measure. The expression "local authority" is in Sect. 8 defined to mean in London outside the City a metropolitan borough council, and elsewhere the council of an urban district with a population of over 20,000, and any council or other authority having power to appoint inspectors under the Shop Hours Acts, 1892 to '95. "Shop" includes any premises or place where retail trade (including the business of a barber) is carried on. Under Sect. 9, where an order under this Act is in force in any metropolitan borough or urban district, the council of the county in which the borough or district is situate may delegate to the council of the borough or district, either with or without any restrictions or conditions as they think fit, their powers under the Shop Hours Acts, 1892 to '95. (U. K.) See also sect. 108, Sunday Closing (Shops) Bill.

[89] Street Betting Bill, was presented by Lord Davey, and aimed at the suppression of betting in streets and other public places. Second reading of the measure was agreed to, the Government, subject to modifications, assenting (March 3rd), and the Bill sent with amendments to the Commons, June 7th (=).

[90] Sunday Closing (Shops) Bill, presented by Lord Avebury, and proposed to provide for the closing of shops on Sundays. In moving second reading (April 28th) the noble lord stated that the penalties proposed to be imposed for keeping open a shop on Sundays were 5s. for the first offence, £1 for the second, and £5 for the third or a subsequent conviction. There were, however, certain exemptions, including public-houses, refreshment-houses, tobacconists, newsagents, and chemists, while the transaction of post-office business was to be allowed. The Archbishop of Canterbury and Viscount Cross made a strong appeal to the noble lord not to press his motion to a division. Lord Avebury replied that he could not resist these appeals, and withdrew the measure.

[91] \*Telegraph (Construction) Bill, presented by Lord Stanley (June 15th), and proposed to amend the Telegraph Acts, with special reference to the use of land near—that is to say, within twenty feet of the road—for telegraphic lines, where the owner of the land refuses or fails to give his consent to the construction of the line. Power was also taken to require the lopping or to lop trees obstructing a telegraph line on a street or road. Withdrawn July 22nd.

[92] \*Telegraph (Money) Act, 1904 (4 Edw. VII., ch. 3—r.a. March 29th).—This measure authorises the issue, out of the Consolidated Fund, of any sums not exceeding in the whole £3,000,000 for the development of the Post Office telephone service, the money to be raised by terminable annuities chargeable on the Post Office vote. Lord Stanley stated (March 22nd) that £4,300,000 had been voted for this purpose in past years, that this sum was now very



heavily exhausted, and that the further sum asked for was required for the extension of trunk lines, which would absorb £1,300,000, £1,500,000 being needed for London exchanges, and £200,000 for provincial exchanges. He thought it would not be long before the telephone service became a paying concern. Competition with the National Telephone Company in areas supplied by the company was not contemplated by the Department. (U.K.) See also *Post Office Matters*, sect. 15, *ante*.

[93] *Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Bill*, presented by Mr. Paulton, and supported by Mr. Bell, Mr. Shackleton, Mr. Robson, Mr. D. A. Thomas, Mr. J. Burns, Sir C. Dilke, and others; proposed the legalisation of peaceful picketing, to so amend the law of conspiracy that an agreement or combination by two or more persons to do any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute should not be ground of action if such act when committed by one person would not be ground for an action, and to provide that an action should not be brought against a trade union or other association of individuals for the recovery of damage sustained by any person or persons by reason of the action of a member or members of such trade union or other association as aforesaid. Second reading moved by Mr. Paulton (April 22nd), and seconded by Mr. Johnson, it being stated by the former that the object in view was to restore the law to what Parliament deliberately intended it to be in 1875, and what was understood and believed to be the law prior to the recent decisions. As the law now stood, trade unions were exposed to overwhelming attacks upon their funds. He hoped the Government would leave this an open question. Colonel Pilkington moved, and Sir A. Hickman seconded, the rejection of the bill. Mr. Balfour said a Royal Commission had been appointed to inquire into the subject, and it was impossible for him to support the Bill till he had the report of the Commission. Sir R. Reid, in defending the clauses of the Bill, said the law of conspiracy had become wholly unintelligible. In the result second reading was carried by 238 to 199, but further debate on a motion to refer the measure to the Standing Committee on Law stood adjourned. [Dropped.]

[94] *Tuberculosis (Animals) Compensation Bill*, to provide for the payment of compensation to the owners of carcases of animals condemned after slaughter and destroyed by order of a magistrate on account of tuberculosis; presented by Mr. Price, and supported by members on both sides, read a second time (April 15th), and referred to select committee (see sect. 110, *post*). Reported without amendment July 19th (=). See also sect. 57, *London Bills*.

[95] *University of Liverpool Act, 1904* (4 Edw. VII., ch. 11—r.a. Aug. 15th), was presented by Sir John Brunner and supported by other members on both sides; it extends the privileges of graduates of the University of Liverpool in similar fashion to the Leeds University Act (see sect. 52, *supra*). (E.)

[96] *\*Valuation Bill*, introduced by Mr. Long; proposed to amend the law with respect to valuation authorities, and the effect of, and procedure for, making valuation lists, and to make certain amendments in the law relating to valuation which were regarded as necessary for the purpose of promoting uniformity of valuation as between valuation authorities.

It was stated by the President of the Local Government Board, in introducing the measure (April 26th), that the measure was based, in certain respects, on the recommendations of the Royal Commission, and extended to the rest of the country, subject to modifications, the system existing in London. They required a single authority for valuation and assessment purposes, and uniformity of assessment, and in order to secure this it was proposed to make the county council the valuation authority, and in the case of county boroughs the county borough councils, and to associate with the authority the surveyor of taxes with the right to act and vote. There were also provisions for the appointment of district committees. In London the county council was to be the authority, and the metropolitan boroughs the valuation districts. The Bill was duly brought in, but was never read a second time, being withdrawn Aug. 4th. The City of London expressed strong objections to it.

[97] *Weights and Measures Act, 1904* (4 Edw. VII., ch. 28—r.a. Aug. 15th). The Bill was presented by Mr. Bousfield, supported by Mr. Parker Smith and Sir John Brunner, and originally contained provisions that on and after a given date the systems of weights known as troy weight and apothecaries weight should be replaced by the metric system of weights, and that all commodities heretofore usually bought or sold by troy weight or apothecaries weight should thenceforward be bought and sold by the metric weights; but Mr. Bousfield (April 15th), in course of second-reading debate, expressed his willingness to withdraw these, and they were afterwards struck out. The new Act, which came into operation on Jan. 1st, 1905, provides that the enactment is to be construed as one with existing legislation on the subject; that the Board of Trade may make general regulations as to the verification and stamping of weights and measures, and the tests to be applied, etc., and generally for the guidance of local authorities in the execution of their powers under the Weights and Measures Acts. If any difference arises between any inspector of weights and measures and any other person as to the meaning or construction of the Board of Trade regulations, or as to the method of testing or verifying any weight, measure, weighing or measuring instrument, such difference shall, on the request of either party, be determined by the Board of Trade, whose decision shall be final. The Board shall provide for the holding of examinations for the purpose of ascertaining whether applicants for the post of inspector under a local authority nominated by that authority possess sufficient practical knowledge for the proper performance of the duties of inspectors of weights and measures, and for the grant of certificates to persons who satisfactorily pass such examinations. Any person who removes a stamp from any weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument, and inserts the same into another weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument, shall be deemed to forge or counterfeit a stamp, and be subject to a penalty. Nothing in the enactments referred to in the fourth schedule to the Act of 1889 shall render any baker or seller of bread, or journeyman servant or other person employed by such baker or seller of bread liable to any forfeiture or penalty for weighing any bread conveyed or carried out

in any cart or other carriage by means of any of the instruments for weighing included in the definition "weighing instrument" in sect. 35 of the Act of 1889. An inspector of weights and measures may, with the consent of the local authority, prosecute under the Acts in matters arising in the discharge of his duties as inspector. Came into operation Jan. 1st, 1905. (U.K.)

[98] **Weights and Measures (Metric System) Bill.**—Lord Kelvin presented to the House of Peers a measure for in due course rendering compulsory the use of the system of weights and measures commonly known as the metric system, and second reading was moved by Lord Belhaven and Stenton on Feb. 23rd. After some conversation, in which the measure was supported by Earl Spencer, the Earl of Rosebery, the Duke of Rutland, and Lord Tweedmouth, and approval of the metric system was expressed by other peers, the motion was agreed to. Bill was considered by a select committee, of which Lord Belhaven and Stenton was chairman, reported with amendments, and sent to the Commons (=).

[99] **Wild Birds Protection Act, 1904** (4 Edw. VII., ch. 4—r.a. April 28th) was presented by Mr. Sydney Buxton. It renders illegal the use of the pole trap, which is a steel spring trap with teeth, generally fastened by a chain to the top of a pole in a clearing of a wood. (U.K.) The **Wild Birds Protection (St. Kilda) Act, 1904** (4 Edw. VII., ch. 10—r.a. Aug. 15th), was presented by Sir H. Maxwell, and extends the provisions of the Wild Birds Protection Acts to the Island of St. Kilda, excepting as regards certain birds required for the support of the inhabitants of the island. (S.)

[100] **\*Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1904** (4 Edw. VII., ch. 24—r.a. Aug. 15th).—The object of this enactment is to give the Government control over wireless telegraphy, in order to preclude its improper use in time of war or in any other national emergency, and to regulate the working of different stations in such a manner as to secure the greatest efficiency of communication between all stations. In this view the Act declares that the establishment of wireless telegraph stations, whether on shore or on British ships, without a licence, shall be illegal, and authorises the Postmaster-General to grant licences for such stations, and to prescribe the conditions under which they may be worked. Special provision is made for experimental installations. (U.K.)

### III. COMMITTEES.

**Chantrey Trust.** See ART. p. 28.

[101] **Foreign Ships (Application of Statutory Requirements).**—On May 4th it was ordered, on the motion of Mr. G. Balfour, that a select committee be appointed to inquire to what extent the statutory requirements applying to British ships trading to and from ports in the United Kingdom should be made applicable to foreign vessels trading to and from such ports. The committee was duly nominated, and Mr. Bonar Law, Secretary to the Board of Trade, was called to the chair; evidence was taken, and the Committee reported (Aug. 2nd) that at this late period of the session it was not in their power to present a final report, and recommending that the inquiry be continued next session.

[102] **House of Lords Offices.**—The select committee of peers appointed to consider the House

of Lords Offices, in a report dated Aug. 4th, deplored the death of Mr. S. Arthur Strong, its distinguished librarian, and announced that the Clerk of the Parliaments had appointed Mr. Edmund Gosse to be his successor. In the same report was included a communication from the Treasury, stating that they had decided to forgo any claim to fees on the introduction of peers into the House, suggesting that the House itself should take steps for the formal abolition of the fees in question, and adding that, with the concurrence of the Earl Marshal, the introduction fee which had hitherto been paid to Garter King of Arms had been abolished. The committee on this recommended that the fees in question should be abolished.

[103] **Irish Valuation Acts.**—A Commons committee was appointed to inquire and report what changes in the Irish Valuation Acts are desirable in order to enable a revaluation of rateable property in any district to be made on a basis equitable to all classes of ratepayers, and to be brought into force in an effective manner; in continuation of the inquiry commenced in 1902 and further proceeded with in the following year. The Committee consider the existing system decidedly deficient in not having an automatic machinery for keeping it up to date. A revaluation of buildings, at least in the larger centres of population, is needed in order to put affairs on a proper basis. Once, however, that revaluation be made, it would be proper to cast upon the valuation authority the duty of reconsidering the valuation list every year, and making such alterations as might be necessary. There should be as close an association of the local authority as was consistent with the maintenance of a central system of valuation. They suggest the appointment of a small valuation committee, say of two or three members of the local authority, who would have ample access to the Commissioners' Department, so as to make any suggestions as to original valuations, and who would sit as assessors to the Chief Commissioner on appeals. The further appeal should be, as at present, to the Recorders or County Court Judges, with whom the committee recommend the association of two assessors to be appointed by the county borough or county council of the place in which the case had arisen. An appeal would lie on a case stated on a point of law to the Supreme Court.

[104] **Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms (House of Commons).**—This committee, of which Colonel Lockwood was chairman, reported that during the session to July 23rd, 1904, 151 breakfasts, 25,769 luncheons, 26,407 dinners, 249 suppers, 48,891 teas, and 5,053 meals at bars were served, making a grand total of 106,520 meals served in the House.

[105] **Police and Sanitary Committee.**—This committee again pointed out most strongly the desirability of embodying the clauses which deal with powers relating to police or sanitary regulations in a "Local Authorities Clauses Act" from which they might be incorporated by reference in the very numerous bills which are promoted by local authorities all seeking the same or similar powers (see also *London Bills*, sect. 57, *ante*).

[106] **Private Legislation Procedure.**—The Private Legislation Procedure (Wales) Bill was referred to a Select Committee (see sect. 73, *ante*) with an instruction to inquire and report upon



the working in Scotland of the scheme proposed in the Bill, and upon the expediency of extending the provisions of the Bill, with or without modifications, to other parts of the United Kingdom. The Committee met in May, when Mr. Jeffreys, Deputy Chairman of the House of Commons, was called upon to preside; ten sittings were held, and evidence was received from 22 witnesses. There was, it is stated, practical unanimity among the witnesses that, having regard to the special circumstances which prevail in Scotland, the working of the Private-Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act had been on the whole successful, though many witnesses considered that the Act should be amended in several particulars. Wales stands in a somewhat different position to Scotland on the one hand or England on the other, and the committee did not think the precise procedure which had been found to work successfully in North Britain would be well adapted to the Principality. But the wants and wishes of that part of the kingdom should be met by some adaptation of the principles of the Scotch Act—viz. local inquiry and the devolution of powers to a competent tribunal, subject always to the complete control of Parliament. The committee did not think that any widespread or matured desire exists in England for an extension thereto of the Scottish system. Whatever desire or public need there might be for a less costly system than that of private bill procedure could be best met by some extension of the provisional order system. The evidence strengthened the conviction of the Committee that in any extension of the system of local inquiry, two fundamental principles must be maintained—viz. the effective control of Parliament and the complete absence of any taint of personal interest or local prejudice on the part of those who conduct the inquiry or are members of the Commission.

[107] **Public Accounts.**—There are numerous points of interest in the three reports from the Committee of Public Accounts which were laid before Parliament in course of the session. In relation to the Naval Works Acts accounts the Committee express the opinion that Parliament should not be asked on a token vote of a few thousand pounds to commit itself to the construction of a new work, of which the total cost may run into millions, and of which not even an approximate estimate is submitted. The Committee entertained serious doubts as to the financial method by which naval works are provided for by means of loans. "The same remark applies, of course, to military works, and other similar loan services. For special works of permanent character and large cost, it may, as an exceptional measure, be desirable to provide by loan repayable within a limited number of years. But the resort to such procedure should be the exception, not the rule." The Treasury handed in a statement from which it appeared that the total expenses, collected from various votes, of the Coronation of His Majesty, amounted to £359,289 ss. *id.* The Committee expressed the opinion that when the estimate for £125,000 for the expenses of the Coronation was submitted to Parliament, a note should have been appended explaining that this sum only represented a portion of the cost to be incurred. In reference to South African affairs they state that the Imperial Military Railways, that is, the railways in the Transvaal and Orange River

Colony, were taken during the war for military purposes, and a sum of about £1,250,000 spent upon them, it being believed by the military authorities that this money would be recovered from the colonies when the railways were handed back at the end of the war. No parliamentary sanction was obtained for the spending of the money, and the Treasury had no knowledge of it until some time afterwards. £350,000 was made a final charge to army votes, the remainder being carried to a suspense account in the hope that repayment would be made by the colonies. In March, 1904, as no repayment had taken place, provision was made for the money in Army Supplementary Estimates; and the matter then, for the first time, came within the knowledge of the House of Commons. The Committee "have no reason to believe that the money was other than necessary at the time for the working of the railways, but they desire to express their emphatic disapproval of the fact that the expenditure of this large sum for a purpose which had not been sanctioned by Parliament was not brought to the knowledge of the Treasury at the earliest moment, in order that the sanction and approval of the House of Commons might forthwith be obtained for it." The Committee go on to state that the final account of the Imperial Yeomanry Committee, which had been so long delayed, had been received, and showed that £1,265,000 was issued at various times by the War Office to the Committee; that for more than one-third (£460,000) no details or vouchers could be produced, and that failing these the Comptroller and Auditor-General asked for a certificate from the Accountants. He had received this certificate, but it was to an account in a summary form without any sub-vouchers for purchases. "It is obvious," say the Committee, "that this being the certificate of the Accountant of the expending parties, and unsupported by vouchers, is in the highest degree unsatisfactory, and precluded any real audit of the accounts." In course of their report on the Store Accounts of the Army the Committee remark, under the subheading "Supply Accounts, Durban Base," that in consequence of the change of base from Cape Town to Durban, when Sir Redvers Buller came out, no "less than £6,000,000 of stores went through Durban, and it was impossible in many cases to keep correct accounts. As a consequence the Comptroller and Auditor-General reports that there were serious losses by fraud and theft, and no less than forty-five convictions obtained. It was at first stated that the deficiencies amounted to £76,000; but many errors had been detected in the book-keeping, and the loss had been reduced to £32,000. A committee was still sitting upon the Durban Base Depot Accounts and storage of supplies, and the General Officer commanding in South Africa had also been asked for a report upon the Storage and Survey Boards.

[108] **Registration of Nurses.**—It was ordered (June 24th) that a Select Committee be appointed to consider the expediency of providing for the registration of nurses. The Committee was appointed accordingly, and Mr. Tennant was called to the chair. Evidence was taken, and it was resolved that it was inexpedient that the question of the desirability of registration for nurses in nursing homes should be included in

the inquiry. Late in the session the Committee agreed to report the evidence, and to recommend that the inquiry be continued next year.

[109] **Tuberculosis (Animals) Compensation.**—A committee was appointed to consider a bill on this subject (see sect. 94, *ante*), and Mr. Grant Lawson was chosen to preside over its deliberations. The Committee observe that apart from any question of the indirect effect upon the trade in meat of the present law and practice with regard to the seizure and condemnation of carcasses of animals on account of tuberculosis, they do not think that serious pecuniary loss is inflicted at present by such seizure and condemnation upon butchers who deal in high-class meat, the vast majority of carcasses seized being those of old dairy cows. The difficulty which stands in the way of the general adoption of a system of mutual insurance by butchers against loss by seizure is the variety of practice which at present exists with regard to the amount of tubercular deposit, the existence of which in a carcass is held to justify its total condemnation; and the Committee recommend that power should be given to the appropriate central authority in England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively to enforce uniformity in this matter upon all local authorities. The Committee, however, do not think that the case of the butchers would be entirely met by provisions facilitating mutual or other insurance, and suggest that a proportion of the loss from seizure should fall upon the public, the money to be provided by the Imperial Exchequer, the conditions upon which such assistance should be granted being that the butcher claiming should prove to the satisfaction of a court of summary jurisdiction (1) that he bought the animal for slaughter in good faith, as a sound animal fit for human food; (2) that at the time of purchase it exhibited no visible signs of tuberculosis; (3) that the price he paid for it was a fair market price for an animal of its class and weight free from tuberculosis; and (4) that he gave notice to the local authority at the earliest time reasonably possible after he became aware of the fact that he had upon his premises a carcass affected by tuberculosis. The Committee do not recommend that this assistance should be given in the case of animals or meat imported into the United Kingdom. See also sect. 57, *London Bills*.

[110] **Workmen's Trains.**—This inquiry, which was begun in 1893 on the initiative of Mr. Lough, was continued, but not concluded, the Committee, of which Lieut.-Col. Bowles was this year chairman, recommending that it be continued in the next session of Parliament.

**Seymour, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward H., G.C.B., O.M., Hon. LL.D. Camb.,** appointed a Member of the Order of Merit June 26th, 1902, was b. in 1840, and is a son of the late Rev. Richard Seymour. He was ed. at Radley, and entered the Navy in '52. He served through the Crimean War in the Black Sea, the China War '57-60, and the Egyptian War '82, taking part in most of the naval fighting in connection with those wars. As Commander was badly wounded in action on the river Congo. He became Captain '73, Rear-Admiral '89, and Vice-Admiral '95, and was Commander-in-Chief of the China station '98-1901. From '94 to '97 he served in the Admiralty as Superintendent of Naval Reserves. He led the Naval

Brigade of the Allied forces from Tientsin in a vain effort to rescue the Europeans in Peking at the time of the Boxer rising in 1900, and for his services was promoted to the rank of G.C.B. He was given a warm welcome home on his return in Aug. 1901, in Oct. 1902 was appointed H.M.'s First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp. Commander-in-Chief Plymouth 1903, and Admiral of the Fleet 1904. 9, Ovington Square, S.W.; United Service Club; Travelers', Wellington and Royal Societies.

**Shakespeare Memorial.** A movement is on foot to hold a Shakespeare Commemoration all over the world during the "Shakespeare week" 1905 (April 23rd to May 1st), with a view to collect funds for the erection of an adequate Shakespeare memorial in London. The London County Council has agreed to provide a suitable site for the memorial. A Provisional Committee was formed in 1904. Chairman, Dr. Furnivall. Treasurer, Lord Avebury. Hon. Secretary, Prof. I. Gollancz. Offices, 32, George Street, Hanover Square, W.

**Shorthand.** Throughout the country about 100 associations exist for the practice and propagation of Pitman's system, and shorthand writers are represented by the following societies:—The Incorporated Phonographic Society, established '90, of which Mr. Alfred Pitman is president, has established districts in many large towns, and has examined and granted diplomas to more than 700 shorthand teachers. The Society also conducts examinations in typewriting. The secretary is Mr. H. W. Harris, 100, Mattison Road, Finsbury Park, N. The Incorporated Society of Shorthand Teachers was established '94, for promoting the interests of teachers. The secretary is Mr. W. H. Jones, 8, Birch Grove, Rusholme, Manchester. The Institute of Shorthand Writers practising in the Supreme Court of Judicature (registered), established '82, has for its object the promotion of efficiency in note-taking in connection with legal proceedings, and admits members by examination. The hon. secretary is Mr. M. Levy, and the office, 118, Chancery Lane, W.C.

## SIAM.

Siam is a kingdom embracing part of the Indo-Chinese and part of the Malay peninsula. Its territories have dwindled very much in recent years, through the action of France. Agreements made between Siam and France in '93, and between Great Britain and France in '96, recognised as belonging to Siam all the region lying between Burma and Tenasserim on the west and the Mekong on the east, roughly speaking. Kiang Sen, on the Mekong, marks the northernmost point of Siamese territory, and from a point just below Stung-Treng the boundary leaves the river and passes in a S.W. direction to the coast. A Convention with France, settling all questions at issue between the two countries, was signed on Oct. 7th, 1902. This was never ratified, and on Feb. 13th, 1904, a new Treaty was signed. The Anglo-French Agreement 1904 also had reference to Siam. See *History* below.

The states of Kedah, Potine, Kelantan, and Tringganu in the Malay Peninsula acknowledge the sovereignty of Siam, but retain a certain amount of independence. The King appointed Mr. Graham as adviser to Kelantan in 1903.



The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but each sovereign appoints his own successor. The ruling sovereign is Chulalongkorn I., b. Sept. 21st, 1853, succeeded Oct. 1st, '68. The heir to the throne is Prince Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh, b. Jan. 1st, '80. The executive power is exercised by the King in conjunction with a Council of Ministers. The Legislative Council consists of 51 members, including the Ministers, certain members appointed by the King, and 6 princes of the royal house. There are 41 provinces, each administered by a Commissioner appointed by the King, and some of the tributary districts are administered by their own chiefs. The standing army is only about 5000, but there is a general training of males as militia, and a small but effective navy is being built up, with a strong force of marine infantry. Buddhism is the State religion. Western ideas of civilisation are spreading to some extent, and a few of the Siamese youths are sent to Europe for their education. A limited number of "King's Scholars," selected by competitive examination, are sent to England each year at the King's expense. Several of the Royal Princes, like the Crown Prince, have received, or are receiving, a European education. Moreover, Europeans are now very largely employed in the administration. The country is very inadequately developed, partly because of the condition of the inhabitants, who formerly, at least, were virtually serfs, owing to a system of debt-slavery which obtained. The King, however, has issued decrees putting an end to slavery for the future.

Foreign trade centres at Bangkok, and is almost wholly in the hands of foreigners. There are railways from Bangkok to Petchaburi (95 miles), to Paknam (14 miles) and to Korat (165 miles); a branch line from the latter runs to Lopburi (26 miles), and is being extended to Chiang-mai (373 miles); while other lines from Bangkok to Simaparatha on the coast (87 miles), and to Tachin (20 miles) are under construction. Chief exports: rice, teak-wood, pepper, and fish. Of the imports about 34 per cent. come from Great Britain.

Area about 220,000 sq. miles; pop. estimated at 5,000,000, including Siamese 1,500,000, and Chinese and Malays about 1,500,000. Capital, Bangkok, pop. about 400,000, situated on the delta of the river Menam, the great natural and economical centre of the kingdom. Revenue, 1901, £1,874,300; expenditure, £1,676,000. Imports, 1902, £3,393,674; 1903, £4,000,000; exports, 1902, £4,533,974; 1903, £4,900,000.

General Adviser to the Siamese Government, Prof. E. H. Strobel, Professor of International Law at Harvard University, U.S.A.; Judicial Adviser, Mr. Stewart Black; Financial Adviser, Mr. W. J. F. Williamson, F.C.S.; Minister of the Interior, H.R.H. Prince Damrong; Minister of Justice, H.R.H. Prince Rabi.

Minister in London, Phya Rajā Nuprabandh, 23, Ashburn Place, South Kensington, S.W.—*Councillor of Legations*, F. W. Verney, 12, Connaught Place, W.—*Financial Agent in London*, C. Rivett Carnac.—*Consul-General*, James Riches, 6, Great Winchester Street, E.C.

British Minister and Consul-General, Mr. Ralph Paget, C.M.G.—*Consul*, W. R. D. Beckett.—*Consul at Chiangmai*, C. E. W. Stringer.—*Judge of H.M. Court at Bangkok*, W. H. P. Wilkinson (acting).—*Consul at Kedah, etc.*, C. W. S. Kynnersley, C.M.G. (at Penang).

## History, 1904.

A new treaty with France was signed at Paris (Feb. 13th) to take the place of the treaty of Oct. 1902, which was never ratified. It defined the frontier between Siam and Cambodia, and provided for its delimitation. This definition of the frontier provided for the transference to French government of an area of about 8000 square miles, while, by clause 4 of the Treaty, the Siamese Government abandoned all sovereign rights over the Luang-Prabang territory, on the right bank of the Mekong. France agreed to evacuate Chantaboon, but an agreement, provided for in the Treaty, was signed in July, by which the harbour of Krat, on the Gulf of Siam, was ceded to France. Krat is the terminus of the Bangkok Railway, and it was arranged that it should be occupied simultaneously with the evacuation of Chantaboon, which was made conditional on the delimitation of the frontier referred to above and the actual transference of the territory dealt with by the Treaty. Siam was placed under strict stipulations as to the troops it should keep in the Siamese basin of the Mekong, France requiring that the troops and officers must be Siamese and not foreigners, except with the consent of the French Government.

The period for ratification by the French Parliament (originally four months, ending June 13th) was extended, and the treaty was duly ratified in December, the transfer of Krat and the Isle of Kochong taking place early in Jan. 1905. The Budget Estimates for 1904-5 again showed a rising revenue, the highest yet reached. In August the Crown Prince of Siam entered upon a term in the Buddhist priesthood, in accordance with the custom of the country incumbent on Buddhist youths of all classes, his term lasting about three months. In September the task of re-organising the postal and telegraph services was entrusted to Phya Sri Sahadebh, Vice-Minister of the Interior.

By the Anglo-French Agreement (April 8th, 1904) the two Powers made a Declaration as to Siam: "That the influence of Great Britain shall be recognised by France in the territories situated to the west of the basin of the River Menam, and that the influence of France shall be recognised by Great Britain in the territories situated to the east of the same region, all the Siamese possessions on the east and south-east of the zone above described and the adjacent islands coming thus henceforth under French influence, and, on the other hand, all Siamese possessions on the west of this zone and of the Gulf of Siam, including the Malay Peninsula and the adjacent islands, coming under English influence. The two Contracting Parties, disclaiming all idea of annexing any Siamese territory, and determined to abstain from any act which might contravene the provisions of existing treaties, agree that, with this reservation, and so far as either of them is concerned, the two Governments shall each have respectively liberty of action in their spheres of influence as above defined."

Smith, Goldwin, D.C.L., was b. at Reading, Berks, 1823. Ed. at Eton and Oxford, graduating first class in classics '45; Fellow of Univ. Coll. Oxford '46. He was Assistant Sec. of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the condition of the Univ. of Oxford '50, Secretary to a subsequent Commission, under which important University

reforms were introduced, and a member of the Education Commission in '58. **Regius Professor of History** ('58 to '66) at **Oxford**, and was brought prominently into notice by his lectures, which were characterised by great vigour and originality. He championed the cause of the North in the American Civil War, at the conclusion of which he visited the United States on a tour. In '68 he accepted an honorary **Professorship of History** at **Cornell Univ.**, New York, of which University he is now an Emeritus Professor. Since '71 he has resided at Toronto, where he has led an active literary life. During '91 he published "Canada and the Canadian Question," "A Trip to England" in '92, a "History of the United States" in '93, "Oxford and her Colleges," "Bay Leaves: Translations from Latin Poets," "Specimens of Greek Tragedy," "Essays on Questions of the Day," in '94, and "Guesses at the Riddle of Existence" ('96).

### SOCIALISM.

Socialism, primarily and broadly, is the name given to the doctrine which proclaims the equal right of all to the material conditions of existence—that is, to the enjoyment of the necessities, comforts, and luxuries of life—and at the same time the equal duty of all to labour in relatively equal proportion (so far as may be needful) for the maintenance of those material conditions. Socialism is thus, in its first intention, an economic doctrine. But by most schools of Socialists this has been, and is, regarded as the necessary foundation of a reconstruction of human life generally—i.e., of a complete readjustment of political, religious, and domestic relations, involving radical changes in their present forms. In the following article the Socialist organisations in England and abroad are briefly reviewed.

The English societies are: the **Social Democratic Federation**—Secretary, H. W. Lee, 3, Bolt Court, Fleet Street, E.C.; the **Fabian Society**—Secretary, E. R. Pease, 3, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.; and the **Independent Labour Party**—Assist.-Sec., Francis Johnson, 10, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C. The Social Democratic Federation has about 150 branches in existence, with a membership of 9500. The **Independent Labour Party** was formed at a conference held in Bradford early in '93, and has over 200 branches and 15,000 members. Ten seats were fought at the 1900 General Election, but only one was won. **Chairman**, Mr. Philip Snowden; **Treasurer**, Mr. T. D. Benson; **Assist. Sec.**, Mr. Francis Johnson.

The **Socialists of Germany** are known as the Social Democrats, and are led by Herren Bebel, Vollmar, and Singer. They form the strongest political party in the empire, and their aim is avowedly to replace the existing capitalistic order of society by one in which land, capital, and all the means of production and distribution will be owned and worked by the community for the benefit of all its members. They polled 3,010,771 votes at the 1903 election, and secured the return of 82 members to the Reichstag. The number of party organs is 76, 22 of which are dailies. An anti-doctrinaire party, led by E. Bernstein, long resident in England, has recently made much headway, and advocates co-operation with the ordinary political parties. See **GERMANY, Political Parties**.

In France the 1903 Congress at Bordeaux showed that French Socialists are divided into

two main groups: the Government Socialists, led by M. Millerand, an ex-Minister, who served under M. Waldeck-Rousseau; and the Revolutionary Socialists, led by M. Jules Guesde, who declare that Socialism is inconsistent with the opportunism required by participation in the work of government under existing conditions. A motion to expel M. Millerand was brought forward and hotly debated in 1903. Finally a resolution supporting M. Millerand, proposed by M. Jaurès, was carried by 109 votes to 89. In 1904, however, the Socialist Federation of the Department of the Seine resolved to exclude M. Millerand from the Socialist party. A split amongst the Radical Socialist group in Parliament followed, 65 members of the group forming a new party, which they called the Radical Socialist Left. M. Jaurès and others in April founded a new journal called *L'Humanité*.

In Austria the Socialist party is strongly organised, a powerful propaganda is carried on through the Press, and the influence of the party is very marked in the elections. In Bohemia and Silesia the movement has made great way, but not so much in the Alpine districts, though an anti-clerical and socialistic body, called the Styrian Peasants' League, has 10,000 members. Socialism in Austria is a political force, rather than a theoretical adherence to Communistic principles. The party organ is the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, which is ably conducted.

In Italy there are three sections making up the Socialist party. The Reform party is led by Signor Bissolati, the Revolutionary party by Signor Labriola, and a third group follows Signor Ferri. At the Socialist Congress held at Bologna in April 1904 an agreement as to Parliamentary action under Signor Ferri was come to, but he was condemned to 14 months' imprisonment for libel, and so had to retire from the leadership of the party.

In Russia there is a strong and growing Social Democratic party, which has a central executive and an official organ, the *Iskra*. The party aims at the abolition of autocracy and the establishment of a democratic republic. It also advocates the rights and claims of the workmen and the abolition of all survivals of the condition of serfdom. The strikes of 1903 were largely the work of this party. There is also a Socialist Revolutionary party, which believes in striking for freedom, and is specially endeavouring to stir up the peasantry. Under RUSSIA a full account is given of the events of 1904.

There is a Socialist party in Spain, led by Señor Iglesias, which in 1903 joined hands with the Republicans, and conducted a vigorous revolutionary propaganda.

The grant of universal suffrage in Belgium brought the Socialists of that country into great and unexpected prominence at the general elections in Oct. '04, and no less than 34 Socialist candidates were returned at the 1902 election. See **BELGIUM**. Socialism in Denmark is of the Marxist order; but here again, as in Austria, political discontent has driven many to join the Social Democratic Federation. These form the moderate section, and tend to join the Radicals, the extreme revolutionary section being very small in numbers. The Socialist party in Norway numbers about 56 unions, with a total membership of 6000. Its avowed aims are to abolish the private owner-



ship of land and of the instruments of production. A tacit alliance exists between the Socialists and the Radicals. In the towns of Sweden the movement has made some little headway. In the Netherlands, by a decree of the Cour de Cassation, the Socialist League was dissolved in '94 as an illegal association; but 52 branches of it united to form a new body, and it has recently been agitating vigorously for universal suffrage.

The Sixth International Socialist Congress met at Amsterdam Aug. 14th-20th, 1904. A resolution, which was passed at the German Socialist Congress at Dresden, adopted by the French Socialist party at its conference at Rheims, was carried by 25 votes to 5, 12 delegates abstaining. The resolution, while approving of Socialist Parliamentary groups running their own candidates for Parliamentary offices, condemned any idea of changing the Socialist tactics of the past, based on the struggle between the classes, by any concession to the established order of things. It declared that the Socialist party must refuse all responsibility for political and economic conditions based on capitalist production, and must accept no share in the Government in a *bourgeois* society.

**Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children.** The Rescue Society was established in 1853, and incorporated in '86 for the reformation of openly immoral women and the guardianship and training of young girls exposed to danger. Maternity and Lock Hospital cases are also admitted. Seven Homes are maintained, accommodating 185 inmates. The industrial earnings were £1554 in 1903, or nearly one-third of the total cost. Funds are greatly needed. **Chairman of Committee and Treasurer, Mr. William S. Gard; Secretary, Mr. C. Stuart Thorpe. Offices, 79, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.**

**Society of Accountants and Auditors.** The, was incorporated in 1885. Its objects are to provide a central organisation for accountants and auditors, and generally to do all such things as from time to time may be necessary to elevate the status and procure the advancement of the interests of the profession, and to provide for the better definition and protection of the profession by a system of examinations. Candidates for membership (unless they have been in public practice for 7 years) must pass the examinations prescribed by the Council. **President, Wm. Geo. Rayner, London. Vice-President, Harry L. Price, Manchester; Solicitors, Norton, Rose, Norton, & Co.; Secretary, James Martin, 4, King Street, Cheap-side, London, E.C.**

**Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi. Secretary, Sir Henry Trueman Wood, M.A.**

### SOCIOLOGY.

Sociology is the science of the origin, organisation and development of human society. Of individual workers in sociology Herbert Spencer undoubtedly stands first in this country. The completion of his great systematic work was accomplished during '96 by the publication of the third volume of "Principles of Sociology." In America many of the universities have organised separate schools or departments of sociology. Apart from individual workers and the teaching of the Positivist societies, respectively headed by Dr. Congreve and Mr. Frederic Harrison in this country, and the special societies con-

cerned with anthropology and economics—apart from these there are as yet few successful attempts to found schools of sociology. The Paris and the Edinburgh Schools were fully described in the '94 ed. and the American School at Hartford in the '95 ed.

The International Institute of Sociology is an association founded, under the presidency of Lord Avebury, by the most eminent sociologists of different countries in '93. The General Secretary is Dr. René Worms, 115, Boulevard St. Germain, Paris. The sixth international congress of Sociology will be held in 1908 in London, in the hall of London University, and the subject will be "Social Conflicts." A bibliography of contemporary productions in sociologic study and research is given each month in the *Revue Internationale de Sociologie* (price 20 fr. per annum), published in Paris (16, Rue Soufflot), and in the *American Journal of Sociology* (price 2s. 6d.), published by the University of Chicago Press. Since '96 there have been published (at 16, Rue Soufflot, Paris) 30 vols. of the *Bibliothèque Sociologique Internationale*, written by sociologists of all countries.

The Sociological Society was formed in 1903 to promote investigation and to advance education in the Social Sciences in their various aspects and applications. Its field covers the whole phenomena of society, and it affords a common ground on which workers from all fields and schools may meet—geographer and naturalist, psychologist and moralist, and all contributing their results towards a fuller Social Philosophy. The subscription is £1 1s. per annum, while the payment of £10 10s. qualifies for life membership. **Secretary and Treasurer, Victor V. Branford, M.A., 5, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.**

The British Institute of Social Service was constituted July 18th, 1904, with the object of providing a central bureau or clearing-house of information as to all forms of practical social service. It does not trench upon the sphere of the Sociological Society, which is the study of social science. There is a similar institute in America, and the Musée Social of Paris is doing like work. **President, Earl of Meath; Joint Hon. Secs., Mr. Percy Alden, Mr. Budgett Meakin, Rev. Dr. Paton, and Mr. G. F. Warden. Offices, 35, Heath Hurst Road, Hampstead, N.W. See ECONOMICS and POLITICAL SCIENCE.**

**Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association.** The, was founded in 1885 by Col. Sir James Gildea, C.V.O. C.B., who has been its Chairman and Treasurer since that date. The King is its Patron, Queen Alexandra its President, and the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Earl of Derby, and Col. Sir James Gildea are Trustees. The object of the Association is to aid the wives and families, without distinction, of men of all branches of the land and sea forces of the United Kingdom serving with the colours. During the South African War '99-1902 the Association expended on the wives and families of soldiers and sailors over £1,200,000. Its principle of assistance is local personal administration through the medium of about 12,000 ladies and gentlemen, representing parishes in each petty sessional division throughout the kingdom. The work is entirely voluntary, and there are no expenses, except those connected with the Head Office. **Secretary of the Association: Capt. Wickham Legg. Office, 23, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.**

**Soudan.** The, is that section of Africa which lies immediately south of the Sahara. Its limits are variously defined. It may be said to be bounded by the Sahara on the N., by the Abyssinian highlands on the E., by the lands draining to the Congo basin on the S., and by French West Africa on the W. Within these limits it has an area of 2,000,000 sq. miles, and a population estimated at from 80 to 90 millions. Lying mainly between 5° and 18° N. lat., it is entirely within the tropics. **Western and Central Soudan** are divided into the states of Gando, Sokoto, Adamawa, Bornu, Bagirmi, Wadai and Kanem. These have now all been absorbed into the provinces carved out by the European Powers. **Gando, Sokoto, and part of Bornu** are included in Nigeria (p. 76) under British rule. **Kuka**, on the western shore of Lake Chad, is the capital of Bornu, and has a population of about 60,000. It is a great meeting-place of caravan routes. **Adamawa** falls in the Cameroons, a German territory (see p. 239). **Bagirmi** lies mostly within the limits of French Congo, and by the Anglo-French agreement of March 21st, '99, **Wadai and Kanem** were recognised as being reserved to France. For details as to these states see FRANCE (p. 223). The **Eastern Soudan** comprises Darfur, Kordofan, Senaar, the Equatorial Province, and the rich Bahr-el-Ghazal Province (see p. 157). As to **French Soudan and the French Sahara** region, see FRANCE (p. 223).

## SPAIN.

By the constitution of 1876, Spain is declared a constitutional monarchy, with the executive power vested in the King, and the legislative power in the Cortes with the King. The Cortes consist of Senate and Congress. The Senate is composed of three classes: those who sit by right of royal or noble birth or official position, 100 members nominated by the Crown (these two classes not numbering more than 180 together), and 180 elected by the communal and provincial states, the church, the universities, and the largest taxpayers of the kingdom. The elected Senators must be renewed by one half every 5 years, and altogether whenever the Cortes are dissolved. The Congress contains 431 deputies, elected for 5 years by citizens of 25 years of age who have enjoyed full civil rights in any municipality for 2 years. There is some provision for minority representation, and for the election of ten deputies who, though not returned in any single district, yet receive a cumulative vote of more than 10,000 in several districts. The Senate and Congress are equal in authority, and either of them, or the King, can introduce new laws.

## The Army.

Under the terms of an order of Jan. 29th, 1903, the Army has been reorganised on the basis of an effective of 80,000 men; the second battalions of the infantry regiments and the fourth squadrons of the cavalry being reduced to skeleton formations. There are in all about 23,000 officers, provided for the old establishment, but the supernumeraries are on half-pay, and their places are not being filled. There are eight captain-generalities, but the eight army corps are replaced by divisions, and further reductions are being introduced. The headquarters are respectively: 1st, Madrid; 2nd, Seville; 3rd, Valencia; 4th, Barcelona; 5th, Saragossa; 6th, Burgos; 7th, Valladolid; 8th,

Corunna. The constitution, by units, of the army is: **Infantry**, 56 regiments, 20 battalions of Chasseurs, 4 African regiments, 2 regiments in the Balearic Isles, 2 regiments in the Canaries, recruiting cadres, etc. The **Cavalry**, 28 regiments, and 3 squadrons for foreign possessions. **Artillery**, 13 field, 1 siege and 3 mountain regiments (all with four 6-gun batteries), 14 fortress battalions, 1 Central Gunnery School, 1 Central Remount Committee, and 4 companies of artificers. The **Engineer Corps** consists of 4 regiments of sappers and miners, 1 pontoon regiment, 1 telegraph battalion, 1 railway battalion, 1 topographical brigade, 1 company of artificers, and 8 reserve depots, with 5 separate companies of sappers and miners for the Balearic Islands, etc. For recruiting purposes the Peninsula has 116 districts, the Canaries and Balearics have 2, and Ceuta and Melilla have 2. The total armed strength is estimated to be 500,000.

## The Navy.

There are 16,700 of all ranks in the Spanish Navy, and 9000 marines. All these are conscripts. The officers are divided as follows: 1 admiral, 4 vice-admirals, 11 rear-admirals, 22 captains, 47 commanders, 94 lieutenant-commanders, 131 lieutenants, 340 sub-lieutenants, 165 midshipmen, and 100 cadets.

The strength in ships built and building on Nov. 30th was:—

Built.	
Battleship . . . . .	1
Armoured cruisers . . . . .	2
Protected cruisers . . . . .	6
Torpedo vessels . . . . .	17
Torpedo-boat destroyers . . . . .	4
Torpedo boats . . . . .	10
Building.	
Armoured cruisers . . . . .	2
Protected cruisers . . . . .	2

The principal dockyards are situated as follows:—

**Cadiz.** Three docks take cruisers.  
**Cartagena.** One floating dock takes large cruisers.  
**Bilboa.** One dock takes any Spanish ship; two smaller.

## Local Government, Education, etc.

Each of the 49 provinces has its own parliament, and each commune its own elected ayuntamiento, presided over by the alcalde, for municipal and provincial administration; and by the constitution neither the Executive nor the Cortes can (although they do) interfere in municipal or provincial administration, except for the protection of national and permanent interests. The State Religion is the Roman Catholic, and the public worship of any other creed is forbidden. There were in 1902 3115 religious communities in the country, with 50,933 members, of whom 40,188 were women and 10,745 men. Of these 2611 obtained registration, 150 were held over, and the greater part of the remaining 354 were exempt from registration under the Concordat of 1851. Education is free but inefficient, the cost being borne mainly by the municipalities. There were 25,340 public schools in 1901. A decree for the regulation of non-official schools, numbering about 6180, came into force Sept. 25th, 1902, providing for their registration and



inspection, and for the appointment of properly qualified teachers.

Three-quarters of the total population are engaged in agriculture. The principal products are wine, cereals, minerals, and cotton textiles. Iron, coal, and copper are the chief minerals worked. Over 8300 miles of railway, all belonging to private companies, are open and worked. By the war with the United States in '98 Spain lost Cuba and all her West Indian possessions, besides the Philippine Islands. The Caroline, Pelew and Ladrone Islands were sold to Germany in '99.

The Canary Islands, off N.W. African coast, are ruled as an integral province of the kingdom. Bananas, potatoes, and tomatoes are their most valuable products. Area 2808 sq. m.; pop. 358,564. The population of Teneriffe is 95,000, of Grand Canaria 75,000, and of Palma 32,000.

### Statistics and Diplomatic.

**Area**, including the Balearic and Canary Isles, each considered a province, and the small possessions on the north coast of Africa, 194,783 sq. m.; estimated pop., 1900, 18,618,086. The population of Madrid is about 540,000, and of Barcelona 533,000. Estimated revenue, 1901, £35,488,166; expenditure, £36,184,930; public debt, £433,283,066, including over £76,000,000 of Cuban debt; imports, 1900, £34,495,864; exports, £28,954,715.

**Ministry:** *Premier and Minister of Marine* General Azcarraga. — *Finance*, Señor Castellano. — *Interior*, Marquis Vadillo. — *Foreign Affairs*, Marquis de Aguilar de Campos. — *Public Instruction*, Señor Lacierva. — *Justice*, Señor Ugarte. — *Agriculture*, Señor Cardenas. — *War*, General Villar.

**Ambassador in London**, The Duke of Mandas, 1, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. — *First Secretary*, The Marquis of Villalobar, 18, Victoria Square, S.W. — *Consul-General in London*, Don Ernesto Merlé, 20, Mark Lane, E.C.

**British Ambassador in Madrid**, Sir A. Nicolson, Bart., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.M.G. — *Commercial Attaché*, H. W. B. Harrison.

**British Consuls:** *Consul-General at Barcelona*, J. F. Roberts. — *Consuls:* C. G. Wood (Bilbao), A. L. Keyser (Cadiz), C. M. Trayner (Corunna), J. G. Haggard (Malaga), J. E. Croker (Teneriffe). *Secretary of Legation*, F. L. Cartwright, M.V.O.

### Colonies.

**Fernando Po** is a volcanic island in the Gulf of Guinea, forming, with Elobey, Annobon, Corisco, and other islands, a Spanish colony. Area 780 sq. m.; pop. 24,000. Discovered in 1471 by a Portuguese sailor of same name, and ceded by Portugal to Spain in 1778. Capital, **Clarence Cove**, originally an English settlement, established in 1827. The natives, **Aniyo** or "Boobies," stupid and repulsive in appearance. **Exports:** indiarubber and palm oil. Now used as a place of exile for political offenders.

The **Muni River Settlements** consist of the country on the banks of the Muni and Campo rivers, on the west coast of Africa, in the Gulf of Guinea, and an agreement has settled the dispute about the boundary between French and Spanish territory in this region. The area is estimated at about 9000 sq. m.

**British Consul**, A. Nightingale (at St. Paul de Loanda).

**Rio de Oro** is a Spanish possession on the west coast of the Sahara, bounded on the north by Morocco and on the south by a line running

east from Cape Blanco, and, with **Adrar**, is placed under of the Governorship the Canary Islands, with a sub-governor at Rio de Oro. Area estimated at 243,000 sq. m.

### Sovereign.

**Alfonso XIII.** is the son of the late King Alfonso XII. and Queen Maria Christina, a daughter of the late Karl Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria. He was b. after his father's death, on May 17th, 1886, and his childhood was spent at Madrid and the Palace of Miramar, in San Sebastian. He has received a liberal education, and speaks English exceedingly well. Of his two sisters, the Princess of the Asturias, Maria-de-las-Mercedes, b. Sept. 11th, 1880, was married, Feb. 14th, 1901, to Prince Carlos of Bourbon, son of the Count of Caserta (offspring Alfonso, b. Nov. 30th, 1901, and another son b. Feb. 28th, 1903), and died in 1904. Her eldest son was proclaimed as successor to the throne (Oct. 20th, 1904). The other sister of the King is the Princess Maria Teresa, b. Nov. 12th, 1882. In Spain the sovereign comes of age at sixteen, and during the King's minority his mother reigned as Queen Regent. On May 17th, 1902, the regency ceased, and Alfonso XIII. assumed his full powers. He has a Civil List of about £280,000. The constitution provides that the Cortes must approve his marriage.

### Political Parties.

The chief parties are the **Liberals**, who are much divided into sections; the **Conservatives**, also broken up to some extent, and, until his retirement in 1903, led by Señor Silvela; the **Republicans**, and the **Carlists**.

**Don Carlos** (Carlos Maria de los Dolores Juan Isidore Josef Francisco Quirino Antonio Miguel Gabriel Rafael, Duke of Madrid), head of the **Carlist** faction, and cousin of King Alfonso XII., was b. March 30th, 1848. He is a son of Prince Juan and the Archduchess Maria Teresa of Austria. He was educated in Austria, and on Feb. 4th, '67, married Princess Margaret of Bourbon, daughter of Duke Carlos III. of Parma. By her he had a son, **Don Jaime**, b. June 27th, '70, who is an officer in the Russian army, and four daughters, before she died on Jan. 29th, '93. On April 28th, '94, he married Marie Berthe, Princess de Rohan. When Amadeo was chosen King of Spain in 1870 Don Carlos protested, and in 1873 he entered Spain, and remained in the north of the country despite all the efforts to dislodge him during the Republic, and after the accession of Alfonso XII. until 1876, when he fled to France. Afterwards he took up his abode at Venice, where he still lives.

The **Conservatives** were in power '95-7 and '99-1901, part of the time under Señor Silvela and part under General Azcarraga. The **Liberals** held office in '93-5, '97-9, and 1901-2. During 1902 Señor Sagasta twice resigned and twice reconstructed his Cabinet, the second time on Nov. 1st. He had to resign once more on Dec. 3rd, and Señor Silvela formed a Ministry (6th). At the General Election in 1903 there were returned 232 Ministerialists, 70 Liberals, 11 Democrats, 6 followers of the late Duke of Tetuan, 28 Republicans, 7 Carlists, 6 Catalanists, 8 Independents, and 4 others. Madrid, however, was swept by the **Republicans**, and the Republican movement made considerable headway during the year under the leadership of Señor Salmeron,

who said they intended to deliver themselves from the Jesuits and the Vatican. In July 1903 Señor Villaverde formed a new Administration, and Señor Silvela retired from politics altogether in October. In Dec. 1903 Señor Maura became Premier of "the most reactionary Government that Spain has tolerated since the Restoration," to quote the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, and a new party, the *Democrático Liberal party*, was formed. In Dec. 1904 Señor Maura's Cabinet fell, and was succeeded by an Administration under General Azcarraga.

### History, 1904.

A serious strike broke out at Barcelona (Jan. 4th) amongst the hands of all classes employed on steamers and sailing-ships. As many as 4000 men left work, and the strike spread to Alicante, Valencia, and other ports. Far more serious, however, was the attitude of the country in general towards the Government. The appointment of the ex-Archbishop of Manila, *Señor Nozaleda*, to the See of Valencia led to a significant outburst of criticism of the recent conduct of affairs under the existing oligarchical régime, and of the conduct of the war with America. Arbitration Treaties with England and France similar to those concluded by England with France and Italy (see INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION, p. 273) were signed (Feb. 27th), and with the United States on Dec. 23rd. The King received a visit from the German Emperor at Vigo (March 15th), and with him reviewed the Spanish war-ships in the bay.

Under the Anglo-French Agreement signed at London (April 8th), Spanish interests in Morocco were admitted by both the British and French Governments, and the latter undertook to come to an understanding with Spain in regard to her interests in Morocco, and to communicate the terms of it to the British Government. Great Britain by the Agreement recognised the predominant influence of France in Morocco. Details of the Agreement are given on pp. 338-9, where also will be found particulars as to the Agreement subsequently come to between France and Spain.

**Spiritualism.** The London Spiritualist Alliance, Ltd., was founded in 1884, in succession to other societies of the same nature, which had preceded it; and was incorporated in '96. The chief work of the society has been to maintain and expound the principles of Spiritualism, viz., a belief in the existence and life of the spirit apart from, and independent of, the material organism, and in the reality and value of intelligent intercourse between spirits embodied and spirits disembodied. The Offices of the Alliance are at 110, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. The organ of the Society is *Light*, founded in '81. The first President of the London Spiritualist Alliance and editor of *Light* was, until his decease, Mr. W. Stainton-Moses, M.A. (Oxon.), whose writings, "Psychography," "Spirit Identity," "Spirit Teachings," etc., etc., are well known. The present President of the Alliance, and editor of *Light*, is Mr. E. Dawson Rogers. A valuable library of works on psychic science is available at the offices at St. Martin's Lane. Meetings are held for the discussion of matters of interest to students of psychology, and information can always be obtained by inquirers. It is impossible to say how many Spiritualists there are in Great Britain, but there are local organisations in almost all towns of any importance.

## SPORTS IN 1904.

Below we give a summary of the chief events and results in the various departments of sport and athletics for the year under review, arranged alphabetically.

### Athletics.

The principal competitions resulted as follows:—

**Northern Counties Cross-country Championship.**—Won by the Sutton Harriers, C. J. Straw, of Warrington, finishing first in 43 min. 35 sec.

**Midland Counties Cross-country Championship.**

—Won by the Birchfield Harriers, A. Meacham of that club finishing first in 62 min. 37 sec.

**Southern Counties Cross-country Championship.**

—Won by the Highgate Harriers, A. Shrubb, of South London Harriers, finishing first in 59 min. 5 sec.

**National Cross-country Championship.**—Won by the Highgate Harriers, A. Shrubb, of South London Harriers, finishing first in 54 min. 25 sec.

**Cross-country Championship of Scotland.**—Won by the Edinburgh Harriers, J. Ranken being first man home in 63 min. 44½ sec.

**Ten Miles Championship of Scotland.**—Won by T. Jack in 57 min. 9½ sec.

**Ten Miles Championship.**—Won by A. Shrubb in 54 min. 30½ sec.

**International Cross-country Championship.**—Won by England with 27 points; Wales second, 102; Scotland third, 113; and Ireland fourth, 120. A. Shrubb came in first, in 47 min. 58 sec.

**Oxford and Cambridge Cross-country Contest.**—Won by Cambridge with 21 points to 34.

**Oxford and Cambridge University Sports** ended in a victory for Cambridge by 8 events to 2. The results were as follows:—

100 Yards: R. W. Barclay, Cambridge, 10½ sec.

Half-mile: K. Cornwallis, Oxford, 1 min. 54½ sec. (a record for the sports).

One Mile: H. W. Gregson, Cambridge, 4 min. 20 sec.

Three Miles: A. R. Churchill, Cambridge, 14 min. 57½ min.

High Jump: E. E. Leader, Cambridge, 5 ft. 11 in.

Long Jump: T. A. Leach, Oxford, 21 ft. 2½ in.

120 Yards Hurdles: F. H. Teall, Cambridge, 16½ sec.

Hammer: N. Spicer, Cambridge, 114 ft. 10 in.

Weight: Hon. G. W. Lyttleton, Cambridge, 37 ft. 7 in.

Quarter-mile: R. W. Barclay, Cambridge, 50½ sec.

**Seven Miles Walking Amateur Championship.**—Won by G. E. Lerner in 52 min. 57½ sec.

**Fifty Miles Walking Championship.**—Won by F. B. Thompson, Ranelagh Harriers, who beat all records from 22 to 50 miles, completing the latter distance in 7 hours 57 min. 38 sec., and 50 miles 437 yards in 8 hours.

**Annual Sandhurst and Woolwich Sports** resulted in a win for the former by 5 events to 4.

The following were the results of the **Amateur Athletic Association Championships**:—

100 Yards: J. W. Morton, South London Harriers, 10 sec.

220 Yards: C. H. Jupp, London A.C., 22½ sec.

Quarter-mile: R. L. Watson, West of Scotland, 5½ sec.

120 Yards Hurdles: R. S. Stronach, Glasgow Academicals, 16 sec.

Half-mile: H. W. Workman, Cambridge Univ. A.C. and London A.C., 1 min 59½ sec.



One Mile : A. Shrubb (holder), South London, 4 min. 22 sec.

Two Miles Walk : G. E. Larner, Brighton and County Harriers, 13 min. 57 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec.

Four Miles : A. Shrubb (holder), 19 min. 56 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec.

Long Jump : P. O'Connor, Waterford A.C., 23 ft. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  in.

Pole Jump : A. Puissegur, Racing Club de France, 10 ft. 6 in.

High Jump : P. O'Connor (holder), Waterford A.C., R. G. Murray, West of Scotland, and J. B. Milne, Dundee, tied at 5 ft. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  in.

Hammer : T. R. Nicholson (holder), West of Scotland, 157 ft. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  in.

Weight : D. Hangan, Gaelic A. A., 45 ft. 2 in.

In the contest between Harvard and Yale and Oxford and Cambridge Universities the former were victorious by 6 events to 3, as follows :—

100 Yards : W. A. Schick, Harvard, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$  sec.

Quarter-mile : E. J. Dives, Harvard, 49 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec.

Half-mile : H. E. Holding, Oxford, 1 min. 56 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec.

One Mile : H. W. Gregson, Cambridge, 4 min. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec.

Two Miles : M. H. Goodby, Oxford, 9 min. 50 secs.

High Jump : P. Vietor, Yale, 6 ft.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.

Long Jump : L. J. Sheffield, Yale, 21 ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  in.

120 Yards Hurdles : E. J. Clapp, Yale, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec.

Hammer : T. Shelvin, Yale, 152 ft. 8 in.

### Cricket,

The season was a dry one, June and July being particularly fine months, but August was somewhat unsettled. As a result of the dry wickets the batting averages were high, Hayward scoring over 3000 runs, and C. B. Fry, K. S. Ranjitsinhji, Hirst, Denton, and Tyldesley all making upwards of 2000 runs.

J. T. Hearne, Hallows, Blythe, Dennett, and Haigh were the most successful of the home bowlers, but Kotze, Sinclair, and R. O. Schwarz of the South African team all did well.

The positions of the Counties at the close of the 1904 season were as follows :—

County.	Pl.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Per-centage.
1 Lancashire	26	16	0	10	16	100'00
2 Yorkshire	27	9	2	16	7	63'63
3 Kent	21	10	4	7	6	42'85
4 Middlesex	18	9	4	5	5	38'46
5 Notts	20	7	4	9	3	27'27
6 Sussex	24	5	4	15	1	11'11
7 (Leicestershire	20	6	6	8	0	—
Warwickshire	16	5	5	6	0	—
9 Gloucestershire	18	5	6	7	-1	-9'09
10 Derbyshire	18	5	8	5	-3	-23'07
11 Surrey	28	6	12	10	-6	-33'33
12 Somerset	18	5	11	2	-6	-37'50
13 Worcestershire	18	3	8	7	-5	-45'45
14 Essex	20	3	10	7	-7	-53'84
15 Hampshire	18	2	12	4	-10	-71'42

Winchester beat Eton and Eton beat Harrow. Oxford and Cambridge match was drawn. Scores : Cambridge 253 and 390 (8 wickets), Oxford 149 and 221 (6 wickets). Highest scorers : J. F. Marsh, 172 (not out) and W. H. B. Evans, 65 and 86 (not out).

Gentlemen v. Players at Lord's was won by Gentlemen by 2 wickets. Scores : Players 327 and 255, Gentlemen 171 and 412 (8 wickets). King 104 and 109 (not out), Ranjitsinhji 121,

F. S. Jackson 58 and 80, and A. O. Jones 56 (not out).

Gentlemen beat Players at the Oval. Scores : Players 362 and 177, Gentlemen 578. Hayward 203, Bosanquet 145, W. L. Murdoch 140, J. H. Hunt 128.

North v. South at Scarborough was drawn ; at Hastings North won by 10 wickets.

The South African team had a most successful visit, winning 10 out of 22 first-class matches and losing only to Middlesex and Gentlemen of Ireland. L. J. Tancred was their leading batsman, scoring 1640 runs in 38 innings with an average of 48'23. Kotze took 117 wickets at an average of 19'34, Schwarz 96 at an average of 18'8, and Sinclair 100 at an average of 22'85.

Of the second-class counties Northamptonshire was the most successful.

The match between the champion county (Lancashire) and the Rest of England was drawn.

The chief Batting averages for 1904 were :—

	No. of Inns.	Times Not out.	Total Runs.	Most in an Inn.	Aver.
Ranjitsinhji,					
K. S. . . . .	34	6	2077	207*	74'17
Fry, C. B. . . .	42	2	2824	229	70'60
Tyldesley . . .	44	5	2439	225	62'53
Jones, A. O. . .	34	5	1756	187	60'55
Iremonger . . .	34	1	1983	272	60'09
Hayward . . .	63	5	3170	205	54'65
Hirst . . . . .	50	4	2501	157	54'36
Perrin, P. A. . .	32	4	1486	343*	53'07
Quaife, W. G. .	38	5	1689	200*	51'18
Evans, W. H. B.	19	1	861	115	47'83
Gillingham, F. H.	13	1	558	201	46'50
Jackson, Hon.					
F. S. . . . .	25	2	1037	158	45'08
Spooner, R. H.	46	3	1889	215	43'93
Foster, H. K. . .	38	0	1635	119	43'02
Marsh, J. F. . .	16	3	548	172*	42'15
Hill, A. J. L. . .	18	1	698	117	41'05
Tancred, L. J. .	35	4	1269	113	40'93
Warner, P. F. .	39	5	1390	163	40'88
Douglas, J. (Middlesex) .	16	2	572	153	40'85
Mason, J. R. . .	24	3	853	138	40'61
Glover, A. C. S.	27	2	1011	124	40'44
Knight . . . .	39	4	1412	203	40'34
Denton . . . .	55	3	2088	119	40'15

The chief Bowling averages for 1904 were :—

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Aver.
Huddleston . .	70	26	135	12	11'25
Humphreys, E. . . . .	208'3	69	496	30	16'53
Crawford, J. N. . . . .	262'5	59	745	44	16'93
Smith, W. C. . .	400	102	1146	64	17'90
Schwarz, R. O. . . . .	313'2	33	1187	65	18'26
Field . . . . .	96	24	277	15	18'46
Hearn, J. T. . .	1153'3	330	2732	145	18'84
Hearne, Alec . .	266	85	626	33	18'96
Dwyer . . . . .	59	14	193	10	19'30
Hallows . . . .	904'3	280	2092	108	19'37
Blythe . . . . .	1024'2	274	2705	138	19'60
Dennett . . . .	1018'4	282	2541	129	19'69
Haigh . . . . .	896'1	234	2402	121	19'85
Kotze, J. J. . .	779'1	162	2403	121	19'85
Cuttell . . . . .	1021'2	345	2100	105	20'00

\* Signifies not out.

Warner's Australian Team won the majority of the test matches (1903-'4) against Australia. The first match, played at Sydney, was won by England by 5 wickets, R. E. Foster making the record score of 287, Braund 102, Trumper 185 (not out), and Noble 133. The second match, at Melbourne, was won by England by 186 runs. The third match, at Adelaide, resulted in favour of Australia by 216 runs, Trumper scoring 113 and Gregory 112. The fourth and deciding match went to England by 157 runs, Knight 70 (not out). The fifth match was secured by Australia by 218 runs. Altogether 20 matches were played in the course of the tour, of which 10 were won, 2 lost, and 8 drawn. The best batting averages in the tour were secured by R. E. Foster 47·18, Hayward 40·68, Tyldesley 34·11, and Hirst 32·37; and bowling by Rhodes, 63 wickets, average 15·06, Braund 37 wickets, average 19·7, Arnold 40 wickets, average 20·05, Bosanquet 36 wickets average 26·55, and Hirst 30 at an average of 27·06.

The Test Matches in 1905 will be played as follows:

May 29. Nottingham.  
June 15. Lord's.  
July 3. Leeds.  
" 24. Manchester.  
Aug. 14. Oval.

The last match only will, if necessary, extend beyond three days.

### Croquet.

The following were the results of the chief events:—

All England Championship.—R. C. J. Beaton beat F. W. Croft in the final by 2 and 18 points.

Ladies' Championship.—Miss Rowley beat Mrs. Richards by 13 and 25 points.

Mixed Doubles Championship.—Beaton and Miss Gower beat M. Barry and Miss Rowley.

Irish Championship.—Won by R. C. J. Beaton, and the Ladies' by Miss Coote.

Peel Memorial Competition at Roehampton.—Won by R. C. J. Beaton, and the Ladies' by Mrs. Dowson.

Association Gold Medal.—Won by Miss Gower.

Ladies' Gold Medal.—Won by Miss Rowley.

All-England Tournament under the American System.—Won by Miss Gower after a tie with C. D. Locock, C. Du Cane and R. C. J. Beaton coming next in order.

Ascot Heath Open Tournament.—C. E. Willis.

Hurlingham Open Tournament.—Miss Gower.

Oxford Open Tournament.—R. C. J. Beaton.

Roehampton Cup Tournament.—C. E. Willis.

South Hants Tournament.—R. C. J. Beaton.

Roehampton Open Tournament.—Miss N. Coote.

Brighton Open Tournament.—Miss Gower.

Eastbourne Open Tournament.—R. C. J. Beaton.

### Football.

1. Association.—The International matches resulted as follows:—

England beat Scotland 1 goal to 0. England has now won 11, Scotland 15, drawn 8.

England beat Ireland 3 goals to 1. England has now won 21, Ireland 1, drawn 1.

England and Wales drawn, 2 goals each. England has now won 20, Wales 2, drawn 4.

Scotland and Wales drawn, 1 goal each. Scotland has now won 24, Wales 0, drawn 5.

Scotland and Ireland drawn, 1 goal each. Scotland has now won 18, Ireland 1, drawn 2.

Ireland beat Wales 1 goal to 0. Ireland has now won 9, Wales 11, drawn 3.

As to other leading matches, Cambridge beat Oxford. In the final for the Association Cup, Manchester City beat Bolton Wanderers 1 goal to 0. Celtic beat Rangers 3 goals to 2 for Scottish Cup. Druids won Welsh Cup and Lingfield Irish Cup. North beat South. The Amateur Cup was won by Sheffield. The London Senior Cup was won by Leyton, the London Charity Cup by the Casuals, the Inter-Hospital Cup by Guy's, and the Sheriff of London Shield by the Corinthians, who beat Bury by 10 goals to 3.

The appended table shows the positions and points obtained by the competing clubs in the First Division in League matches, 1904:—

	Plyd.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.	Goals	
						For	Agst.
Sheffield Wednesday	34	20	7	7	47	48	28
Manchester City	34	19	6	9	44	71	45
Everton	34	19	5	10	43	59	32
Newcastle United	34	18	6	10	42	58	45
Aston Villa	34	17	7	10	41	70	48
Sunderland	34	17	5	12	39	63	49
Sheffield United	34	15	8	11	38	62	57
Wolverhampton Wanderers	34	14	8	12	36	44	66
Notts Forest	34	11	9	14	31	57	57
Middlesbrough	34	9	12	13	30	47	48
Small Heath	34	11	8	15	30	39	52
Bury	34	7	15	12	29	40	53
Notts County	34	12	5	17	29	37	61
Derby County	34	9	10	15	28	58	60
Blackburn Rovers	34	11	6	17	28	48	50
Stoke	34	10	7	17	27	64	57
Liverpool	34	9	8	17	26	49	62
West Bromwich Albion	34	7	10	17	24	37	61

Preston North End headed the Second League, Southampton the Southern League, and Tottenham Hotspurs the Western League.

2. Rugby.—The International games resulted as follows:—

Scotland beat England 2 tries to 1 try. Scotland has now won 12, England 10, drawn 10.

England and Wales drawn. England has now won 12, Wales 8, drawn 2.

England beat Ireland 2 goals and 3 tries to nothing. England has now won 19, Ireland 8, drawn 1.

Wales beat Scotland 4 goals and 1 try to 1 try. Scotland has now won 12, Wales 7, drawn 1.

Ireland beat Wales 1 goal and 3 tries to 4 tries. Wales has now won 11, Ireland 7, drawn 1.

Scotland beat Ireland 2 goals and 3 tries to 1 try. Scotland has now won 20, Ireland 4, drawn 3.

In other matches, Kent (champions South-Eastern Division) beat Devon (champions South-Western Division), and in the County Championship Final Kent beat Durham (champions Northern Division) by a goal and a try to 2 tries.

Oxford beat Cambridge. For Inter-Hospital Challenge Cup, London beat Guy's. Leicester won the Midland Cup for the seventh year in succession by beating Moseley.

### Golf.

The Open Championship was won by J. White at Sandwich with scores of 80, 75, 72, and 69 = 296; Braid and Taylor tied for second place with 297; T. Vardon was 4th, 301; H. Vardon 5th, 302; and Sherlock 6th, 309. The leading



Amateurs were J. Graham 8th, 310; and R. Maxwell 10th, 313.

The **Amateur Championship**: W. J. Travis, Garden City, U.S.A., beat Ed. Blackwell in the final by 4 up and 3 to play. The bronze medals were won by J. E. Laidlay and Horace G. Hutchinson.

**Scottish Amateurs beat English Amateurs** by 6 matches to 3. R. Maxwell, S. M. Fergusson, J. Graham, Ed. Blackwell, C. K. Hutchison, and C. E. Dick winning for Scotland; and H. G. Hutchinson, H. Fowler, and B. Darwin for England.

The **St. George's Vase** was won by J. Graham, 78 + 76 = 154; S. M. Ferguson 2nd, 79 + 80 = 159.

**Irish Championship**: H. A. Boyd beat J. P. Todd by 4 up and 2 to play.

**Irish Open Championship**: J. S. Worthington. South of Ireland Championship: D. Forster.

**Ladies' Championship**: Miss Dodd beat Miss Hezlet by 1 up.

**Scottish Ladies' Championship**: Miss M. Graham.

**Irish Ladies' Championship**: Miss Hezlet.

**Midland Ladies' Championship**: Miss E. C. Neville.

**Oxford beat Cambridge** at Wokingham by 14 holes to 12.

**Amateur Championship of India**: J. Drimmie beat A. F. Simson.

**Championship of Yorkshire**: H. H. Barker, Huddersfield, winning the club competition.

**Midland Competition**: C. A. Palmer, Handsworth, winning the club competition.

The chief medal competitions resulted as follows:—

**Centenary Medal, Tantallon Spring Meeting**: R. Maxwell, 79.

**Scratch Prizes, Sandwich Spring Meeting**: A. D. Blyth, 75; and S. M. Fergusson, 79.

**Hon. Company of Edinburgh Golfers' Spring Medal**: R. Maxwell, after a tie with J. E. Laidlay.

**Spring Medal, Blackheath**: J. L. Low, 106.

**Ranelagh Ladies' Spring Meeting—Scratch Prizes**: Miss E. C. Neville, 75; Miss Dodd, 79.

**Tantallon (Brodie) Scratch Medal**: J. E. Laidlay, 87.

**Spring Meeting, R. and A.**: R. Maxwell, Silver Cross, 79; Ed. Blackwell, Bombay Medal, 82.

**Hoylelake Spring Meeting—Club Gold Medal**: J. Graham, 79; also the Dbke of Connaught's Star, 76.

**Calcutta Cup, St. Andrews**: A. R. Macallan.

**Lubbock Medal, Hoylelake**: J. Graham, 76.

**Jubilee Vase, St. Andrews**: H. L. Boyd.

**King William IV. Medal—Autumn Meeting, R. and A.**: N. F. Hunter, 74.

**Silver Medal, A. G. Barry, 75. George Glennie Medal, E. Blackwell, 160.**

**Davie Cup, Hoylelake**: J. Ball, jun., 77.

The **International Match between English and Scottish professionals** resulted in a tie—8 matches all.

The **Professional Golfers' Association "News of the World" Cup** was won by J. H. Taylor, who beat A. H. Toogood in the final.

Various matches were played by the leading professionals with varying success, Braid, H. Vardon, Herd, and Taylor being far the most successful; but not one of the four could fairly claim any advantage on the year's play. White, owing to ill-health, was seen to little advantage, except in the championship.

## Hockey.

In the **International Matches** England and Scotland drew at Glasgow with 2 goals all, Wales beat Scotland by 5 goals to 1, and Ireland beat Scotland 8 goals to 1. England beat Wales 4 goals to 1. South of England beat North of England 6 goals to 3. Oxford beat Cambridge 1 goal to 0. Durham beat Yorkshire 3 goals to 1, Gloucestershire beat Devon 4 goals to 3, Kent beat Middlesex 4 goals to 1. Irish beat Scotch Ladies by 5 goals to 3. Kent beat Sussex by 4 goals to 1, Midland Counties beat Western Counties 3 goals to 2, Lancashire beat Notts 3 goals to 1, Midland Counties beat Northern Counties 2 goals to 1, Hampshire beat Sussex 2 goals to 1, Western Counties drew with Southern Counties, Derbyshire drew with Leicestershire, and Essex beat Hertfordshire 3 goals to 0.

## Hunting.

According to figures given by the *Field* there were in the United Kingdom in the 1904-5 season:—

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Staghounds	. 19	—	4
Foxhounds	. 167	11	25
Harriers	. 96	2	33
Beagles	. 56	2	9

## La Crosse.

The home of La Crosse is Canada, but since its introduction into this country, some twenty years ago, it has made fair headway, especially during the last few years. The ruling bodies are the **South of England Association** (formed '82; hon. sec., Mr. F. B. O. Hawes, 1, Wellington Chambers, Buckingham Gate, S.W.), and the **North of England Association** (formed '80; hon. sec., Mr. G. H. Nield, 17, Piccadilly, Manchester). The supreme body is the **English Union** (formed '92), which governs all international matters, including the laws of the game, etc., the Executive Council being appointed by the committees of both associations, and meeting annually at Birmingham.

The principal matches resulted as follows:—

**Club Championship of England (Iroquois Cup)**: North Manchester (Northern Flag holders) beat Catford (Southern Flag holders) by 12 goals to 4.

**Southern Flag Competition—Final**: Catford beat Surbiton, 8 goals to 6.

**Northern Flag Competition—Final**: South Manchester beat Heaton Mersey 8 goals to 4.

**Southern Counties' Championship**: Essex and Middlesex drew; Essex beat Middlesex 9 goals to 4.

**North beat South** 4 goals to 3.

Cambridge beat Oxford 10 goals to 4. Essex beat Surrey 5 goals to 1; Middlesex beat Kent 11 goals to 7; Kent beat Essex 10 goals to 7; Essex beat Surrey 5 goals to 1; Kent beat Surrey 7 goals to 4; Middlesex beat Cheshire 10 goals to 5.

## Lawn Tennis.

The results of the principal matches were as follows:—

**Covered Courts Championship**.—H. L. Doherty (holder) beat M. J. G. Ritchie by 3 to 2. The Doubles were won by H. L. Doherty and G. W. Hillyard. Mixed Doubles: G. Greville and Mrs. Greville.

**French Covered Courts Championship.**—M. Decugis. The Doubles: M. J. G. Ritchie and G. M. Simond.

**Covered Court Championship of London.**—M. Decugis beat A. W. Gore in the final; the Doubles were won by R. F. and H. L. Doherty, and the Mixed Doubles by R. F. Doherty and Miss Eastlake Smith.

**Surrey Championship.**—S. M. Smith. Ladies': Miss Wilson. Doubles: H. S. Mahony and M. J. G. Ritchie.

**Middlesex Championship.**—H. S. Mahony (holder). Ladies': Miss Douglass.

**Northern Championship.**—Riseley beat Payn.

**Irish Championship.**—J. C. Parke. Ladies': Miss Longhurst. Doubles: Messrs. Good and Carey.

In the Championships the All Comers' was won by F. L. Riseley, who was beaten in the Championship Round by the holder, L. H. Doherty, by 3 sets to 1. For the Ladies' Miss Douglass beat Mrs. Sterry. The Ladies' Doubles were won by Miss Thomson and Miss Hurst, the Mixed Doubles by S. H. Smith and Miss Thomson. The All England Plate was won by Greville. The International Cup was competed for by Belgium and France, and won by the former.

At Reading H. S. Mahoney won the Singles and Miss Lane the Ladies'.

At Sheffield E. R. Allen won the Singles, E. R. and E. G. Allen the Doubles, and Mrs. Pickering the Ladies'.

Cambridge beat Oxford both in the Singles and Doubles by 5 sets to 4.

North London Championship.—H. S. Mahony, Miss Lane winning the Ladies'.

Welsh Championship.—S. H. Smith; Miss C. Wilson taking the Ladies'.

Queen's Club Tournament.—M. J. G. Ritchie; Miss A. M. Morton winning the Ladies'; R. F. Doherty and W. V. Eaves the Doubles.

County Championship Competition.—Gloucestershire beat Middlesex; the Ladies' was won by Surrey.

Leamington.—J. M. Boucher won the Singles and E. R. Allen and E. G. Allen the Doubles.

Edgbaston.—S. H. Smith won the Singles, Miss C. M. Wilson the Ladies', S. H. Smith and F. L. Riseley the Doubles, and S. H. Smith and Miss Thomson the Mixed Doubles.

Northumberland Tournament.—H. L. Doherty won the Singles and Miss Douglass the Ladies'.

Scottish Championship.—Wilding won; the Ladies' event going to Miss W. Longhurst.

Felixstowe.—E. R. Allen won the Singles and Miss Wilson the Ladies'.

Buxton.—W. V. Eaves won the Singles, and Miss Douglass the Ladies'.

All-England Ladies' Doubles.—Miss Douglass and Miss Thomson.

Northern Championship.—Won by S. H. Smith, the holder; the Ladies' by Miss Douglass. The Gentlemen's Doubles were won by Smith and Riseley, the holders; the Ladies' Doubles by Miss Thomson and Miss Douglass.

All-England Mixed Doubles.—S. H. Smith and Miss Thomson beat the holders, F. L. Riseley and Miss Douglass.

Brighton.—S. H. Smith the Singles, Miss Douglass the Ladies', and S. H. Smith and Miss Thomson the Mixed Doubles.

Eastbourne.—S. H. Smith beat the holder, M. J. G. Ritchie. Miss Douglass won the Ladies' and Mesars. Hillyard and S. H. Smith the Doubles.

### Racing Retrospect, 1904.

The flat-racing season of 1904 was brought to an abrupt conclusion a week prior to the expiry of the time-limit, owing to the abandonment of the Manchester November fixture because of the severe frost. The year was in other respects rendered memorable in the annals of the Turf. The Derby was decided in the midst of a storm of thunder, lightning, and hail of almost unprecedented fury; a gloom was cast over the racing community by the almost fatal accident which befel one of the leading jockeys, W. Lane, at the Lingfield meeting; and Mr. Sievier withdrew from active participation in the sport. Difficulties anent the starting question continued to occur. Despite the confidence of French trainers in Ajax, Gouvernant, Caius, and Maximum II., the honours were retained in this country by the success, in almost all the great events, of animals bred in and trained in the United Kingdom. Of those honours a considerable share must be conceded to Ireland, as the birthplace of the three-year-old champion, Pretty Polly, and her scarcely less distinguished stable companion, Delaunay.

Pretty Polly's record of 18 consecutive victories in her two first seasons, with some £34,000 to her credit in stakes, is one which will take some breaking. But for an unfortunate expedition to France, when, upset by the voyage, she succumbed to Presto II., she would be the holder of an unbeaten certificate. Some idea of the excellence of the Irish-bred filly may be gathered from the fact that in the race for the St. Leger she achieved an easy triumph over St. Amant and Henry the First, who had between them captured the remaining four of the greatest of the races reserved for three-year-olds—the Two Thousand Guineas, Derby, Newmarket Stakes, and Lingfield Stakes—in which she had not competed. The first-named, subsequent to the decision of the Derby, was in some quarters regarded as the champion of his year; but he met with a succession of defeats, in addition to that in the Doncaster race. After all, it is not unlikely that the second-best three-year-old was Delaunay, who proved victorious in all his races in most easy fashion, with the exception of the Cambridgeshire, where his splendid effort, under the heavy impost of 8 st. 10 lb., came close indeed to success.

The premier three-year-olds of 1903, Rock Sand and Zinfandel, worthily sustained their renown—the former taking two of the three "Ten Thousand Pounders," the Princess of Wales' Stakes, and the Jockey Club Stakes at Newmarket, in addition to other valuable prizes; and the latter, *inter alia*, the Gold Cup at Epsom, the Alexandra Plate at Ascot, and the Jockey Club Cup at Newmarket. Next to these two "cracks," possibly the best "Cup horse" seen out during the year was Robert le Diable, who proved himself not only possessed of brilliant speed but of sufficient stamina to secure the Doncaster Cup, run over a very severe course of two miles, from a field of tried stayers. The third of the "Ten Thousand Pounders," the Eclipse Stakes, at Sandown Park July meeting, fell to the share of the three-year-old Darley Dale, who had been specially prepared and reserved for the event, in which he experienced the good fortune of not having to encounter any of the genuine "top sawyers."

Amongst the juveniles who, on Jan. 1st, 1905,



enter upon their third year, **Cicero** stood out prominently. Not being entered in the Middle Park Plate, he had no opportunity of crossing swords with **Jardy**, one of the French champions, who easily cut the best England was able to send into the field. On the whole, the running in the great majority of the weight-for-age races was characterised by a degree of consistency which goes far to prove that the sport has been purged of many of its grosser elements, and even the great handicaps furnished comparatively few "surprises." The winners of such leading events as the **Cesaire-witch (Wargrave)**, the **Cambridgeshire (Hackler's Pride)**, the **Duke of York Stakes (Robert le Diable)**, and **Kempton Grand Prize** and **Kempton Jubilee Handicap (Ypsilanti)**, all carried such weights as to preclude the idea that their success was due to any leniency on the part of the handicappers. In the cross-country events, somewhat curiously and suggestively, the winners of the two chief events of that description, **Moifaa** (Grand National Steeplechase at Liverpool) and **Lord James** (Great Lancashire Steeplechase at Manchester), were both bred in our Australian Colonies, although from a stock originally English. In hurdle races the chief honours fell to **Vendale** (the previous year's Chester Cup winner) and **Karakoul**.

In dealing with stables at or near Newmarket the premier position must be given to **Mr. P. P. Gilpin**, for whom the year was a memorable one. In addition to preparing Major Loder's invincible **Pretty Polly** for all her races, he sent out such winners as **Delaunay**, **Hammerkop**, **L'Aiglon**, **Roe O'Neill**, to whom were credited the **Royal Stakes** at Epsom, the **Great Yorkshire Handicap** at Doncaster, the **Esher Stakes** at Sandown, and the **Manchester Summer Cup**; and the high-class two-year-olds **Desirée**, **Llangibby**, and **Nirvana**. **G. Blackwell's** *pièce de résistance* was, of course, **Rock Sand**, the property of **Sir James Miller**, for whom he also trained such useful winners as **Housewife**, **Pharisee**, **Cossack**, **Mozart**, and **Amitié**; and **Catscradle** for **Lord Rosebery**, another patron. **A. Hayhoe**, training for **Mr. L. de Rothschild**, had likewise an excellent season; for, in addition to the **Two Thousand** and **Derby** winner, **St. Amant**, good service was rendered by the two-year-olds **Khammurabi**, **Barbeque**, and **Cricket**. **G. Brewer**, for **Mr. Henning**, also made a capital show with a comparatively limited stud. To his share fell the **London Cup** at **Alexandra Park** with **Foundling**, the **Peveril of the Peak** Plate at **Derby** with **Airship**, and the **Dewhurst Plate** at **Newmarket** with **Rouge Croix**, and numerous prizes of less importance. The stables in charge of the **Hon. G. Lambton**, **J. Cannon**, **Reginald Day**, **H. Sadler**, **G. Chaloner**, and **F. Leach**, may also be mentioned as having had a fair average share of success. The horses racing in the **Royal livery** did not achieve much success, though in **Chatsworth His Majesty** unquestionably owns a fairly good horse, with whom several minor prizes were secured. The **Royal trainer, R. Marsh**, had not much better luck in regard to his other patrons.

Of the provincial stables none had a better season than that of **J. Fallon**, training at **Netheravon (Wilts)** for **Mr. A. P. Cunliffe** and **Captain Forester**. For the former gentleman **Ypsilanti** won the **Kempton Grand Prize** and **Kempton Jubilee Handicap**; and for the

latter **Hackler's Pride** and **Uninsured** took the **Cambridgeshire** and **Lincolnshire Handicaps**. **Capresi**, **Egyptian Beauty**, **Cyanean**, **Lapsang**, **Shanid Abou** and **Mountain King** also rendered good service. Next to **Fallon's** may be said to rank the stables of **P. Greusil**, at **Whatcombe**, and **W. T. Robinson** at **Foxhills**, near **Lambourn**. For **Lord Carnarvon** the former sent out **Robert le Diable** to a rare sequence of victories, which were supplemented by numerous successes achieved by the aid of **Santry**, **Vril**, **Colcu**, **St. Patrick's Day**, **Lady Honora**, and **Grandiflora**; whilst the latter took the **Chester Cup** and **Goodwood Plate** with **Sandboy**, the **Goodwood Stewards' Cup** with **Melayr**, and a multitude of other races with **Mark Time** and the two-year-old "flyer" **Vedas**. **J. Porter**, who trains at **Kingsclere**, **Hants**, for a number of leading sportsmen, was, on the whole, fairly successful. For the **Duke of Westminster** he won valuable prizes with **Rydal Head** and **Grey Plume**; for the **Duke of Portland** with **Darley Dale** and **Pamflete**; and for the **Earl of Crewe** with the two-year-old **Polymelus**.

As regards monetary values, the highest totals were reached by **Major E. Loder**, **Sir James Miller**, **Mr. L. de Rothschild**, the **Duke of Portland**, the **Earl of Rosebery**, **Mr. Musker**, **Mr. Gilpin**, and **Mr. Alexander**, all of whom are credited with winnings in stakes ranging from £34,000 to £10,000. At the same time, very respectable values were put together by the **Earl of Carnarvon**, **Lord Howard de Walden**, **Sir E. Cassel**, **Mr. Hall Walker**, **Mr. Henning**, **Mr. L. Neuman**, **Mr. Horatio Bottomley**, and a number of other noblemen and gentlemen.

As in 1903, **Gallinule** again headed the list of winning stallions, the total amount won by his progeny being increased, thanks to the prowess of his daughter **Pretty Polly**, to the large sum of £30,105. Next to him came **Sanfoin**, sire of **Rock Sand**, with £21,929; **St. Simon**, sire of **Darley Dale**, **Bitters**, **Pamflete**, and **Saltpetre**, with £17,577; **St. Frusquin**, sire of **St. Amant** and **Cricket**, with £17,341; **Cyllene**, sire of **Cicero**, **Cyclades**, **Cades**, and **Cyanean**, with £15,547; **Persimmon**, sire of **Zinfandel**, **Chatsworth**, and **Shah Jehan**, with £10,308; and **Rightaway**, sire of **Throwaway** and **Andover**, with £11,990. Amongst sires, until of late somewhat in obscurity, who have come into prominence, may be mentioned **Gone Coon**, sire of **Wild Lad**; **Missel Thrush**, **Black Duck**, **Bonnet Rouge**, and **Chalereux**. On the other hand, the stock of **Flying Fox** which have appeared in this country have proved disappointing, although those foaled and reared in France have carried all before them.

During the year the deaths were recorded of **Ormonde**, the **Duke of Westminster's** famous triple event winner of '86, **Victor Wild**, and **Grey Tick**, the last-named being fatally injured whilst competing for the **Great Metropolitan Stakes** at Epsom.

Between the two leading jockeys—**O. Madden** and **W. Lane**—there was a neck-and-neck race for supremacy, until the severe accident to the latter placed him *hors de combat* for the remainder of the season. Since then the position of the former has remained unassailable. The scores of the leading horsemen stood as follows in regard to winning mounts: **O. Madden**, 161; **W. Lane**, 124; **D. Maher**, 115; **W. Halsey**, 84; **E. Wheatley**, 83; **A. Sharples**, 77; **B. Dillon**, 75; **W. Griggs**, 66; **C. Trigg**, 61; **H. Randall**, 53; **Saxby**, 49; and **M. Cannon**, 47. The chief

honours really fall to Lane as the pilot of Pretty Polly in the majority of her races, including the "One Thousand," Oaks, and St. Leger. T. Heppell, J. Plant, and G. F. Bullock are young riders who have moved well up to the front, and given promise of taking an even more prominent position in ensuing seasons.

The demand and prices obtained for blood stock were both fairly sustained. At the chief yearling sales the principal run, as might have been anticipated, was upon the stock of Gallinule, several of which changed hands for large sums, the highest figure reached being 3600 guineas, the price realised at the Doncaster sales for a half-sister to Pretty Polly.

### Racquets.

The following were the results of the principal matches:—

**Military Championship.**—The Doubles were won by the holders, the 2nd Batt. Highland Light Infantry (Capt. Balfour Bryant and Lieut. Bramwell Davis); the Singles by Capt. Balfour Bryant.

**Oxford v. Cambridge.**—Oxford, represented by A. J. Graham and G. I. Branton, beat Cambridge, E. W. Bury and R. P. Keigwin, by 4 games to 2, but E. W. Bury beat A. J. Graham in the Singles by 3 to love.

**Public Schools Challenge Cup.**—Winchester (Hon. C. N. Bruce and E. L. Wright) beat Malvern (G. N. Foster and A. P. Day) by 4 games to love.

**The Championships.**—H. K. Foster beat E. M. Baerlein, the holder, by 3 games to 0, after winning the Open Competition by defeating E. H. Miles. In the Doubles E. M. Baerlein and E. H. Miles beat H. K. Foster and B. S. Foster, the holders, by 4 games to 2.

### Rowing.

The 61st Oxford and Cambridge University race was rowed on March 26th, 1904, the start taking place at 7.45 a.m. Cambridges won the toss and took the Surrey side. Oxford went off with the lead, and were clear at the mile-post in 4 min. 36 sec., and  $\frac{3}{4}$  length to good at Hammersmith Bridge in 8 min. 25 sec.; at the Doves Cambridge were level, at Chiswick Church  $\frac{1}{2}$  a length to the good in 13 min. 8 sec.; the Cambridge boat was leading by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lengths at Barnes Bridge, and won by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lengths in 21 min. 37 sec. Cambridge were coached by C. H. W. Taylor, and Oxford by W. A. L. Fletcher. The following are the names and weights of the crews:—

Oxford.—T. G. Brocklebank (Trinity), bow, 10 st. 9 lb.; R. W. Somers-Smith (Merton), 10 st. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb.; A. H. Hales (Corpus), 12 st. 4 lb.; H. W. Jelf (Christ Church), 12 st. 7 lb.; P. C. Underhill (Brasenose), 12 st. 10 lb.; A. R. Balfour (University), 12 st., E. P. Evans (University) 13 st. 1 lb.; A. K. Graham (Balliol), stroke, 11 st.; E. C. T. Warner (Christ Church), cox., 7 st. 10 lb.

Cambridge.—H. Sanger (Lady Margaret), bow, 10 st. 7 lb.; S. M. Bruce (Trinity Hall), 12 st.; B. C. Johnstone (3rd Trinity), 12 st. 1 lb.; A. L. Lawrence (1st Trinity), 13 st.; R. V. Powell (3rd Trinity), 12 st. 3 lb.; P. H. Thomas (3rd Trinity), 12 st. 7 lb.; H. D. Gillies (Caius), 10 st. 5 lb.; H. V. Smith (Trinity Hall), stroke, 10 st. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb.; B. G. A. Scott (Trinity Hall), 8 st. 4 lb.

The Torpids at Oxford left the crews at the head of the river as follows—New College 1st,

University 2nd, Brasenose 3rd, Magdalen 4th, Balliol 5th, and Trinity 6th.

The Cambridge Lent Races resulted in the placing of the colleges as follows—1st Trinity 1st, Lady Margaret 2nd, Jesus 3rd, 1st Trinity (2) 4th, Trinity Hall 5th, and 3rd Trinity 6th.

The Oxford Summer Eights resulted as follows—New College 1st, Magdalen 2nd, Christ Church 3rd, University 4th, Balliol 5th, Brasenose 6th.

The Cambridge Eights resulted as follows—3rd Trinity head of the river, 1st Trinity 2nd, Trinity Hall 3rd, Lady Margaret 4th, Caius 5th, Emmanuel 6th.

The Colquhoun Sculls at Cambridge were won by M. Donaldson, 1st Trinity.

The Oxford University Challenge Sculls were won by C. G. Kay-Mouatt, University, the Pairs by A. K. Graham and A. R. Balfour, and the Fours by University College.

Doggett's Coat and Badge was won by W. A. Pirrey, of Lambeth.

The Wingfield Sculls were won by St. G. Ashe, Thames Rowing Club, F. S. Kelly not turning out to defend his title.

The events at Henley Regatta resulted as follows:—

Grand Challenge Cup, Leander beat New College.

Diamonds, L. F. Scholes, Toronto Rowing Club, Canada, beat A. H. Cloutte, London Rowing Club.

Thames Challenge Cup, Caius College, Cambridge, beat St. John's College, Oxford.

Stewards' Challenge Cup, 3rd Trinity, Cambridge, beat Winnipeg Rowing Club, Canada.

Visitors' Challenge Cup, 3rd Trinity, Cambridge, beat University, Oxford.

Wyfold's—Birmingham Rowing Club beat London Rowing Club.

Silver Goblets, 3rd Trinity, Cambridge (C. J. D. Goldie and C. W. H. Taylor beat J. Beresford and H. T. Blackstaffe).

The Ladies' Challenge Plate, Eton beat 1st Trinity, Cambridge.

### Skating.

The following were the results of the principal events in 1904:—

**Amateur Championship of Europe at Davos.**—Gundersen, of Christiania, won the speed contest. The Figure Skating Championship was won by Salchow, of Stockholm, champion of Europe for the past three years. At the same place the English Figure Skating Competition was won by E. Gwynne Evans, Miss Squire being second.

The Symonds Shield for Tobogganing was won over the Klosters course by E. Gwynne Evans. The Symonds Cup, over the same course, by P. Allemann. The Ladies' Bowl was won by Mrs. Charles Furse, and the Freeman Trophy by Mrs. Higgin.

The Figure Skating Championship of the World at Berlin was again won by Herr V. Salchow, of Stockholm, and the pairs by Mr. and Mrs. Syers, of London.

The International Speed Skating, 500 and 1500 metres, were both won by Gundersen, of Christiania.

The Oxford and Cambridge Speed Skating contest was held at Davos, Oxford winning every event, C. Edgington, Oxford, covering the mile in the fast time of 3 min. 10 sec.

Mrs. Syers won the Annual Competition at Prince's, and Miss Squire the English Challenge Cup of the National Skating Association.



**Swimming.**

The following were the results of the principal events of 1904:—

**One Mile Amateur Championship.**—D. Billington, of Bacup; time, 27 min. 18 sec.

**200 Yards.**—C. E. Forsyth, Hyde Seal Swimming Club; time, 2 min. 37½ sec.

**Long Distance Amateur Championship,** from Kew to Putney.—J. A. Jarvis, of Leicester, the holder for the previous six years; 1 hr. 7 min. 32½ sec.

**Half-Mile Amateur Championship** was competed for at Swindon. C. E. Forsyth, Hyde Seal Swimming Club; 12 min. 23 sec.

At the **Cambridge University Sports** B. T. Verry, of Pembroke, was most successful, winning 6 events.

The **Oxford and Cambridge** contest was won by Cambridge, who finished first in the 50 and 100 yards races with W. R. V. Webb, and in the Quarter-mile with B. T. Verry. Cambridge also won the **Water Polo** match by 6 goals to 3.

On Aug. 20th M. A. Holbein, J. Haggerty, and S. W. Greasley started to swim the **Channel**. Holbein swam for 10 hours, and did 13½ miles, but was compelled to give up owing to repeated attacks of nausea. The others gave up after swimming for a short distance, on account of the cold.

**500 Yards Amateur Championship.**—C. E. Forsyth, 6 min. 33½ sec.; the previous holder, D. Billington, finished 2nd.

**100 Yards Amateur Championship.**—J. H. Derbyshire, 60½ sec.

**Tennis.**

**Gold Medal and Championship.**—V. H. Pennell beat E. H. Miles, the holder since 1899, who won the silver medal.

C. Fairs issued a challenge for the Championship and a stake of £500, which was accepted by the champion, Peter Latham, who won by 7 sets to 5. The French champion, Ferdinand Garcin, beat C. Fairs 3 sets to 2 at Prince's; but at Lord's Fairs beat him 3 sets to 2. Peter Latham also beat him at Lord's by 3 sets to 1.

**Silver Prize of the M.C.C.**—Sir Ed. Grey beat Mr. H. E. Crawley 3 sets to 1.

**Gold Prize.**—Mr. E. H. Miles beat Sir Ed. Grey 3 sets to 0.

**Cambridge University** (A. Buxton and J. L. Dewrance) lost to **Oxford University** (A. M. Robertson and O. V. G. Hoare) 3 sets to 0. In the **Singles Oxford** (A. M. Robertson) also defeated Cambridge (A. Buxton) by 3 sets to 2.

Several professional matches were played during the year, the most important being the following: E. Lambert beat Covey at Prince's and Newcastle; Covey receiving 15 beat E. Johnson by 3 to 2, and F. André 3 to 1; E. Johnson receiving 15 and a bisque beat F. Garcin 3 to 1, and receiving the same odds beat C. Fairs 3 to 0, but was beaten by P. Latham at the same odds 3 sets to 1. E. Lambert beat J. Fennel at Lord's 3 to 0.

**Yachting.**

The following were the results of the principal events in 1904:—

Owing to the entire failure of the large classes, the season of 1904 was almost entirely one of handicap racing. The new vessels which raced in the handicap matches were the American schooner *Ingomar*, built by Herreshoff in 1903, *White Heather*, *Merry Maid*, *Rosamond*,

*Zinita*, *Susanne*, and *Rosalind*. The *Ingomar*, brought over by Mr. Morton F. Plant, Commodore Larchmount Y.C., proved to be the finest and most handy yacht of her rig ever raced in English waters, and was the most successful boat of the year, proving herself superior to *Meteor* and *Hamburg* in German waters. *White Heather* was a 150-ton yawl designed by Fife for Mr. M. B. Kennedy. *Merry Maid* was a 100-ton cutter built by Camper and Nicholson for Mr. Hardcastle, but was only successful in strong breezes. *Rosamond* was a 50-ton yawl designed by Fife, and *Zinita* a 65-foot cutter by Fife, built for Mr. Connell. *Susanne*, a racing schooner of 80 rating, also designed by Fife, was rather tender in heavy winds. *Rosalind* was a useful type of yawl built by Stow. *Ingomar* had 17 winning flags and 12 first prizes; *Zinita*, 16 flags and 11 firsts; *Valdora*, 10 flags and 8 firsts; *Brynhiid*, 14 flags and 8 firsts; *Rosamond* and *Creole*, each 11 flags and 7 firsts; *Narahoe*, 8 flags and 6 firsts; *Merry Maid* and *Tully*, each 9 flags and 3 firsts; *Thérèse*, 7 flags and 3 firsts; and *Bona*, 6 flags and 3 firsts.

The King's Cup, sailed for by the Imperial Yacht Club of Germany at Kiel, was won by the German Empress's American schooner *Induna*. The King's Cup at the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta on Aug. 2nd at Cowes was won by Sir James Pender's yawl *Brynhiid*, and the same boat was also successful in the race for H.M.'s Cup in the Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club Regatta at Dover on July 16th. The Heligoland race for the German Emperor's Cup on June 18th was won by Dr. J. G. Douglas Kear's *Valdora*, and the Emperor's Cup at Cowes on Aug. 3rd by Col. Bagot's *Creole*. The Ryde Town Cup on Aug. 11th was won by *Thérèse*.

The only class racing of importance was in the 52-foot class, in which *Maymon*, *Moyana*, *Lucida*, and *Camellia* competed with varying success. *Maymon*, a new cutter designed by Fife for Mr. S. Butler, eventually proved the crack boat of her class, *Moyana* coming second; but in strong breezes *Lucida* was generally successful, and had the season been favoured with stronger breezes, might easily have proved the most successful type.

In the Solent 24-foot class, Mrs. Allen's new Fife boat *Susu* was most successful.

Mr. G. L. Watsons, the well-known designer, died in November.

**Stanford, Sir Charles Villiers, M.A., Mus.D., D.C.L.**, was b. at Dublin 1852, and ed. privately and at Queen's College and Trinity College, Cambridge, Leipzig and Berlin. He was organist of Trinity College and conductor of Cambridge University Musical Society 72-93, conductor of the Bach Choir '85-1902, conducted the Leeds Festivals 1901 and 1904, and is Professor of Music at Cambridge University and of Composition and Orchestral Playing in the Royal College of Music. His works have been produced at the Birmingham and Leeds Festivals, in London, and in Germany. His "Last Post" was heard first at the Hereford Festival in 1900, and more recent works are the opera "Much Ado about Nothing," "Requiem in A" (Birmingham, '97), "Te Deum" (Leeds, '98), "Violin Concerto in D," and "Five Songs of the Sea" (Leeds, 1904). 50, Holland Street, Kensington, W.

**State Children's Association** (with which is incorporated the Boarding-out Association).

The object of this Association is to obtain individual treatment for children under the guardianship of the State. It therefore seeks to obtain the dissolution of large aggregated schools, so that the children may be brought up, where possible, in families; to dissociate the children from all connection with the work-house and the officials who have to deal with a pauper class; and to obtain for the State further powers of control over neglected children. **Chairman**, the Right Hon. the Earl of Crewe; **Hon. Sec.**, Mrs. S. A. Barnett; **General Secretary**, F. P. Philp; **Provincial Secretary**, E. R. Philp; **Office**, 58, Old Broad Street, E.C.

**Stationery Office Publications.** His Majesty's Stationery Office is in Princes St., Westminster. **Controller**, Mr. T. Digby Pigott, C.B. (£1500); **Assistant Controller**, Mr. W. G. Newton (£700). The vast number of papers issued to the public under the superintendence of the Stationery Office, and of which the copyright is vested in the Controller, renders it impossible to enter much into detail; but they comprise books affecting the military, naval, and civil services, reports of the scientific results of the voyage of H.M.S. *Challenger*, calendars of State Papers, chronicles and memorials, and publications of the Record Commissioners, rules under the various Acts of Parliament, papers issued by, or affecting, the Board of Trade, the Board of Education, and the Local Government Board, Explosive and Factory Books and Forms, Customs Forms, and numerous miscellaneous books. The **Board of Trade Journal** (weekly) contains useful information for merchants and others, and the **Kew Bulletin** (monthly) contains valuable notes on Economic Produce and Plants. The ordinary publishers, who also supply all Parliamentary publications, including Acts of Parliament and the Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, are Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh, and Mr. E. Ponsonby, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin. Free Public Libraries are supplied by these agents at a discount of 25 per cent. from published prices. The *Labour Gazette* is published under special arrangement by Messrs. Horace Marshall & Son, Temple House, Temple Avenue; and the *Journal of the Board of Agriculture* by Messrs. Laughton & Co., of 1, Essex Street, Strand, W.C. The *Admiralty Charts* and other *Hydrographic Publications* are obtainable from Mr. J. D. Potter (agent for the sale of the *Admiralty Charts*), 145, Minories, E. Patent Specifications, the *Illustrated Journal of Patents* and the *Trade Marks Journal* are only to be obtained at the Patent Sale Office, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

## STOCK EXCHANGE, LONDON

The London Stock Exchange was established in Capel Court in 1801, and has since been enlarged and extended until it reaches as far as Broad Street, and occupies nearly the whole of one side of Throgmorton Street. The interior is not divided in any way, but the dealers in the different classes of stocks are found grouped in their own particular place on the floor of the House, "House" being the colloquial name for the Stock Exchange itself. The building belongs to proprietors,

under a deed of settlement, and is managed by 9 elected trustees and managers. The capital is now £240,000 in 20,000 shares of £12 each, unlimited, but no call may exceed £2 in one year. Holders must be members of the Stock Exchange, and no person can hold more than 200 shares. The dividends for the past three years have been at the rate of £9 per share. There is also an issue of 4-per-cent. debentures amounting to £450,000.

The members of the Stock Exchange are quite distinct from the proprietors, and are governed by the "Committee for General Purposes," consisting of a chairman, deputy-chairman and 28 members, who make rules guiding the conduct of business and of the members themselves, and decide what stocks and shares shall be recognised and officially quoted, bargains in shares or stocks which have not received a "special settlement" not being subject to the Rules and Regulations, which are absolutely binding upon every member. To become a member the applicant must be of British birth, or, if a foreigner, he must have been naturalised for at least 4 years and have served as clerk to a member for 2 years. He has to be recommended by 3 members of standing, who will become surety for him to the extent of £750 each for 4 years after his election, the entrance fee being 500 guineas. Gentlemen who have served as "clerks in the House" for 4 years are admitted on a reduced fee of 250 guineas, and require only 2 sureties for £300 each. A member employing a clerk in the House "authorised to deal" has to pay for him an entrance fee of 50 guineas, and for an "unauthorised" clerk 10 guineas. The annual subscription for members and authorised clerks is 40 guineas, and for non-authorised 12 guineas. Members have to go through the form of re-election every year, in March, without further fee beyond the annual subscription, which is due and payable in April. At the present time the number of members is about 4832, and of clerks 3232, the numbers always varying. The whole of the money paid for entrance fees and subscriptions goes to the proprietors, who maintain the building in proper condition. The "Managers" and the "Committee for General Purposes" are two distinct and separate bodies, one being, in fact, the landlords of the building, and the others the tenants.

All bargains are settled according to the Rules and Regulations, which are very voluminous, and all transactions must be closed bi-monthly, either by the delivery of the stock bought or sold, or by "carrying-over"—that is, the postponement of the delivery until the next settling day. Bargains in Consols "for money" are settled the same day, but "for the account" monthly. All stock or shares bought must be paid for on the settling day, and in the case of no stock passing, any "difference" must be paid (on either side) on that day. In the case of a sale or purchase of registered stock 10 days are allowed for the preparation and execution of the necessary transfer deeds. There is no fixed official scale of brokerage, but custom has created one—viz.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on home or foreign Government stocks,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on Indian, Colonial, and American dollar stocks, and in the case of English railway registered stock  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the proceeds: on shares not exceeding £2 10s., 6d. per share; not exceeding £7 10s., 1s.; £10, 1s. 3d.;



15, 18. 6d.; £20, 28.; £25, 28. 6d.; and exceeding £25,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the money.

Consult "The Stock Exchange," by G. D. Ingaill and G. Withers (Arnold, 5s. net).

### STOCK EXCHANGE MOVEMENTS, 1904.

The most notable feature in the Stock Exchange during 1904 was the extreme depression which characterised the early part, the clearing-house, account after account, showing a reduced volume of business. In the beginning of September, however, a decided improvement was observable, and from that time onwards business increased, with a general advance in prices, broken only, in the beginning of December, by a collapse in the American section, where a large bull account had developed, and this to some extent affected other things. Notwithstanding this set-back, the quotations for American stocks, Home, Colonial and Foreign railways, and Industrial shares, were all higher at the end of the year than at the beginning, the movements in mine shares being irregular, while Consols and high-class investment securities as a rule showed a small depreciation, although above the lowest prices quoted.

When the year opened the markets were nervous on account of the tension between Russia and Japan, and when the war broke out there was a heavy fall in prices in Berlin and Paris, followed by a further scare some three weeks later, when, on sales chiefly from Berlin, consols changed hands at the record low price of 85 $\frac{1}{2}$  ex div. Afterwards matters improved, as the fear that the war would extend beyond the original disputants subsided, and a better tone generally was imparted by the announcement, about the middle of April, of the Anglo-French Agreement. All through the earlier months of the year the markets were disturbed by incidents connected with the war, one being the seizure of the *Malacca* on July 23rd; and again in August there was trouble over the action of Russia in regard to neutral shipping. The most serious incident of all was the attack made by the Russian Baltic Fleet upon the Hull fishing fleet on Oct. 21st. At that time, however, the markets were buoyant, and there was in point of fact little more than a momentary set-back in prices, and even this was quickly recovered.

The Stock Exchange itself was agitated by a demand for a reform of the constitution of "the House," and a petition having been presented to the Committee on March 5th, the annual election of committeemen was made on this day. As a result, on Nov. 12th the Committee issued new rules in connection with the admission of members, one limiting the number of members to 5000, another requiring that all members elected after a certain date should hold a share in the Stock Exchange building itself; and another giving a retiring member the right to nominate a successor. The immediate effect of this was a rush of applications for admission before the new rule as to holding a share came into force, the number very nearly completing the limit of 5000.

The money market was quiet throughout the whole year, only two changes being made in the Bank rate—viz., on April 14th, when it was reduced from 4 per cent., at which it had been fixed on Sept. 3rd, 1903, with a further reduction to 3 per cent. a week later, April 21st, at which it has since remained; although when money hardened up in the autumn there was some

talk of an advance. The Bank of England returns showed on Dec. 31st, 1903, coin and bullion, £28,911,813, and a note circulation of £28,787,760; and on Dec. 28th, 1904, coin and bullion, £29,927,273, and circulation £28,204,210; the largest stock of coin and bullion being held on Sept. 26th, when the amount was £38,921,363, with a note circulation of £28,204,210. The price of silver in January was 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz., and 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in June; but later there was a good recovery, and the price steadily advanced to 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in December.

### Consols, Colonial and Corporation Loans.

Considering the disturbing influences, Consols fluctuated within narrower limits than usual; but the changes were constant, there being no steady movement for any length of time. At the beginning of the year the price was 87 $\frac{3}{4}$ , but owing to the war, and sales on foreign account, the price went back, until in March there was a sharp drop, which brought the price to about 85; in fact, it is said that a large block was taken off the market at below that figure. From this, however, there was a smart rally; and a good rise took place when the Anglo-French Agreement was announced in April, the best price being booked at the end of May or the beginning of June. At no time were Consols really in great demand, such recoveries as occurred being due more to repurchases to close bear accounts than to investment buying.

As regards Colonial loans they were entirely out of favour, and in nearly every instance prices gave way, showing little inclination to recover. In the beginning of July the Cape of Good Hope Government brought out a loan for £3,000,000, which was poorly taken up; but the prejudice against Colonials must have somewhat subsided, for in December Natal was very successful with a £2,000,000 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -per-cent. loan.

Nor were Corporation Stocks at all popular, the idea gaining ground that money had been borrowed recklessly, and as recklessly spent, while the municipal assets had been already pledged as far as was prudent; but being in need of money several corporations adopted the somewhat novel plan of issuing debentures or bills payable at short dates. The result was, that in spite of cheap money all high-class securities depreciated during the year, in strong contrast to second-class and speculative stocks, which in nearly every class improved.

Notwithstanding the depression £5,000,000 Irish Land 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -per-cent. stock was successfully issued at 87, the applications amounting to £52,000,000; and in April £2,500,000 India 3-per-cent. sterling was disposed of by tender, while in October, in response to an issue of £6,000,000 3-per-cent. Exchequer Bills, at a minimum of £98 16s., tenders were sent in to the extent of £20,500,000. As regards Municipal loans, £3,000,000 3-per-cent. Local Loans stock was advertised for tender at a minimum of 96 $\frac{1}{2}$  in January, the applications amounting to only £3,175,000, and in June a further £3,000,000 was offered at 97. In April the London County Council offered £5,000,000 3-per-cent. stock at 90, having previously, in February, invited tenders for £500,000 in bills, which were tendered for five times over and allotted at an average rate of £2 19s., a further offer of £1,463,000 in October being allotted at an average rate of £3 5s. 2d.

Government and Colonial Stock.

Stock.	Price Dec. 31st, 1903.	Price Dec. 31st, 1904.	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year.
Consols . . . . .	88	88 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> in June	85 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> in March
National War Loan . . . . .	97 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	98 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	99 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " "	95 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Jan.
India 3 % . . . . .	96	96 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	97 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " May	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Aug.
India Rupee Paper . . . . .	64 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	65 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	66 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Aug.	63 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> " Feb.
Bank of England Stock (9 % and 9 %)	315	303	316 " Jan.	298 " Nov.
Bank of Ireland Stock (12 % and 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> %)	364	345	371 " "	341 " Aug.
Canada 3 % . . . . .	98	97 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	99 " June	94 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " March
Cape of Good Hope 3 % . . . . .	87	87	88 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " May	83 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> " Feb.
Natal 3 % . . . . .	89	88	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " June	87 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " March
New South Wales 3 % . . . . .	86	86	88 " Feb.	83 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " "
New Zealand 3 % . . . . .	89 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	88 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	90 " Jan.	86 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " "
Queensland 3 % . . . . .	85 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	84 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	87 " Feb.	85 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> " Jan.

Foreign Loans.

Stock.	Price Dec. 31st, 1903.	Price Dec. 31st, 1904.	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year.
Argentine Funding 6 % . . . . .	102 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	105 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	105 in Dec.	101 in Jan.
Brazilian Funding 5 % . . . . .	102	103 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	104 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " "	99 " Feb.
Chinese 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % . . . . .	89 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Dec.	83 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Mar.
" Silver 7 % . . . . .	86 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	92 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Oct.	83 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Mar.
Egyptian Unified 4 % . . . . .	103	104 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	108 " April	101 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Feb.
French 3 % . . . . .	97	98	98 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Nov.	94 " Mar.
German 3 % . . . . .	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	89	91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Jan.	87 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Feb.
Greek 1881-4 . . . . .	42	49	49 " Dec.	39 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Jan.
Hungarian 1881 4 % . . . . .	101 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	101	101 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Nov.	95 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Feb.
Italian 5 % Rentes . . . . .	103 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	105	105 " Dec.	97 " "
Japanese 4 % . . . . .	77	76 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	78 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Jan.	62 " Mar.
Mexican 1889 5 % . . . . .	102	104	104 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Sept.	99 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Jan.
Portuguese 3 % . . . . .	64 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	66	66 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Dec.	57 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Feb.
Russian 1889 4 % . . . . .	98	91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	98 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Jan.	86 " Aug.
Spanish 4 % . . . . .	88	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Dec.	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " "
Turkish Unified 4 % . . . . .	87 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	86 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	87 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " "	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Feb.

Home Railways.

Company.	Price Dec. 31st, 1903.	Price Dec. 31st, 1904.	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year.	Dividends.	
					2nd half 1903.	1st half 1904.
London and North-Western	145 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	156	159 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> in April	142 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> in Mar.	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5
Great Western . . . . .	133	141 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	144 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " July	130 " "	7	4
Midland Deferred . . . . .	63	65 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " May	59 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Aug.	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2
North-Eastern . . . . .	134 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	140 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	145 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " "	131 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Jan.	6	5
Great Eastern . . . . .	85	93	95 " "	82 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Aug.	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Great Northern Deferred . . . . .	36 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	41 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	43 " Oct	34 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Mar.	1 for 1903	—
London and South-Western						
Deferred . . . . .	49	53 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	58 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " May	46 " "	2 for 1903	—
Great Central Deferred . . . . .	14	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Dec.	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " "	—	—
South-Eastern Deferred . . . . .	50 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	57 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	64 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " July	47 " Feb.	—	—
Chatham Ordinary . . . . .	14	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Dec.	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " "	—	—
London and Brighton De- ferred . . . . .	105	126 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	126 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Dec.	103 " Jan.	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> for 1903	—
Metropolitan . . . . .	86	98 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	101 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Nov.	83 " Feb.	3	3
District . . . . .	34	40 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	44 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Oct.	32 " Mar.	—	—
Central London . . . . .	95	91	97 " Jan.	86 " Sept.	4	4
North British Ordinary . . . . .	40	48 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	48 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Nov.	38 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Mar.	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Caledonian Deferred . . . . .	27 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	34 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	34 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Dec.	26 " "	1	1



Amongst Colonials, the Cape of Good Hope issued £2,000,000 4-per-cent. Treasury Bills at 98½ in April, which fell very flat indeed; the other issues of importance being a **Sierra Leone** 4-per-cent. Loan for £1,250,000, issued in June at 98, and two 3½-per-cent. loans by **Natal** for £2,000,000, both issued at 95, one in April, which was not well supported, and another in December, which went off very well, while **New Zealand** borrowed £1,000,000 in December in 4-per-cent. 7-year debenture bonds. In May **Johannesburg** brought out a loan for £3,000,000 at 93.

### Foreign Stocks.

With the exception of the war stocks the foreign market was steady and good throughout the year, and prices generally improved, the advance being fairly well maintained. On the first outbreak of the war there was a general fall, which was soon recovered from; but later on there were one or two scares, and it was in February that the lowest prices were touched, when Berlin and Paris sold heavily on the fear that complications might arise, and then it was that **Russian fours** went to 87, while Spanish, Portuguese, Turkish, and French Rentes were at their worst towards the end of that month, Bulgarian being especially weak on the idea that the fact of Russia being otherwise engaged the opportunity would be seized upon to create a fresh disturbance in the Turkish provinces.

**Japanese** were at their lowest at the end of March. Stocks had, however, been largely oversold, and this bear account steadied the whole list, so that prices did not long remain at the low level, Russians recovering to over 90 and Japanese to 75; nor did either fluctuate very much afterwards, the news of the Japanese successes having comparatively small effect.

**Chinese loans** were affected almost as much as Japanese, but here too the recovery was sharp, the Silver Loan being especially benefited by the rise in the price of the metal.

**Argentine issues** were well supported, and advanced to record prices, rising smartly in August on a report that a scheme of unification would be carried through, while **Brazilians** and **Chilians** were freely bought later in the year, the latter on the settlement of the dispute with Bolivia. In February the terms fixed by the arbitrators in regard to the creditors' claims on **Venezuela** were announced, but this had little effect on the price of the bonds. The creditors of **Costa Rica** in January raised the question of the restitution of their original rights on the non-fulfilment of the terms of settlement, and in December the creditors of **Guatemala** claimed a return to the conditions existing under the settlement of 1895 for a similar reason.

In April there was a rise in **Colombians**, on the anticipation that they would get a share of the money paid by the United States Government for the Panama Canal. **Peruvian** shares and bonds were very active, and in November rose further on a rumour that the Government were going to pay up the arrears due to the Corporation. The report, however, conveyed no statement on the subject, and prices went back a little; the debentures, however, soon recovered, and reached 101 in December.

On the whole, with the exception of the war stocks, 1904 was a good year for Foreign loans. The chief stock creations in this section

were a **Greek** loan for £870,000 4-per-cent., issued at 84 in June, a **San Paulo** 5-per-cent. loan for £1,000,000 at 94, and a **Mexican** 4-per-cent. loan for £8,230,453 at 94 in December, while in May **Cuba** placed an issue of \$35,000,000. **Russia** made one or two issues, but they were not advertised here; but **Japan** offered £5,000,000 6-per-cent. at 93½, a similar amount being issued in New York, and in November a further £12,000,000 at 90½, both of which issues were well taken up, these being in addition to 100,000,000 yen in Treasury bonds issued at home.

### Home Railways.

At the beginning of the year the market was very dull, but when the Brighton dividend was announced there was a good rise, **Brighton "A"** jumping up 5 points; the first of the dividends on the heavy lines, on the other hand, bringing about a general relapse. In April, however, there was a turn for the better, and this held until the July dividends appeared, which, although about up to expectations, allowed only reduced balances to be carried forward. So things remained until August, when a little improvement made itself apparent, and this continued until the end of the year, in spite of very indifferent traffics, although only in one or two cases were the quotations current in May recovered.

**Dover "A"** had a rise to 64 in July on account of the larger sum allowed for the carriage of the mails; but this was not maintained, and bit by bit the price fell back to 56. **Chatham** ordinary stock was very steady, and rose to over 17.

**Metropolitan** stock also was a good market, and in November reached 102, one reason for this being the settlement of the long-standing dispute with the Great Central, and another the anticipation of the early electrification of the road, a trial trip from Baker Street to Uxbridge of a complete train being successfully made on Dec. 13th. The **Scotch** stocks, after being weak during the first half of the year, improved during the second half.

On the whole the prices on Dec. 31st compare very favourably with those of a year before, **Brighton** Deferred gaining as much as 20 points, **North-Western** 10, **Great Western** 8, **Great Eastern** 7, **Dover "A"** 6, **Metropolitan** 13, **District** 7, **Caledonian** 6, and **North British** 8. Of the July dividends the only one which showed an improvement on the previous year was the **Great Western**, which was at the rate of 4 per cent. against 3½ in 1903.

**Issues of stock** were neither numerous nor large during the year, the **Metropolitan** offering £500,000 3½-per-cent. preference in March at 91, and £750,000 4-per-cent. preference in December at 104; the **Great Central** £1,000,000 3½-per-cent. preference at 97 in April; the **Caledonian** £1,333,760 4-per-cent. preference in January at 95; and the **North British** £1,026,000 4-per-cent. preference at 115.

### Colonial and Foreign Railways.

Considerable activity was shown in this division both in Colonials and Foreigners. The most important event was the final agreement for the building of the **Grand Trunk Pacific** road, and in March the Grand Trunk directors deposited with the Government the necessary £1,000,000 guarantee required, and late in the year were able to sell to Messrs. Speyer Bros., of London and New York, £4,000,000 in 4-per-

cent. bonds, thus providing money to commence the work of construction. In the meantime the prices of Grand Trunk stocks fluctuated constantly, the ordinary being as low as 11 in March and as high as 21 in November; the preference stocks being at their worst in May, although the dividends for the past year were certainly good, the third preference getting 2 per cent. Traffics, however, were indifferent, and, more than this, the monthly returns showed heavy increases in the working cost; but, notwithstanding that traffics continued bad until almost the end of the year, the December quotations compared favourably with those of January. In May the Grand Trunk offered £5,000,000 new 4-per-cent. guaranteed stock at the price of 96½, which was taken up; and in September the Canadian Pacific offered £3,380,000 ordinary stock at 120 to the existing shareholders, the price giving them the equivalent of 5½ per cent. bonus on their holdings. Though Canadian Pacific shares fluctuated somewhat, the tendency during the whole year was upward, any set-back being due to sympathy with the American market; and although the highest price was only 138, against 142 in the previous year, there is still a gain of 13 points on the year, the proprietors having received two distributions of 3 per cent. in dividend, besides the bonus rights referred to equalising 58.

The upward movement in Argentine railways made further progress; and although the best prices were not maintained, the gain in every case was substantial, B. A. Rosario being in very good demand, in spite of a large addition to the capital, the least satisfactory movement being in Buenos Ayres Western, which, after rising to 136 in November, fell back to 124, which is below the price at the corresponding time last year. Mexican rails all had an exciting time, a buoyant feeling existing as regarded the expansion of trade in the country, and there was also a talk of amalgamation of the different roads. Under these conditions Mexican ordinary, which went to 15 in January, rose to nearly 30, and the first preference from 61 to 111, being helped by the declaration of an unexpectedly good dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. for the first half of the year. Nitrate Rails also appreciated on the better outlook for the nitrate industry, and after being from 7 to 8 during the greater part of the year, rose to nearly 10½ in December. Some sharp upward movements were seen in Cordoba Rosario, Antofagasta and Bolivia, and Costa Rica stocks. In July a prospectus was issued asking for £1,500,000 in 5-per-cent. bonds at 97½, for the purpose of constructing a railway from Shanghai to Peking; but the issue fell very flat, and the stock was quoted at a discount, although guaranteed by the Chinese Government.

## Colonial and Foreign Railways.

Company.	Price Dec. 31, 1903.	Price Dec. 31, 1904.	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year.	Dividends.	
					2nd half, 1903.	1st half, 1904.
Canadian Pacific . . .	122½	136½	139½ in Oct.	112½ in Mar.	\$3	\$3
Grand Trunk Ordinary . .	14½	22	22½ " Dec.	11½ " "	—	—
" " 1st Preference . .	111	108½	111½ " Nov.	97½ " May	5 %.	nil.
" " 2nd " . . .	96½	97	97½ " Feb.	80½ " "	5 %.	nil.
Mexican (Vera Cruz) Ord. .	15½	27½	29½ " Nov.	14½ " Feb.	—	—
" " 1st Prf. . . .	64	108	111 " "	61½ " Jan.	48 %.	6 %.
Buenos Ayres and Pacific .	111	119	123½ " Sept.	104½ " Feb.	6 %.	8 %.
" Rosario . . . .	87½	106	106 " Dec.	83½ " "	6 %.	5 %.
Nitrate £10 Shares . . .	7½	108	10½ " "	6½ " "	5s.	5s.

## American Railways.

Company.	Price Dec. 31, 1903.	Price Dec. 31, 1904.	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year.	Dividends.	
					2nd half, 1903.	1st half, 1904.
Atchison Common Stock . .	70½	90½	91½ in Nov.	66½ in Mar.	\$	\$
Baltimore and Ohio . . .	82	107½	107½ " Dec.	75½ " "	2	2
Chesapeake & Ohio C. Stk. .	35	49½	53 " "	29½ " "	—	1
Chicago and Milwaukee . .	151	176½	181½ " "	141½ " Feb.	3½	3½
Denver Ordinary . . . .	21½	33	35½ " Nov.	18½ " Mar.	—	—
Erie Ordinary . . . . .	30	38½	42½ " "	22½ " May.	—	—
Illinois . . . . .	135½	161	162½ " "	130 " Feb.	3	3
Louisville . . . . .	113	143½	151½ " Dec.	103½ " "	2½	2½
New York Central . . . .	124½	147½	149½ " "	116 " Mar.	1¼ quarter ly.	—
Ontario . . . . .	23	42	48½ " Nov.	20 " "	—	—
Norfolk & Western C. Stk. .	60	81½	82½ " Dec.	55½ " "	1½	1½
Southern Pacific . . . .	51½	67½	70½ " "	43½ " "	—	2½
Southern Ordinary . . . .	21½	36½	38½ " Dec.	19 " Jan.	—	—
Union . . . . .	83	117½	119½ " Nov.	74 " Mar.	2	2
U. S. Steel, Common . . .	13	31	33½ " Dec.	8½ " Feb.	—	—
" Preference . . . . .	59½	96½	97½ " "	52½ " "	1¼ quarter ly.	—



## Mines.

Company.	Price Dec. 31, 1903.	Price Dec. 31, 1904.	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year.	Dividends, Paid.
Rand Mines, 5s. . . . .	9 $\frac{7}{8}$	11 $\frac{5}{8}$	11 $\frac{5}{8}$ in Nov.	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ in Mar.	—
Consolidated Goldfields . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{8}$ „ Dec.	5 $\frac{1}{8}$ „ „	—
Johannesburg Investment . . . . .	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ Apr.	2 $\frac{3}{8}$ „ Feb.	—
East Rand Mining Estates . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Nov.	3 $\frac{3}{8}$ „ Mar.	—
Crown Reef . . . . .	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Jan.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ May.	18s. & 18s.
„ Deep . . . . .	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 „ Dec.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Feb.	6s. & 6s.
Ferreira . . . . .	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	23	23 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ „	18 „ Jan.	—
„ Deep . . . . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „	5 „ Feb.	3s. & 2s.
Henry Nourse . . . . .	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „	—
Modderfontein £4 Shares . . . . .	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ Nov.	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ Mar.	—
<b>Rhodesian.</b>					
Chartered . . . . .	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{8}$ „ „	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ Sept.	—
Rhodesia Exploring . . . . .	31 $\frac{1}{8}$	44	61 $\frac{1}{8}$ „ Oct.	24 „ Feb.	—
<b>Westralian.</b>					
Associated . . . . .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ May.	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ „ Sept.	2s. & 2s. 6d.
Golden Horse-shoe, £5 Shares . . . . .	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 „ Jan.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ „	6s., 6s., & 6s.
Ivanhoe, £5 Shares . . . . .	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ „	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ „	5s., 7s. 6d., 5s., & 5s.
Kalgunli . . . . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 $\frac{1}{8}$ „ Dec.	4 $\frac{1}{8}$ „ „	2s. 6d. four times.
<b>West African.</b>					
Gold Coast Amalgamated . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ „ Jan.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ „	—
Wassau . . . . .	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 „ „	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ June.	—
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>					
De Beers £2 10s. Shares . . . . .	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{8}$	20 $\frac{3}{8}$ „ „	18 „ Oct.	15s. & 12s. 6d.
Rio Tinto . . . . .	49	62 $\frac{3}{8}$	63 $\frac{3}{8}$ „ Dec.	45 $\frac{3}{8}$ „ Mar.	37s. 6d. & 32s. 6d.
Champion Reef, 10s., now 2s. 6d. Shares . . . . .	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{8}$ „ Jan.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ July	6s. 6d., 1s. 3d., & 1s. 4d.
Waihi . . . . .	5	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	61 $\frac{1}{8}$ „ Dec.	4 $\frac{1}{8}$ „ Jan.	2s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., & 2s. 6d.

**American Railways.**

The American market afforded, as usual, plenty of excitement, the ups and downs being on the customary wide scale. January saw the passing of the United States Steel dividend, with the result that both the preference and the common, both already weak, tumbled still further, and this affected the whole market. Later on in the month there was an all-round recovery, and in February a group of Western speculators attempted to inaugurate a boom in the market, which looked like succeeding with the very good Bank statement then being produced. A big fire in Baltimore checked the movements in railways, but gave a small filip to steel stocks on the idea that a large demand would arise for rebuilding. Then came, during the same month, the crash in the cotton market, while money was wanted for the Panama Canal and other purposes, and these difficulties added together brought about something very like a panic in the New York market.

In April prices improved a little, only to go flat again on bad crop reports; but by June a better tone was apparent, and this continued fairly well, with the usual ups and downs, until towards the end of the year. In July Readings saw a smart rise on a talk of the abolition of the voting control, and Unions developed a strong upward movement. In August good reports of the cotton crop sent all the southern railways up, and this was hardly

disturbed by the incident of the Presidential election. During this period, between August and October, there were some very big movements, Southern Common one day rising 5 points and Milwaukies 9; improvements also being apparent in Southern Pacifics and Norfolks. In October steel stocks began to improve, and the ordinary, which in the meantime had been down to below 9, and the preferences to 53, at the end of the month reached 22 and 84 respectively.

This, however, did not mark the top of the rise, which really culminated about the end of November or the beginning of December, for it was upon the 8th of the month that the entire market, railways and industrials as well, under the attacks of Mr. Lawson, a broker of Boston, suffered a very severe semi-panic, and after a small recovery this was again repeated; so that the year closed with a dull tone throughout in Americans, and especially in Anaconda Copper shares, though not at the worst. Notwithstanding this, however, Unions and Louisvilles showed a gain of 31 points compared with Dec. 31st last year, Milwaukie and Illinois 23, Ontario 22, Baltimore & Ohio and Norfolk & Western of 21, New York Central 20, Reading Common and Preferences 17, and Southern Common and Southern Pacific 14; these figures being 4 or 5 points below the highest prices reached, Unions having touched 119, Louisvilles 151, and Milwaukies 181. During the same period United States Steel Common rose

from 12½ on Dec. 31st, 1903, to 34 on Dec. 5th, 1904, and the Preference from 59 to 98 on Nov. 28th, the rise, after allowing for the reaction, at the end of the year being 18 in the one and 36 in the other.

### Mines.

During the greater part of the year the markets were unsatisfactory, business being very limited, with scares every now and then. The Chinese coolie was a source of continued trouble, and right up to the middle of the year the labour question was always cropping up. When the new labour arrived it was found to work well, and in the meantime the supply of native labour improved, and throughout the year the gold output from South Africa steadily improved month by month, commencing with 278,867 oz. in January and reaching 324,011 oz. in November, against 272,107 oz. in the preceding November; the total for eleven months being 3,303,905, as against 2,859,476 for the whole of 1903. The number of native labourers was 74,000, no return being made of the number of Chinese, though Mr. Wehrner Beit estimated them at 27,000. During the year prices were unsettled, but bit by bit improved, the movement being very gradual, and at no time was there anything like a boom, although the tone during the last two months was very good.

Rhodesia afforded some excitement through the discovery of banket reef in the district in which the Rhodesia Exploration Co. held claims; and its shares, which were as low as 2½ in February, rose to nearly 6½ in October. Later on there were reports of the discovery of extensive alluvial gold deposits in the Victoria district, but this excited only a moderate interest. These discoveries happened fortunately for the Chartered Co., which in September announced that it must raise more capital, notwithstanding the fact that it had issued 400,000 shares at 33s. 9d. in February, and proposed to issue 1,000,000 shares of £1 each at 21s., the market price of the shares then being 1½ to 1¾. The shareholders agreed to the issue, but refused to ratify an underwriting agreement in regard to half the issue, and the whole were taken by the existing shareholders. Immediately after this came the news of the banket reef discovery, and the price of the old shares recovered to over 2½. Otherwise Rhodesian shares were very dull all the year, and lower in price.

West Australians were unsettled and generally flat, especially Associated, which, after rising to 3½, dropped away to 1½ on the discovery that the estimate of the ore reserves was wrong; Golden Horseshoes also falling from 9 to 5½ from a similar cause.

West Africans were quite out of favour, and shrunk to little more than nominal prices; but towards the end of the year there was a recovery in a few of the better class, including Gold Coast Amalgamated, Abosso, and Wassau.

Indian mines were depressed, one cause being a discussion which arose as to the permanence of the reefs at depth, and there was also some falling-off in the outputs.

Diamond shares varied a good deal; De Beers, which in the early part of the year reached over 20, falling to below 17 in December; but some of the smaller companies came to the front, Lace rising from 1½ to nearly 3½, and Premier from 34 to 68.

Copper shares were in good demand towards

the end of the year, Tinto rising from 49 to 63, and Anaconda from 3 in February to 6½ in November, a set-back being brought about by the collapse in the New York markets.

The issue of new capital for mining purposes was limited, amounting to little more than £3,000,000, for £1,780,000 of which the Chartered Co. was answerable.

### Miscellaneous Shares.

There was rather a good market in all the good-class dividend-paying stocks, and prices improved, especially towards the end of the year, when gas stocks came to the front—Gas Light and Coke going up 10 points to 100, and South Metropolitan gas 14 to 131—but there was little movement and little advance in electrics. Telegraphs were also good, and National Telephone went from 78 to 101.

Brewery shares at one time went better, on the idea that the new Licensing Act would benefit the licensed trade, but on the whole the market was dull. Dock stocks fluctuated a good deal, but on balance improved, while shipping shares, with the exception of P. & O. Deferred, were dull. Bank stocks advanced, and Cotton and Textile shares, after being very flat on the short supply of the raw material, ended the year quite cheerfully, as also did steel and iron shares.

Caterer shares kept firm, with the exception of Aerated bread, which, on the announcement in October that there would be no further issue of shares at par, dropped suddenly from 9 to 6½, afterwards going lower still, the dividend also being reduced.

Omnibus stocks improved on the better prospects of the trade, and at the meetings both the L.G.O. and the Road Car stated they would in a short time put motor omnibuses on the road; but this had not been done, except experimentally, at the end of the year.

The Water Board arbitrators made their award in February, and as a result water stocks advanced, the bulk of the proprietors accepting the new water stock in exchange for their holdings, so that but a small amount was issued, £1,500,000 being offered for tender in October, when £3,000,000 was tendered for, and the stock was allotted at an average of £92 13s. 8d. per cent.

Hudson's Bays were very largely bought on the prospect opened out by the making of the new Grand Trunk Pacific railway, which would benefit their lands in the north-western districts, their £10 shares rising from 37 to 54, a dividend of 35s. and a return of 20s. per share capital having been made in July.

### New Issues.

Promotions were on a very limited scale during 1904, and out of a total of £123,000,000 Industrial ventures accounted for no more than £20,500,000, Mines for £5,700,000—some of this being further issues by existing companies, Breweries for £1,600,000, and Electric, Gas and Water Co.'s for £3,500,000. Railways, home, foreign, and colonial, took £17,500,000, Home Government stock issues £12,500,000, Foreign Loans £29,000,000, and Colonies and Corporations £32,500,000. Beyond the railway, Government and other issues already mentioned, other large emissions included £1,000,000 in debentures by the directors of Threlfall's Brewery Co., £1,250,000 3½-per-cent. bonds by



the Agricultural Bank of Egypt, £1,500,000 3-per-cent. at 91 by the East Indian Railway, and £500,000 by the British Cotton-growing Association, while £600,000 5-per-cent. preference stock offered by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. was so badly applied for that the directors withdrew the issue, and instead called up the £40 unpaid upon the existing stock.

**Stössel, General**, the gallant defender of Port Arthur, was born in 1848. His father and grandfather before him were officers, the latter in the Swedish and the former in the Russian Army. He was educated at the Pavloff Military Academy, and entered on active service in the army in '66. He served in the Russo-Turkish War, and was promoted for his services. Following the usual routine, he then held various commands, principally in Siberia, till he attained the rank of General commanding the 3rd Brigade East Siberian Sharpshooters at Port Arthur in '99. He served with his brigade in the campaign following the Boxer outbreak, and when the war with Japan commenced he was given the command at Port Arthur, which he so brilliantly and heroically defended. See RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

**Strauss, Richard**, musical composer, was b. June 11th, 1864, at Munich, where his early studies began, his father being first horn player in the orchestra of the Court Opera-house. In '81 a symphony from his pen, conducted by Hermann Levi, brought Strauss to the front. Appointed conductor at Meiningen in '85, from '89 to '94 he was Hofkapellmeister (with Eduard Lassen) at Weimar, and later conductor at the Munich Opera-house. He has written many charming songs, but his distinctiveness as a modern composer is chiefly due to extraordinarily elaborate instrumental works. Strauss, who has paid several visits to England, presided, with Willem Mengelberg, over the Amsterdam orchestra at a Richard Strauss festival at St. James's Hall in June 1903, when "Ein Heldenleben," "Also sprach Zarathustra," and other symphonic poems from his pen were performed.

**Stubbs, The Very Rev. C. W., D.D., Dean of Ely**, was b. at Liverpool in 1845, and ed. at the Liverpool Royal Institution School, and Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge, of which he was an exhibitor, and is now an Hon. Fellow. He took his degree in Mathematical Honours in '68. He also took the Le Bas University prize for an English essay. He was ordained in '68, and became a curate at St. Mary's Church, Sheffield. In '71 he was appointed vicar of Grandborough, Bucks, in '84 vicar of Stokenham, Devon, and in '88 rector of Wavertree, near Liverpool. He was select preacher at Cambridge in '81, '94, '96, and 1901, Lady Margaret Preacher '96, Hulsean Lecturer 1904, select preacher at Oxford in '83 and '98-9, and at Harvard, U.S.A., 1900, and has attracted much attention by his sympathy with the workers of the country and his sermons on social subjects. He is a Broad Churchman and a well-known Liberal. His published works include "God and the People," a volume of selections from the writings of Mazzini, "Village Politics," "Land and the Labourers," "Christ and Democracy," "For Christ and City," "Christ and Economics," "Christus Imperator!" a "Creed for Christian Socialists," "Historical Memorials of Ely Cathedral," "Charles Kingsley and the Chris-

tian Social Movement," "Bryhtnoth's Prayer and other Poems," "Pro Patria!" occasional sermons in England and America; "The Social Teaching of the Lord's Prayer," Oxford University Sermons; "In a Minster Garden; a Causerie of Things Old and New"; "Gospel of St. Matthew and St. Mark," in Temple Bible; "Verba Christi," in Temple Classics; "Cambridge and its Story"; "Castles in the Air," and other poems.

**Sudermann, Herman**, German dramatist and novelist, was b. at Mazirken, in East Prussia, Sept. 30th, 1857; studied in the universities of Königsberg and Berlin, and acted as teacher and journalist without, for a long time, any success. He wrote a great number of novels which were not read and of dramas which were not acted. But success and fame came to him in '88 with his drama "Ehre" (Honour), which was at once translated into foreign languages. He then published a series of tales, mostly grim enough, of which "Frau Sorge" and "Der Katzensteg" and chiefly "Es war" seem the most impressive. Not without grave difficulties his drama "Sodom's Ende," '90, was brought on the stage. His greatest success was reached in "Die Heimat," which, translated, became, as "Magda," a favourite piece in various countries, and was represented by Duse, Sarah Bernhardt, and Mrs. Patrick Campbell. As to his later works, "Das Glück im Winkel" is probably the most sympathetic; the general opinion as to his "Reiherfedern," "Morituri," "Johannes," and "Das Johannisfeuer"—the latter represented in London by an excellent troupe in 1901, remains divided. An English version of his "Sodom's Ende" was produced in London in May 1902, and his comedy "Der Sturmgesselle Sokrates" was presented at the Royalty on Oct. 31st, 1903.

**Sunday League, National**, established 1855, has for its objects the opening of museums, art galleries, and libraries on Sunday afternoons, maintaining the musical "Sunday Evenings for the People," Sunday excursions, Sunday bands in the parks, and generally aims at promoting intellectual and elevating recreation on that day. The founder of the League was Mr. R. M. Morrell. **President**, Alderman Sir W. P. Treloar, J.P.; **Secretary**, Henry Mills; **Offices**, 34, Red Lion Square, High Holborn, London, W.C.

**Surveyors' Institution, The**, incorporated by royal charter to secure the advancement and facilitate the acquisition of that knowledge which constitutes the profession of a surveyor. The Institution has nearly 4000 members, and consists of fellows (F.S.I. or Chartered Surveyor), professional associates (P.A.S.I. or Professional Associated Chartered Surveyor), associates, honorary members, and Colonial fellows, with a class of students attached. The annual subscriptions are: Students, £1 1s.; associates and professional associates, £2 2s.; and fellows, £3 3s. An entrance fee of £3 3s. is paid by both classes of associates, and one of £5 5s. by fellows. **President**, Mr. Albert Buck; **Secretary**, Mr. Julian C. Rogers. **Offices**, 12, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.

#### SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

In 1815 the kingdom of Sweden was united indissolubly with the kingdom of Norway without prejudice to the separate constitution, government, and laws of either. If the throne become vacant through the failure of legal heirs to

the succession, the Diets of both kingdoms elect, and in default of agreement an equal number of Swede and Norse deputies make an absolute nomination. Affairs common to both kingdoms are administered by a Council of State, on which both nations are represented.

A grave constitutional struggle has arisen between the two countries, from the demand for greater independence for Norway in her foreign policy, which is energetically backed by the Liberals. In June 1892 the Storting passed a resolution in favour of independent consulates, which King Oscar refused to sanction, and the Ministry in consequence resigned. A deadlock ensued, and in July a resolution was passed asking M. Steen to remain in office, and deferring the consulate question *sine die*. In '93 M. Steen resigned, and M. Stang, the Conservative leader, succeeded him, although he was in a minority. The general election of '97 resulted in the return of 79 Radicals and 35 Conservatives and Moderates, as against 59 Radicals and 55 Conservatives in the former Storting. The Radicals, not satisfied with the separate Norwegian flag which the King sanctioned in Oct. '97, pressed for a separate consular system and Ministry of Foreign Affairs for Norway.

An Arbitration Treaty with France was signed on July 9th, and with Great Britain on Aug. 11th, 1904, following the usual lines.

### Sweden.

Under the Swedish Constitution of 1809, with subsequent amendments, the executive power is lodged in the king, who also possesses legislative power in matters of political administration; in all other respects such power is exercised jointly by the Diet, which alone may impose taxes. The Diet consists of two Chambers, the First of 150 members (elected by provinces and municipalities for nine years), the Second of 230 members (150 representing rural and 80 urban constituencies), elected directly on a small property qualification for three years. Members of the Second Chamber are paid £66 per session.

The Swedish army underwent a reorganisation in 1901, which is progressive and will have its full effect in 1914. General personal service has been adopted, with short periods with the colours: one year for service in the Cavalry and Artillery, and eight months for the Infantry. The army will be substantially increased in strength. The 24 existing infantry regiments are to have a third battalion each, and 3 fortress regiments of similar strength are to be raised. Some of the new formations have already been brought into existence. On a peace footing there are 2606 officers, 1797 non-commissioned officers, 6347 corporals and others, 557 cadets, 7792 volunteers, and 22,332 men, being a total of 42,031; but when the recruits are under training the effective probably numbers 45,000. The artillery are to receive Krupp quick-firing guns. There are 4 corps of engineers. Steps are also to be taken to increase the body of reserve officers. One great object in the recent changes is to give a more homogeneous character to the forces. The plans for mobilisation of the reserves have been improved, and a Landsturm is being organised. The first-line troops on a war footing would probably number 205,000, the second line 75,000, and the Landsturm 20,000.

The total of the Naval Budget for 1904

was £1,184,362 (21,533,853 kr.). The amount to be devoted to new construction is £333,440 (6,062,550 kr.). The Swedish Navy in 1904 numbered about 7500 of all ranks. In addition there are about 20,000 yearly conscripts available, but the majority of these are seldom called upon. The officers are divided as follows: 1 vice-admiral, 4 rear-admirals, 6 commodores, 24 captains, 64 commanders, 55 lieutenants, 30 sub-lieutenants. The strength of ships built and building on Nov. 30th was:—

Built.	
Coast defence vessels . . . . .	12
Monitors . . . . .	4
Gunboats . . . . .	17
Torpedo vessels . . . . .	5
Torpedo-boat destroyers . . . . .	2
Torpedo boats . . . . .	31
Building.	
Armoured cruiser . . . . .	1
Torpedo boat . . . . .	1
Submarine . . . . .	1

The principal dockyards in Sweden are situated as follows: Karlskrona—three dry docks, take any Swedish ship; three smaller. Stockholm—one dock takes cruisers.

Local affairs are administered through representative bodies elected in the 24 governments, and the communes or municipalities, into which the country is divided and subdivided. The larger towns have separate municipal councils. The State religion is Lutheran; all others, except the Jesuits, are tolerated. Elementary education is compulsory, free, and well organised. The chief exports are timber. The iron mines are very important and are making much progress; while there are large timber and woodwork industries, butter, metals, minerals, etc. The forest area is about 80,000 sq. miles. There are 7707 miles of railway, of which 2612 belong to the State.

Area, 172,876 sq. m.; estimated pop., 1903, 5,198,752. The capital, Stockholm, has a pop. of 305,819. Revenue and expenditure, 1903 4, £9,647,500; 1904-5, £9,892,770; debt, 1904, £19,111,100; imports, 1902, £28,066,500; 1903, £29,716,160; exports, 1902, £21,798,500; 1903, £24,525,000.

Ministry: Premier, Herr E. Gustaf Boström. Foreign Affairs, Count A. Gyldenstolpe.—Justice, Herr Berger.—War, Major-Gen. O. W. von Virgin.—Marine, Rear-Admiral Palander.—Interior, Herr Westring.—Finance, Herr Meyer.—Public Worship, Rector Carl von Friesen.—Agriculture, Herr Odelberg.—Without portfolio, Dr. Husberg and Herr Ramstedt. Minister in London, Baron Carl de Bildt, 59, Jermyn Street, S.W. Consul-General, D. Danielson, 24, Great Winchester Street, E.C. British Minister at Stockholm, Sir Rennell Rodd, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O. Secretary of Legation, F. S. Clarke.

British Consuls, A. S. MacGregor (Stockholm); J. Duff (Gothenburg).

### Norway.

The Norse Constitution of 1814, several times modified since, vests the legislative power in the Storting, which has 114 members (38 from urban and 76 from rural districts), who are elected indirectly, the people every third year choosing delegates who elect the Storting. For business purposes it is divided into the Odelsting, composed of three-fourths of the members, and the Lagthing, consisting of the remainder; all new bills originate



in the former. If the two divisions do not agree, the combined house deliberates, and the measure must be passed by a two-thirds majority. The King has the right of vetoing the laws passed by the Storting, but if the same bill pass three Storthings separately and subsequently elected, his veto is overridden. The executive power is in the hands of the King with a Council of State composed of 2 Ministers and at least 7 Councillors.

The force now available for service beyond the frontier numbers, with officers and men, 25,109; but the total armed strength is estimated to be 70,000 on mobilisation. There is, however, the defect that there is no reserve of the line to fill up the gaps which might arise during a war, without taking men from the Militia (Landvaern). Besides the troops of the line there exists the Militia or Landvaern for the defence of Norway, in case the troops of the line should be taken over to Sweden.

The estimates for 1904-5 amounted to £216,865 (3,943,000 kr.), of which only £23,375 (425,000 kr.) will be devoted to new construction. The Navy numbers about 2000, of which 1000 are permanent, and the remainder yearly conscripts. The executive officers are divided as follows: 1 rear-admiral, 4 captains, 14 commanders, 28 lieutenant-commanders, 37 lieutenants, 30 sub-lieutenants. The strength in ships built, building, and projected on Nov. 30th was:—

	Built.	
Coast defence vessels . . . . .	4	
Torpedo vessels . . . . .	7	
Torpedo boats . . . . .	28	
	Building.	
Submarine . . . . .	1	
	Projected.	
Torpedo boats . . . . .	3	
Submarine . . . . .	1	

The principal dockyards of Norway are situated as follows: **Horten**—one dry dock takes small battleships. **Christiansand**—one dry dock takes small battleships.

For local government the country is divided into the towns of Christiania and Bergen and 18 counties, and these again into urban and rural communes, all with representative government. The State Religion is Lutheran. Education is compulsory for children from 6½ (in towns) and 7 (in the country) to 14, the local authorities chiefly providing the cost, with subsidies from the State. Of the total area, 26,330 sq. miles are under forest, and only 3 per cent. is cultivated. There are about 1276 miles of State railways and 185 miles worked by companies. There are important and growing industries in the country, including dairying, the timber and pulp trade, canned fish, etc. Timber, wood pulp, cellulose, animal produce, skins, and tallow are the chief exports, which go mainly to Great Britain, Germany, and Sweden. Grain, metal goods, textiles, groceries, coal and coke are the chief imports, sent mainly by Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, and Russia.

**Area**, 124,495 sq. m.; **pop.** in 1900, 2,239,880. The pop. of Christiania was 223,649 (Dec. 31st, 1903), and of Bergen 72,251. **Revenue**, 1902, £5,501,940, 1903, £5,426,367; **expenditure**, 1902, £5,615,470, 1903, £5,490,375; **debt**, 1904, £14,611,111; **imports**, 1902, £15,963,750, 1903, £16,267,000; **exports**, 1902, £9,377,010, 1903, £10,737,000.

**Ministry: President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Justice**, Prof. Dr. jur. F. Hagerup.—**Trade and Industry**, Statsraad P. B. Vogt.—**Defence, War and Marine**, Statsraad J. Strugstad.—**Public Worship**, Statsraad N. Hauge.—**Finance**, Statsraad C. H. K. Michelsen.—**Public Works**, Statsraad Hansen.—**Agriculture**, Statsraad J. E. Mellbye.

**Resident Ministry at Stockholm: Minister of State**, Sigurd Ibsen.—*Without portfolios*, J. Schœning and B. Kildal.

**Minister in London**, Baron de Bildt.

**Consul-General**, Daniel Danielsson, 24, Great Winchester Street, E.C.

**British Minister (to Sweden and Norway)**, Sir Rennell Rodd, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.

**British Consul-General at Christiania**, Viscount Melville, I.S.O.—*Vice-Consul*, Edward F. Gray.—*Pro-Consul*, H. C. Dick.

### Sovereign.

**Oscar II.**, King of Sweden and Norway, was b. Jan. 21st, 1829. He is a grandson of Napoleon I.'s famous general, Marshal Bernadotte, who became King of Sweden in '18. King Oscar II. ascended the throne in '72, in succession to his brother Charles XV. He is an excellent scholar and writer, and has translated Goethe's "Faust" into Swedish. Issued in '88 a volume of minor poems under his *nom de plume* of "Oscar Frederik." He married, in '57, the Princess Sophia of Nassau, b. July 9th, '36, by whom he has issue four sons. The Crown Prince is Prince Gustaf, b. June 16th, '58, and married in '81 to Princess Victoria of Baden.

### Political Parties.

At the election for the Storting in Sept. 1900, 77 members of the Left were returned, and 37 members of the Right and Moderates. M. Blehr succeeded M. Steen as Premier on April 20th, 1902, and M. Hagerup succeeded him in Oct. 1903, the elections having resulted in the return of 63 members of the Right and Moderates, against 50 of the Left and 4 Socialists.

In Sweden there are three parties—the Conservatives, also called the Right or the Country party, the Liberals, and the Independents, including several Social Democrats. The elections to the Second Chamber in Sept. 1902 resulted in the return of 104 Liberals, 94 of the Right or Country party, and 32 Independents. The Liberals won heavily from the Right.

**Swinburne, Algernon Charles**, son of Admiral Swinburne, was b. in London 1837. Ed. at Balliol College, Oxford ('57). Visited Florence, and passed some time there. His first productions were two plays, "Queen Mother" and "Rosamond" ('61). These were followed by two tragedies, "Atalanta in Calydon" and "Chastelard," and "Poems and Ballads," which met with severe criticism. His later works are "A Song of Italy," "William Blake, a critical essay," "Songs before Sunrise" ('71), in which he glorifies Pantheism and Republicanism; "Studies in Song" ('81); "A Century of Rondels" ('83); "Life of Victor Hugo" ('86); a poem on "The Armada" ('88); "A Study of Ben Jonson" ('90); "Astrophel, and other Poems," "Studies in Prose and Poetry" ('94), "The Tale of Balen" ('96), "Rosamund, Queen of the Lombards" ('99), and "A Channel Passage, and other Poems" (1904).

## SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland is a Confederation of nineteen entire and six half cantons, which have been united for Federal purposes since 1848. The constitution of '74 vests supreme legislative and executive authority in two chambers—viz. (1) a **State Council** of 44 members, chosen two for each canton and one for each half-canton for three years; and (2) a **National Council** of 167 delegates of the Swiss people (of whom 29 are sent by Berne and 22 by Zurich), chosen also for three years, directly by manhood suffrage, one deputy for every 20,000 of the population. The united chambers form the Federal Assembly, to which is confided the supreme government. The executive authority is deputed to a **Federal Council** of seven members, elected for three years by the Assembly, the president and vice-president of which are elected annually, and are the first magistrates of the republic. The Council sits at Berne, which is the headquarters of the Federal administration. The principles of the **Referendum** see (p. 610) and of the **Initiative** are in force. The latter signifies the right of any 50,000 citizens to demand a direct popular vote on any constitutional question. The **Federal Government** can alone contract treaties or declare war. The army, postal system, finance and customs, are also under its control. Civil and criminal law, justice, police, public works, and schools are all left under the jurisdiction of the cantonal authorities, while labour legislation may be initiated either by the Confederation or by the cantons. The **neutrality** of the country is guaranteed by the Treaty of Vienna, 1815, as indispensable to the general interest of Europe. The Swiss agree to this, but yet claim the right to make alliances, and even to declare war.

The Federal forces do not constitute a standing army, the principle being that of a militia, and the liability to serve twelve years in the **Elite**, twelve in the **Landwehr**, and six in the **Landsturm**. During the twelve years in the **Elite** (ten for the cavalry) the aggregate service is 141 days in the Infantry, 146 in the Engineers, 160 in the Cavalry, and 163 in the Artillery.

The total military strength consists of:—**Elite** (20 to 32 years of age): 96 battalions of Infantry, 8 battalions of Rifles, 24 squadrons of Dragoons, 48 field batteries of 6 guns, 2 mountain batteries, 10 position batteries, and 12 companies of Light Horse. **Landwehr** (32 to 44 years of age): 96 battalions of Infantry, 8 bat-

talions of Rifles, 24 squadrons of Dragoons, 8 field batteries, and 15 position batteries. An aggregate total, in round numbers, of 200,000 men, of whom 130,000 are in the first 12 classes of the "**Elite**," formed into 4 army corps. In addition, the **Landsturm** can furnish fully 300,000, giving an armed strength of 500,000, maintained at a cost of about £1,000,000 a year for a total population of 3,500,000.

Complete liberty of conscience prevails; and about 59 per cent. of the population are Protestants and 40 per cent. Roman Catholics. Education is free and compulsory, and admirably organised from the primary schools to the universities. The chief occupation is agriculture, though there is much manufacturing industry. The principal exports are textiles, silk goods, clocks and watches, and food produce. There are about 2727 miles of railway open, most of which has been nationalised. The tariff settled in April 1891 is in force in Switzerland, which has commercial treaties with all the leading Powers. Some of these were arranged to expire on Dec. 31st, 1903, or one year after notice, and new treaties with Italy and Germany were arranged during 1904.

As to **Simplon Tunnel** and other similar works see **ENGINEERING**.

An **Arbitration Treaty** with Great Britain was signed Nov. 16th, 1904.

**Area**, 15,976 sq. m.; **pop.**, 1900, 3,315,443. There are 18 German-, 5 French-, and 1 Italian-speaking cantons. The chief towns are Zurich (pop. 152,942), Basle (111,099), Geneva (105,139), and Berne (64,864). **Federal revenue**, 1901, £4,075,986; **expenditure**, £4,221,324. **Revenue of 25 Cantons**, £4,841,520; **expenditure**, £4,863,856. **Federal debt**, 1901, £3,500,000. The aggregate cantonal debts amounted, in 1900, to £15,050,288. **Imports**, 1901, £42,000,000; 1902, £45,140,200; 1903, £47,135,700; **exports**, 1901, £33,463,000; 1902, £34,972,000; 1903, £35,536,800.

**President** for 1905, M. Ruchet. **Vice President**, M. Forrer.

**Minister to Great Britain**, Mons. Gaston Carlin, 38, Beauchamp Place, London, S.W.

**British Minister at Berne**, Sir W. Conyngham Greene, K.C.B.—*Secretary*, Lord Atcham, M.V.O.

**Consuls: Consul-General** at Zurich, Dr. H. Angst, C.M.G.; at Berne, G. de Muralt; at Geneva, Sir George Phillippi, K.C.; at Lausanne, Alfred Galland; at Lucerne, L. Falck.

**British Commercial Agent**, Mr. J. C. Milligan, British Consulate-General, Zurich.

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## TELEPHONES.

The **National Telephone Company**, which is an amalgamation of various companies that were formed in the past to develop the telephone industry of the country, is now, under licence from the Postmaster-General, conducting the greatest part of the telephone business in the United Kingdom in local areas, but the **trunk lines** (consisting of 396 trunk wire centres, 1418 trunk circuits, and about 102,800 miles of wire) connecting the various areas together are, in accordance with the Telegraph Act of 1892, worked by and are the property of the Postmaster-General. The capital expenditure on the

trunk wire system up to March 31st, 1904, was £2,200,024, and by the Telegraph Money Act, 1904 (see **SESSION**, sect. 92) the expenditure of a further sum of £3,000,000 on the development of the telephone system was authorised. Of this sum £1,300,000 is required for the extension of the trunk wire system and £1,700,000 for the development of the exchange system in London and the provinces.

The **National Telephone Company** in 1904 was working 1095 exchanges, and sending annually over its wires 938,000,000 messages. The Company had about 300,000 subscribers and a gross revenue of about £2,000,000. Under its



licence the Company has to pay the Government 10 per cent. of its gross receipts from telephone exchange business. This general licence expires on Dec. 31st, 1911, and the Postmaster-General had the option (though he decided not to avail himself of it) of determining it on certain terms at the end of 1904; but in some towns, where licences have been granted to municipalities, the Company has the option, under certain conditions, of getting its licence extended, and this has been done in one or two cases. In a few towns the Company is working its local system in competition with either the Post Office or the Corporation. See Session, sects. 15 and 92.

Lord Stanley has expressed the view that it is more to the country's interest not to wait till 1911 to buy the Company's plant throughout the country, but to acquire the whole telephone system of the country in the near future, provided that the price to be paid is reasonable.

The royalties paid to the Post Office during the year ended March 31st, 1904, were: National Telephone Co., £169,833; other licensees, £6206.

The Post Office has its own system of exchanges in the provinces, besides an exchange system in London. An agreement has been entered into between the Post Office and the Company as to London, providing for intercommunication between subscribers on the two systems, so that the competition is one of efficiency, and not of rates. For unlimited user the annual subscription is £17. Two alternatives, (1) a Message Rate Service with subscriptions of £5 and £4, and fees of 1d. and 2d. per call, and (2) a Party-line Message Rate Service, with subscriptions of £3 and £2 and similar message fees, are offered.

The municipalities at present working telephones are the corporations of Glasgow, Brighton, Portsmouth, Hull, and Swansea, besides Guernsey. The Tunbridge Wells Corporation adopted a proposal to sell their undertaking to the National Telephone Company on Nov. 12th, 1902. Licences have been granted to a large number of other towns throughout the kingdom.

The number of trunk line conversations during the year ended March 31st, 1904, was 13,467,975 (11,574,229 in previous year). The revenue from this service was £325,525 (£274,835 in previous year).

The number of subscribers to Post Office Provincial Telephone Exchanges on March 31st, 1904, was 5253, and the number of telephones rented was 6874 (5218 previous year). The rentals of these Exchange circuits and of private wires amounted to £206,786. The capital expenditure on provincial Exchanges up to 1904 was £269,718.

The number of telephones connected with the Post Office London Telephone system on March 31st, 1904, was 15632 (9122 previous year). As the accommodation at the Central Exchange will be exhausted in 1904-5, a second Exchange with a capacity of 18,000 lines is in progress. The capital expenditure on London Exchanges up to 1904 was £1,510,762.

There are International Telephone Lines connecting England and Belgium and England and France, the latter opened in 1904. Experiments showed that telephonic communication with Holland is not at present practicable.

## TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

The Temperance movement had its origin in Scotland and Ireland in 1829, and in England in 1830, the British movement having been suggested by the earlier reform in the United States in 1826. At first societies were founded on the principle of abstinence from ardent spirits, but in less than ten years this abstinence was extended to all intoxicating beverages. Temperance organisations are now of great variety and extent, and the following analysis may enable the reader to form a clear conception of their distinctive characteristics.

I. In the first section may be included all societies which exist chiefly to inculcate total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

Of these societies some are national, such as the **British Temperance League** (Sec., Charles Smith, 29, Union Street, Sheffield); the **National Temperance League** (Sec., J. T. Rae, Paternoster House, London, E.C.); the **Scottish Temperance League** (Sec., W. J. Allison, 115, Bath Street, Glasgow); the **Irish Temperance League** (Sec., W. Wilkinson, 18, Lombard Street, Belfast).

Some are denominational, such as the Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan and other Methodist bodies, the Society of Friends, Unitarian, etc.

Some are specially devoted to work among women, such as the **British Women's Temperance Association** (Sec., Miss Hunt, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W.), the **Women's Total Abstinence Union** (Sec., Miss Boyd, 4, Ludgate Hill, E.C.), and the **World's Women's Christian Temperance Union**, founded by the late Miss Frances Willard (President, Lady Henry Somerset; Hon. Secs., Miss Agnes E. Slack, Ripley, Derbyshire, and Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill., U.S.A.).

Some particularly operate among distinct classes, such as lawyers, commercial travellers, caterers, railway servants, post-office officials, etc. Prominent among these is the **British Medical Temperance Association** (Gen. Sec., Dr. Ridge, Carlton House, Enfield).

Some are connected with the temperance teaching and training of the young, such as the **United Kingdom Band of Hope Union** (Sec., C. Wakely, 60, Old Bailey, E.C.), with its unions and branches; the **Young Abstinists' Union** (Sec., Miss Hooker, 18, Exeter Hall, London, W.C.), and other juvenile societies. All these are believed to number between two and three million members.

In this section also must be included district unions, such as the **North of England Temperance League**, the **Western Temperance League**, and the thousands of Local and Congregational societies spread over the United Kingdom.

II. The second section may be assigned to the **Independent Order of Good Templars** (first formed in New York in 1851, and extended to England in '68 by Joseph Malins), whose Grand Lodges for England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland constitute, with their subordinate Lodges, a great temperance confederacy of adults and juveniles. **Permanent Offices**, 168, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

III. The third section may be allocated to the **Church of England Temperance Society** (4, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.) formed in 1862, and re-formed on the dual basis in 1873. One of its sections is confined to total abstainers only, and this includes the juvenile department,

The other section includes abstainers and non-abstainers, who co-operate in methods and measures for discouraging intemperance. A Women's Union is attached to the Society, with diocesan branches existing throughout the kingdom.

IV. Section 4 consists of organisations chiefly aiming to procure legislation for the promotion of sobriety.

Chief of these is the **United Kingdom Alliance** (Sec., W. Williams, 16, Deansgate, Manchester) formed in 1853, which celebrated its jubilee on October 20th, 1903. It has a large body of superintendent agents, lecturers, auxiliaries, etc. Its specific object is to obtain a law enabling the voters of each locality to exclude totally, or partially, the sale of intoxicating liquors; but it aids all legislation of a temperance character, and it is constantly circulating propaganda in favour of total abstinence. In connection with it is the **Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association**, and the **Irish Temperance League**; and nearly all the powerful temperance associations of the country are in sympathy with its object.

The **National Temperance Federation** (168, Edmund Street, Birmingham) is composed of representatives of thirty leading temperance societies, and it keeps a watchful eye on all measures affecting temperance action before or coming before Parliament.

The **Central Temperance Legislation Board** (4, The Sanctuary, Westminster), established to obtain legislation on the lines of Lord Peel's Minority Report. The London United Temperance Councils, and similar councils, taking cognisance of parliamentary, county, and borough elections, and licensing affairs. The **Central Sunday Closing Association**, which seeks a law for closing drinking-shops in England during the whole of Sunday.

V. The fifth section is occupied by the **Army Temperance Association** (47, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.), and the **Royal Naval Temperance Society** (Miss Weston, Sailors' Rest, Portsmouth). Both are under official patronage.

VI. Section 6 comprises (1) **Friendly Orders**, such as the **Rechabites**, **Sons of Temperance**, and **Sons of the Phoenix**; (2) The **United**

**Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution**, and other insurance societies putting total abstainers into a distinct section.

VII. The seventh section is devoted to the **London Temperance Hospital** (Hampstead Road, N.W.), which has treated 20,000 in-patients and 250,000 out-patients. Alcohol is seldom prescribed, and the rate of mortality is low.

**Terry, Miss Ellen**, was b. at Coventry, Feb. 27th, 1848, and made her first appearance on the stage during Charles Kean's Shakespearian revivals in '58, playing the parts of Mamillius in "The Winter's Tale" and Prince Arthur in "King John." When only fourteen she was a member of Mr. Chute's Bristol company, which included Miss Kate Terry, Mr. William Rignold, Mr. George Rignold, Mr. Charles Coghlan, Mrs. Kendal, Mrs. Labouchere, Kate Bishop, and several other now prominent members of the profession. She reappeared in London March '63, as Gertrude in "The Little Treasure," and until Jan. '64 played Hero in "Much Ado about Nothing," Mary Meredith in "Our American Cousin," and other secondary parts. In that year she married and left the stage, but returned to it again in Oct. '67, in "The Double Marriage" at the New Queen's Theatre, London. She afterwards joined Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, where she acted the part of Portia. On Dec. 30th, '78, she made her first appearance at the Lyceum, and has since, in conjunction with Sir H. Irving, played in the longest runs ever known of "Hamlet," "The Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet," "Much Ado about Nothing," and "Macbeth." She has also appeared as Viola in "Twelfth Night," as Marguerite in W. G. Wills' "Faust," as Lucy Ashton in "Ravenswood," as Queen Katharine in "Henry VIII.," as Cordelia in "King Lear," as Rosamonde in "Becket," and as Imogen in "Cymbeline." In June 1902 she played Mistress Page in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," produced at His Majesty's Theatre by Mr. Tree, Mrs. Kendal being also in the cast. In 1903 she entered into management at the Imperial Theatre. Miss Terry's son plays under the name of Gordon Craig, and her daughter under that of Edith Craig.

## TEXTILE INDUSTRIES OF THE WORLD.

### I. COTTON. II. WOOL. III. JUTE. IV. LINEN.

This article is devoted to the special treatment of the textile industries, for the purpose of affording some indication as to their broad trend. No attempt is made to discuss in detail the ramifications of each section of these industries, but attention is mainly confined to two important aspects:—

#### 1. The sources of supply of raw material.

2. The production of trade in manufactured goods in this country, contrasted with that of our principal competitors.

It does not appear that any attempt to present such figures, as this article does in a concise form, has been made before; and the compilation of these tables has involved a good deal of special investigation of official records, British and foreign. The particulars given below, it is hoped, will enable the reader to grasp the important and salient points connected with this branch of industry, the most important of any existing in this country from the point of view of its foreign trade.

#### I. THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

Reference is made elsewhere (see **TRADE**, 1904) to the extraordinary difficulties which attended the cotton industry during 1904, owing to the scarcity of supplies. Were this an accidental occurrence, not likely to be repeated, it would be of relatively little moment. As a matter of fact, however, it is likely to increase rather than diminish in importance, unless new sources of supply can be obtained.

The facts of the position may be briefly stated. Hitherto the cotton manufacturing industry has relied mainly upon the United States for its supplies. Out of an annual crop estimated at 16,000,000 bales, the United States furnishes on the average about 11,000,000 bales. India is responsible for a further 3,000,000 bales (of which, however, nearly half is consumed in that country itself), and the remainder is not of sufficiently high quality to be available for most manufacturers. Egypt produces another



1,000,000 bales, and a further 1,000,000 is derived from various parts of the world.

With the development of cotton manufacturing in the United States, and on the Continent, the proportion of the American cotton crop available for the United Kingdom diminishes, though the real requirements of its manufacturers increase. This is shown by the following table, which sets out the American crop at various dates during the past 21 years, and the takings of British, Continental, and American manufacturers respectively.

### Production and Consumption of Cotton.

	1882-3.	1892-3.	1902-3.	1903-4.
	(1000 Bales)	(1000 Bales)	(1000 Bales)	(1000 Bales)
American Crop	6,992	6,717	10,758	10,124
Consumption—				
British. . .	2,888	2,403	2,848	2,361
Continental. .	1,857	2,000	3,637	3,595
American. . .	2,141	2,535	4,153	4,065
Total. . .	6,886	6,938	10,638	10,021

While the American crop reached its maximum in '88-9, and has since been on a lower level, the demand, both from the Continent and from America, is increasing very rapidly. It will be seen from the above figures that during the period covered by the table both these sections have doubled their requirements, while the British share of crop has remained practically stationary. Proportionately the British share has fallen heavily, as will be seen from the following table giving the

### American Cotton Consumption.

Year ended Aug. 31st.	Northern Mills.	Southern Mills.	Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
'90 . . .	1,799,258	546,894	2,346,152
'92 . . .	2,190,766	686,080	2,876,846
'94 . . .	1,601,173	718,515	2,319,688
'96 . . .	1,660,271	904,701	2,564,972
'98 . . .	2,211,740	1,231,841	3,443,581
1900 . . .	2,063,300	1,597,112	3,660,412
1902 . . .	2,050,774	1,937,971	3,988,745
1904 . . .	2,026,967	1,919,252	3,946,219

Four-fifths of the American crop is now consumed in the United States, while twenty years ago the proportion was less than one-third.

### Position of British and Foreign Cotton Manufacturers.

In this connection it is interesting to form some idea of the relative position of British and foreign cotton foreign manufacturers at different dates. The following estimate has been prepared by the Board of Trade, giving the number of spindles at various periods during the past 33 years.

### The World's Cotton Spindles.

	U.K.	Continent.	U.S.	Other Countries.	Approximate Total.
	Million spindles.	Mil. spin.	Mil. spin.	Mil. spin.	Mil. spin.
'70	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	7	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
'80	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	78
'90	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	14	4	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
1900	46	32	19	7	104
1903	48	33	22	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$

It is evident from these figures that while the production in the United Kingdom is increasing, and is still much larger than in any other part of the world, its proportion to the whole output is very much smaller, and British makers consequently find increasing difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies. Further, and this concerns the cotton producers of the whole world, the supply of raw material is not developing so rapidly as the demand. It is estimated that 500,000 additional bales are required in the aggregate annually, while for some years the production has been almost stationary. Of course this difficulty is accentuated by the speculation in cotton which is so constantly taking place, but it is not caused by it. No effective remedy can be looked for, apart from a considerable increase in production, and it is therefore important to examine what the prospects are of that increase taking place.

### United States Cotton Supplies Decreasing.

Naturally attention must first be directed to the probability of a larger output from the United States, which is now and will probably remain the chief and most important source of supply, because the quality there is superior to that of any other part of the world. It cannot be said that the outlook in this connection is very hopeful, in spite of the estimated increased yield in 1904-5. As has been already pointed out, the maximum American production occurred some years ago,

### Proportional Distribution of American Cotton Crops.

5-yr. average.	Great Britain.	Continent.	United States, etc.
	%	%	%
'80-5 . . . . .	42'83	25'53	31'64
'85-90 . . . . .	41'23	25'94	32'83
'90-95 . . . . .	37'28	29'67	33'05
'95-1900 . . . . .	30'46	34'25	35'29
3-yr. average			
1901-3 . . . . .	27'68	33'44	38'88
1-yr. average			
1903-4 . . . . .	23'56	35'87	40'57

Two additional tables will further elucidate the real position. The first shows the amount of the American cotton crop over a series of years:—

### American Cotton Crop.

	1000 Bales.		1000 Bales.
'82-3 . . . . .	6,992	'99-1900 . . . . .	9,440
'92-3 . . . . .	6,717	1900-1 . . . . .	10,425
'95-6 . . . . .	7,162	1901-2 . . . . .	10,701
'93-7 . . . . .	8,714	1902-3 . . . . .	10,758
'97-8 . . . . .	11,181	1903-4 . . . . .	10,124
'98-9 . . . . .	11,235	1904-5 (estim'd)	12,162

American production has thus of late years been barely stationary, while American home requirements have very greatly increased, as will be obvious from the following figures of

and since then there has been diminution. While a larger area is being planted in the United States, every year, the yield per acre has been decreasing. The causes of this seem to be in the main two: (1) There has been great industrial expansion, chiefly in the Southern States, during the past ten years, and this has rendered the supply of coloured labour smaller and more precarious; (2) it seems probable that the soil itself in the older plantations has become less productive, owing to exhaustion. Though it is true that some American authorities contend that there are vast fields in the Southern States, and especially in Texas, suitable for the production of cotton, which have not yet been brought under cultivation, and that America may still be relied upon to furnish the world's needs, this is a possibility rather than a probability.

#### **British Cotton-Growing Association.**

The question of seeking supplies in other directions has therefore become very urgent. This task has been seriously taken up by the **British Cotton-Growing Association**, a body formed by the Lancashire producers between three and four years ago. Its efforts hitherto have necessarily been of a somewhat tentative character, and confined chiefly to investigation as to the parts of the British Empire which are capable of producing cotton. As far as they have gone, however, their investigations have been eminently satisfactory, and there seems to be little doubt that continued efforts on the same lines as so far adopted will lead to increased productions in various parts of Greater Britain, which will do much to relieve the scarcity. We may briefly summarise the results of the investigations which have hitherto been made.

#### **New Sources of Cotton Supplies.**

**India.**—As already stated, India is a large cotton producer, and has been so for many centuries. Unfortunately, however, the quality, never very excellent, has suffered a good deal from lack of improvement in the methods of picking, while at the same time the standard of quality in manufactured articles has been steadily growing higher. At the present time, therefore, but little of the long-staple varieties suitable for the requirements of the British manufacturers are produced. Attempts to introduce American seed into India have been made, and a good deal of money and energy has been expended in this direction, but they have proved abortive, as, for some reason not clearly known, **American varieties do not thrive in India**, and of late years attention has been directed to improving the indigenous growths rather than to acclimatise exotic varieties, but it seems doubtful whether India will ever be able to produce sufficient long-stapled cotton to be of real value to European and American manufacturers. Though indirectly something may be done by increasing the supply for Eastern countries, and so relieving the pressure so far as Europe is concerned.

**Egypt.** Egyptian cotton is good in quality, but unfortunately nearly the whole area suitable for cotton growing has already been taken up, and the prospect of increased supplies from this source are therefore not considerable. Possibilities undoubtedly exist with regard to the Soudan, which is favourably regarded by some experts from this point of view, and it is quite probable that important developments may take place there.

**British Central Africa.**—Investigations show that cotton growing in British Central Africa offers very promising prospects. The Protectorate contains an area of 20,000,000 acres suitable for cotton growing, and cotton has indeed been grown in a small way for centuries. Some thousands of acres are now being planted, and it is anticipated that good supplies will be available within a few years, though they will not be large in quantity until adequate railway accommodation is available. Small colonies of natives from India are settling in the district, and are found to furnish very satisfactory labour.

**West Africa.**—All the British colonies and protectorates in West Africa are capable of producing good cotton crops, but the possibilities in this connection are dependent upon improved transport facilities, which at present do not exist. In **Gambia** cotton has been grown for ages, and the same may be said of **Sierra Leone**. The **Gold Coast** offers less favourable prospects, and both in **Southern and Northern Nigeria** there are undoubted possibilities. In the former experimental plots have already been planted, and there are good transport facilities owing to the rivers. In the latter there is an immense area capable of cotton cultivation, and some of it has already been under the plant for centuries. Here again, however, transport facilities are urgently needed; but it is said that if these existed in adequate amount, **Northern Nigeria** alone would be capable of producing all the cotton **Lancashire** wants.

**Rhodesia.**—The cotton plant grows wild over nearly the whole of Rhodesia, and the results of experiments and investigations there have been so far encouraging as to lead to the sending out of an American expert to conduct experiments on a very large scale. This expert has already reported that he is very hopeful as to the general prospects, and the **British South Africa Company** is doing all it can to encourage the establishment of the industry. The chief difficulty here is the distance of the fields from the world's markets.

**Australia.**—In **Queensland** cotton has already been grown to a considerable extent, and it is known to exist in the **northern territory of South Australia**. In this region, however, the prospects cannot be regarded as very hopeful: the climate is tropical, and cotton cultivation is not possible with white labour. As the **Australians** are unwilling to admit any form of coloured labour into the **Island-Continent**, important developments in this region are hardly likely to take place.

**West Indies.**—In the early part of the nineteenth century a large proportion of the raw cotton used in this country came from the **West Indies**, but the growing of that staple was largely abandoned for sugar, though **Sea Island cotton**, one of the best varieties, has been continuously produced. Now, however, the cotton industry has been re-established on an extended scale; and **Sir Daniel Morris**, the Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture, hopes that within a few years the exports from the **West Indies** will reach 50,000 bales per annum.

This is a brief *résumé* of one of the most important and interesting industrial experiments which have ever been made; and should it ultimately be crowned with success, the effect will be beneficial not only to the industry but to the **British Empire** at large. The importance of the movement is such that it has



received warm commendation from various eminent personages, including H.M. the King.

### *Cotton Manufactures in various Countries.*

While it is impossible to give exact figures relative to the cotton manufactures of various countries, owing to the fact that in practically every case a large part of the output is consumed at home, and no figures are available as to any country's home trade, indications of the chief movements are to be found. The table already given of the spindles of the world furnishes a rough guide as to the progress of the industry in various countries. A further test of the progress of the chief nations concerned is to be found in the export figures.

Taking cotton yarn first, the following are the particulars of the exports of this country, Germany, and France during the past 11 years.

#### *Value of Exports of Cotton Yarn.*

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
	(£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)
1893 . .	9,055	910	—
1894 . .	9,286	785	—
1895 . .	9,291	835	103
1896 . .	10,045	810	133
1897 . .	9,930	1,050	108
1898 . .	8,923	985	113
1899 . .	8,059	1,145	252
1900 . .	7,741	1,455	217
1901 . .	7,977	1,425	158
1902 . .	7,494	1,585	127
1903 . .	7,407	1,603	163

British trade is very much larger than that of the other two countries put together, but it will be seen that it has shown a declining tendency for some time past, while that of both Germany and France has been improving on the whole. This, however, reflects no discredit upon British producers. Owing to a number of favourable circumstances they practically had a monopoly for many years; and that that monopoly has now disappeared, though a preponderating share still remains, merely indicates that their rivals have surmounted the difficulties which earlier they had to encounter.

As regards cotton manufactures, figures can be given relative to four countries, though it should be explained that with regard to the United States the statistics include cotton yarn.

#### *Value of Exports of Cotton Piece Goods.*

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	United States.	France.
	(£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)
1893	54,699	7,715	2,562	—
1894	57,279	7,090	2,867	—
1895	54,455	9,195	2,758	4,731
1896	59,210	8,315	3,357	5,258
1897	54,044	8,800	4,208	4,773
1898	55,977	0.050	3,405	5,150
1899	59,489	10,305	5,113	6,970
1900	62,009	12,235	4,801	6,977
1901	65,708	10,990	4,054	7,054
1902	65,054	12,960	6,422	7,042
1903	66,220	13,181	6,443	6,814

British trade has been steadily growing in volume, and the increase has been much larger than in that of all the other three countries put together. The table affords an incidental illustration of the fallacy of percentage increases. The United States, for instance, starting from a very low level, shows an increase of about 200 per cent., while the United Kingdom has only an increase of about 20 per cent. In point of fact, however, British trade has increased £12,000,000, and that of the United States only £3,000,000.

## **II. THE WOOL INDUSTRY.**

While cotton is only grown in tropical and semi tropical countries, wool is mainly a product of temperate regions. The sheep is, however, an animal which can live under very varied climatic conditions, so that there are few countries of the world, except in the immediate regions of the Equator, where wool is not produced in fair quantities. Its use as a material for producing wearing fabric is, however, almost confined to the temperate regions, and it is from them that the world's supplies are mostly obtained. In a great many countries using wool freely for manufacturing purposes, the home supply is an important element, and even in Great Britain nearly a seventh of the quantity used is obtained from the British farmer. Under present conditions of cheap transit, however, the breeding of sheep is most economically and efficiently carried on where good grazing land is to be had very cheaply, and hence the world's sources of supply are, apart from domestic production, mainly from new and only partially developed countries. Some idea of the relative importance of the different sources of supplies may be gained from the following table.

### *Imports into Europe of Extra-European Wool.*

	Australasian.	Cape.	River Plate.	Other sorts.	Total.
	1000 Bales	1000 Bales	1000 Bales	1000 Bales	1000 Bales
1894	1862	249	422	497	3030
1895	2025	263	476	534	3298
1896	1790	299	517	505	3111
1897	1826	219	498	542	3115
1898	1679	287	543	494	3003
1899	1662	266	537	491	2756
1900	1437	131	396	455	2419
1901	1719	214	333	395	2861
1902	1654	245	468	427	2794
1903	1432	229	538	480	2679

It may be noted that, although European imports do not cover the whole of the demand, they do cover the great bulk of it. Not much wool is imported into the United States, and in other parts of the world in which woollen industries exist on a limited scale, the manufacturers are dependent on the domestic supply.

### *Australasia as a Wool Producer.*

Examining further the above table, as fairly comprehensive and representative of the world's supplies, certain striking facts make themselves at once apparent. The first of these is the immense predominance of Australasia as a wool producer. In good years it is responsible for

about two-thirds of the whole imports into Europe, and even in poor years the proportion considerably exceeds one-half. This point needs to be insisted upon, for it is the key to the whole question of supply—an important one at the present moment, because, as in the case of cotton, there is a dearth of wool, the significance of which is that the industries dependent upon it are materially affected. A further examination of the table reveals the cause of that dearth. It will be seen that during the period covered Australasian supplies reached their maximum in 1895, and were at their lowest in 1903, while from other sources shipments show on the whole a steadily increasing tendency. This shortage is then clearly due to Australasia, and is explained by the prolonged drought there, which decimated the flocks of sheep and caused wool supplies to shrink very considerably. There is, however, this important difference between the scarcity of wool and that of cotton—that the animal product is scarce temporarily only. Already there is every prospect that the supplies yielded by Australia in 1904 will show an increase of 10 per cent. over those of 1903. It will not be until 1905 that this increase will begin to tell in the import figures, but from that time onward,

in the absence of any further drought, a much nearer adjustment between imports and requirements may safely be calculated upon. Even in the improbability of supplies from Australia being permanently diminished, a stimulus would be given to production elsewhere, so that in time the balance would be redressed, however inconvenient might be the consequences meanwhile. The problem thus presented by wool is therefore of a comparatively insignificant character, compared with that of cotton. It may be noted, however, that it is of special importance to the United Kingdom, inasmuch as it consumes about two-thirds of the total European imports of Australasian wool. River Plate wool is mainly used on the Continent, and supplies from that part of the world show on the whole an increasing tendency.

#### Importation of Colonial Wool.

The effect on prices of the shortage in Australasian wool is shown in the following table, which sets out the importation of Colonial wool into Europe and America over a period of more than forty years, with the approximate average value per bale.

Year.	Australasian Bales.	Cape Bales.	Total Colonial Bales.	Average value per bale.	Total value.
				£ s. d.	£
'60	187,000	79,000	266,000	25 15 0	6,850,000
'70	546,000	152,000	698,000	16 15 0	11,691,000
'80	869,000	219,000	1,088,000	20 5 0	22,032,000
'85	1,094,000	188,000	1,282,000	14 0 0	17,948,000
'90	1,411,000	288,000	1,699,000	14 15 0	25,060,000
'95	2,001,000	269,000	2,270,000	11 0 0	24,970,000
'98	1,703,000	279,000	1,982,000	12 5 0	24,280,000
'99	1,641,000	267,000	1,908,000	14 10 0	27,666,000
1900	1,456,000	140,000	1,596,000	13 10 0	21,546,000
1901	1,745,000	217,000	1,962,000	10 10 0	20,601,000
1902	1,699,000	234,000	1,933,000	11 15 0	22,713,000
1903	1,451,000	234,000	1,685,000	13 10 0	22,747,000

It will be seen that imports of Australasian wool were steadily progressive until they reached their maximum in the year 1895, at which time the cost was the lowest on record. Since then, with fluctuations, due to market causes, into which it is not now necessary to enter, imports have fallen, and prices have been considerably higher than in 1895. They are likely to continue to be firm for some time to come. Increase in consumption is taking place yearly, and will probably for some time proceed at least as fast a pace as increase in the supplies. In all industries connected with wool, higher prices tend considerably to check the demand for manufactured goods. While woollen fabrics are necessarily used in most temperate climates, the consumer can economise by wearing garments longer and by buying them of cheaper material. This is important to bear in mind in connection with tables given later, relative to exports of woollen goods.

#### Consumption of Wool in the United Kingdom.

As showing how production in the United Kingdom has been affected by the scarcity, the following table is of interest:

Average.	Domestic Clip (Estimated).	Imports.	Exports.	Left for Home Cons'n.
	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.
'61-70	150	220	87	283
'71-80	156	381	186	351
'81-90	134	578	322	390
'91-95	146	744	399	491
'96-1900	139	701	318	522
1899	140	698	315	523
1900	141	581	220	502
1901	138	716	313	541
1902	136	678	320	494
1903	133	639	321	451

It will be seen that the quantity left for home consumption was very much lower in 1902 and 1903 than in the previous years. It is not probable that so far any actual decrease in manufactures has occurred, the shortage having been made up by a considerable reduction in visible and invisible stocks; but should the dearth long continue—as however it is not likely to do—it would necessarily involve a decrease in the output of manufactures.



**Exports of Woollen and Worsted Yarn.**

This being the broad position as regards supply and demand for the raw material, it is now of interest to see how different countries are faring in the matter of exports. The following table gives the exports of woollen and worsted yarn from the United Kingdom, Germany, and France respectively.

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
	£1000.	£1000.	1000
'93 . . . . .	4,532	1,895	—
'94 . . . . .	4,718	2,140	—
'95 . . . . .	5,372	2,340	1,244
'96 . . . . .	5,055	2,245	1,184
'97 . . . . .	4,840	2,230	967
'98 . . . . .	4,674	2,245	1,179
'99 . . . . .	4,876	2,865	1,483
1900 . . . . .	4,492	2,840	1,383
1901 . . . . .	3,488	2,815	969
1902 . . . . .	3,531	3,125	1,371
1903 . . . . .	4,198	3,589	1,359

The United Kingdom still remains the largest exporter of the three, but it is noticeable that its relative importance has seriously diminished during the period covered by the table; while both Germany and France, especially the former, have improved their position, and it is not improbable that in a few years the United Kingdom will lose the leading place. This can certainly not be regarded as satisfactory. The explanation is that yarn being a comparatively simple form of manufacture, any superiority British manufactures originally possessed in its production has now practically ceased.

**Exports of Woollen and Worsted Manufactures.**

Turning to the exports of woollen and worsted manufactures, the following table includes the same three countries as before, with the addition of the United States. As regards the last named, however, the figures include yarn as well as piece goods.

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	United States.
	£1000.	£1000.	£1000.	£1000
'93 . . . . .	16,404	10,895	—	65
'94 . . . . .	14,911	9,335	—	155
'95 . . . . .	19,738	11,105	12,932	134
'96 . . . . .	18,269	10,780	11,766	183
'97 . . . . .	15,976	10,480	10,620	189
'98 . . . . .	13,700	10,055	8,914	218
'99 . . . . .	14,789	10,860	10,556	209
1900 . . . . .	15,682	11,790	9,089	260
1901 . . . . .	14,237	10,630	8,544	309
1902 . . . . .	15,261	13,345	8,810	302
1903 . . . . .	15,864	14,073	8,735	344

Here again the British have a superiority, but here also of later years the Germans are running them more and more closely in the race—though a considerable portion of their gain so far has been at the expense of France. United States exports have improved largely in percentages, but are still on a small scale, as the high duties on wool and all classes of

machinery hamper the export trade very considerably. It will be noticed that in nearly all the countries considerable fluctuations occur from year to year, and this leads to an important point which deserves emphasis—that this trade largely depends upon fashion as well as on the cost of the raw material. With all allowances, however, it would appear as if British manufacturers were not adequately holding their own against foreign competitors. The Germans have shown great ability for a great many years past to produce cheap goods with a good appearance, and it is this fact, no doubt, which has largely enabled them to develop their export trade. The speciality of France in this branch of manufacture is the production of very high-class goods, the demand for which is, on the whole, of decreasing quantity. British superiority is in medium qualities, and this is fairly well maintained, though there is no reason why more should not be done in other directions. It will be noticed that British export figures were largest in '95 and '96, and the subsequent diminution is largely due to the adoption of the Dingley Tariff in the United States in '97, which imposes such heavy duties on woollen and worsted goods as largely to destroy a profitable export trade which British exporters had previously carried on there.

**III. THE JUTE INDUSTRY.**

The supplies of jute are mainly derived from India, and though the crop of course varies from year to year, there are no points connected with it which need special mention. As giving some indication of what the supplies are, the following table will be found of interest:—

**Jute Shipments from Calcutta to Europe.**

Year ending July 31st.	Bales.
'97-8 . . . . .	3,504,474
'98-9 . . . . .	2,295,290
'99-1900 . . . . .	2,065,580
1900-1901 . . . . .	2,916,594
1901-2 . . . . .	3,472,490
1902-3 . . . . .	2,773,621
1903-4 . . . . .	3,186,000

As regards manufactures of jute, they form one of the smallest textile industries in the United Kingdom. As will be seen from the following table, Great Britain has an immense superiority over the only important European rival, France; but here again it is hardly satisfactory that while British shipments tend on the whole to decrease, those of France are growing in magnitude.

**Exports of Jute Yarn and Manufactures.**

	United Kingdom.	France.
	£1000.	£1000.
1893 . . . . .	2,651	—
1894 . . . . .	2,444	—
1895 . . . . .	2,624	299
1896 . . . . .	2,648	270
1897 . . . . .	2,628	224
1898 . . . . .	2,265	305
1899 . . . . .	2,362	366
1900 . . . . .	2,361	427
1901 . . . . .	2,658	434
1902 . . . . .	2,438	442
1903 . . . . .	2,579	460

## IV. THE LINEN INDUSTRY.

The United Kingdom does a satisfactory export trade in linen goods, the industry in the north of Ireland being particularly important, and the business tends on the whole to increase. The chief rival is France, whose trade is now much larger proportionately than it was a few years ago, though it is still insignificant as compared with British trade.

*Exports of Linen Yarn and Manufactures.*

	United Kingdom.	France.
	£1000.	£1000.
1893 . .	4,775	—
1894 . .	4,505	—
1895 . .	5,351	805
1896 . .	5,031	558
1897 . .	4,771	482
1898 . .	4,393	512
1899 . .	5,073	962
1900 . .	5,225	1,266
1901 . .	5,020	1,096
1902 . .	5,430	1,477
1903 . .	5,540	1,203

**Thames Conservancy.** The Conservators of the River Thames were constituted a body corporate by Act of Parliament in 1857, and their powers enlarged by various Acts from time to time. Their general jurisdiction extends over the entire waterway and foreshores of the river, and their powers are:—(1) The maintenance and improvement of the navigation; (2) the administration and control of the Harbour and the provision of moorings for vessels frequenting it; (3) the control of the explosives, petroleum, and carbide of calcium traffic, and of the fisheries of the river; (4) the prevention of pollution over practically the entire watershed of the river; (5) the preservation of the non-tidal part of the river as a place of recreation, and the control of the pleasure navigation. In '94 an Act was passed to amend the constitution of, and consolidate, amend, and extend the statutory powers of the Conservators, to make further provision for the preservation and improvement of the river for purposes of navigation for profit and pleasure, and as a source of water supply for the Metropolis and the suburbs thereof, and for other purposes. All the provisions of the existing law as to rights of navigation, removal of obstructions, piers and landing-places, beacons and lights, pleasure-boats, steam launches, houseboats, etc., are re-enacted, and in some cases strengthened, and power to dredge as far as the Nore is conferred. No further powers of taking water from the Thames than might previously be legally exercised are given by the Act to the Water Companies; but they are to contribute an additional amount to the sums formerly paid by them. The constitution of the Conservators consists of the following thirty-eight members: The County Councils of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Essex, Oxfordshire, Berks, Bucks, and Herts each appoint one Conservator; the Gloucestershire and Wilts County Councils jointly appoint one; the County Boroughs of Oxford, Reading and West Ham each appoint one, and the Metropolitan Water

Board, one, the Admiralty two, the Board of Trade two, Trinity House two, shipowners three, owners of sailing barges, lighters, and steam tugs two, dock-owners one, wharfingers one, Corporation of London six, and London County Council six. The Secretary of the Conservancy is Mr. R. Philipson, and the offices are on the Victoria Embankment, near Blackfriars Bridge, E.C. See also LONDON, PORT OF.

**Tittoni, Signor**, appointed Italian Foreign Minister in Nov. 1903, is the son of an Italian exile who fled from the Papal States in 1859 to England, and remained there till the Italian troops entered Rome. Signor Tittoni had never held Ministerial office till 1903, but had filled the office of President of the Provincial Council of Rome with credit, and took office with a good reputation. He is a member of the Right. He came to England with the King of Italy in Nov. 1903, and was appointed an Hon. G.C.V.O.

**Tolstoi, Count Lyof Nikolaivitch**, usually called Count Leon Tolstoi, the most eminent living Russian novelist, was b. Aug. 28th, 1828, at Yasnaya Poliana, in the government of Toula, where he still lives. Entered the army when 23, served in the Caucasus and at Sebastopol. First made literary reputation by his vivid sketches from Sebastopol. Leaving the army soon after the close of the Crimean war, he devoted himself to literature. His "War and Peace," a tale of the invasion of Russia by Napoleon in '12, is regarded by Russians as his masterpiece; but his "Anna Karenina," which appeared in '76, is better appreciated abroad. "The Cossacks" is another admirable work. He has written much on education, and published many short tales and reminiscences of childhood and youth. Latterly he has devoted himself to religious teaching. He makes "Resist not evil" the keystone of the Christian faith, and insists that the literal interpretation of the Sermon on the Mount is the only rule of the Christian life. His religious views are set forth in "Christ's Christianity" and "My Religion." Translations of his "Kreutzer Sonata" appeared in '90. In Oct. '92 he deposited his Memoirs and Diaries with the Curator of the Rumyantsov Museum on the condition that they should not be published till ten years after his death. In November he legally made over his whole fortune, including his real and personal estate, to his wife and children. He married in '61, and has nine children living. During '93 he wrote "The Kingdom of God Within Us," an important work on the social question; in '94 a powerful criticism of the Franco-Russian alliance, entitled "Patriotism and Christianity," appeared; and in '95 "The Four Gospels Harmonised and Translated" by himself. He was excommunicated by the Holy Synod in 1901.

## TRADE, BOARD OF.

The first Committee for Trade appears to have been appointed in the year 1622, during the reign of James I. It was reconstituted by Charles I., and held meetings from time to time from 1625 to 1640. During the Commonwealth the Council of State, which was constituted in 1649-50, passed a resolution directing "the whole Council or any five of them to be a Committee for Trade and Plantations." In 1660 Charles II. instituted a Council



for Trade and another Council of Foreign Plantations. These were amalgamated in 1672, but in 1675 their duties were transferred to the Privy Council. In 1695, under William III., and from time to time afterwards, the Council was revived; but on the motion of Burke it was abolished in 1782. In 1786 a permanent Committee was formed under an Order in Council, which still regulates the legal constitution of the Board. Acts have since been passed making the salary of the President (Rt. Hon. Gerald Balfour, M.P.), £2000 a year, and of the **Parliamentary Secretary** (Mr. A. Bonar Law, M.P.), £1200 a year. There is also a **Permanent Secretary** (Sir Francis Hopwood, K.C.B., C.M.G.). The working of the Department is now assimilated to that of the other great offices of State, its work being done by the President aided by a permanent staff. The work of the Department—which has enormously increased since 1786, by the growth of joint stock companies, the establishment and development of railways, the increase in shipping, and other industrial developments, which have imposed new administrative duties upon it—is divided amongst several departments, as follows:—

**Bankruptcy Department.** (Inspector-General, Edward Hough.) This was constituted in '83, in consequence of the Bankruptcy Act, '83. It is under an Inspector-General, whose duties are described in the separate article on BANKRUPTCY (p. 40).

**Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Department.** (Comptroller-General, H. Llewellyn Smith, C.B.) This Department gives advice to other Government Departments upon commercial matters, and prepares annually the Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom, the Statistical Abstract for the Colonies, the Statistical Abstract for Foreign Countries, Returns relating to Foreign and Tariffs, and the Digest of Colonial Statistics. It supervises the monthly and annual trade accounts, and with the assistance of other Departments, prepares monthly and annual accounts of shipping and navigation, railway statistics, cotton statistics, emigration statistics, and alien immigration statistics. It edits the *Board of Trade Journal* of tariff and trade notices, instituted in July '86. The **Commercial Intelligence Branch** of this Department, which is located at No. 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., was established in '99 to provide the public with accurate information on tariff and trade matters. An Advisory Committee for the purpose of advising the Board on the work of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, has been appointed, with Mr. G. J. Stanley, of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade, as secretary. The Imperial Institute (*q.v.*) is now a branch of this department. Through the Labour Department this Department collects and publishes statistics of wages ours of labour, the state of the labour market, and condition of the working classes, and publishes the monthly *Labour Gazette* and annual statistical reports on trade unions, strikes and lock-outs, and labour subjects generally. It is concerned with the administration of the Conciliation Act, '06, for the prevention and settlement of labour disputes.

**Companies Department.** (Comptroller, G. S. Barnes.) This is a new department.

It administers the Companies (Winding-up) Act, 1890, and Acts amending the same. It also carries out the duties connected with the Joint Stock Companies Acts, the Newspaper Law of Libel Act, and considers applications for charters from commercial companies. The Joint Stock Companies' Registry Office (Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, H. F. Bartlett, I.S.O.), is under this Department.

**Railway Department.** (Assistant-Secretary, Colonel Sir Herbert Jekyll, K.C.M.G.) This Department, formed in '40, inspects railways and their works before they are opened for public traffic, inquires into railway accidents, investigates complaints as to the hours of work of railway servants, approves byelaws of railway and canal companies, authorises the construction of railways and the raising of additional capital, considers and confirms provisional orders granted by the Light Railway Commissioners, grants provisional orders authorising tramway undertakings, issues regulations controlling steam, electric, and other forms of mechanical traction, and approves byelaws made by tramway undertakers. It also performs various duties under the Copyright Acts, reports to Parliament under the standing orders on the proposals in Bills with regard to level crossings on railways, and the tolls, rates, and charges on railways, tramways, and canals, etc., and prepares annual and special returns connected with these undertakings. Under this Department is the **Standards Department**, transferred from the Exchequer in '66, which tests and examines weights and measures used in trade and for scientific purposes, keeps the standards of weight and measurement at the **Standards Office**, 7, Old Palace Yard, and performs various duties under the Coinage Act, '70, the Sale of Gas Act, '59-60, and the Petroleum Act, '70.

**Marine Department.** (Assistant-Secretary, Walter J. Howell, C.B.) The business of this Department, created in '50, mainly consists of the administration of the **Merchant Shipping Act '94**, which consolidated all previous legislation relative to merchant shipping. These duties are of a varied and important character: amongst others, the detention and survey of unseaworthy ships, the examination of masters, mates and engineers, investigation into shipping casualties, engagement and discharge of seamen through the **Mercantile Marine Offices**, and supervision of the rocket life-saving apparatus on the coasts of the United Kingdom. It prepares Parliamentary returns, and publishes the Annual Wreck Register. A Sub-Department is the **General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen** (Carlisle Place, Westminster, S.W.), and the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen is charged with special duties as to the registration of ships; the issue of certificates to officers in the mercantile marine, the custody of official logs, etc., and also performs certain duties in connection with the Royal Naval Reserve.

**Harbour Department.** (Assistant-Secretary, Hon. T. H. W. Pelham.) This was originally a subdivision of the Marine Department, but now exists separately. It has charge of the foreshores belonging to the Crown, and sees that no injury is done to navigable harbours and channels; it manages the harbours at Holyhead and Ramsgate, shares

with the Finance and General Department the control of the lighthouse funds of the Trinity House, the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses, and the Commissioners of Irish Lights, and manages all Colonial lighthouses in the hands of the home Government. It deals with questions affecting wreck and salvage, foreign lighthouses, pilotage, and navigation. It considers applications for loans of public money for shipping purposes, makes provisional orders under the General Pier and Harbour and Pilotage Acts, examines and reports upon private Bills affecting tidal waters, and gives notice to British shipping of all foreign quarantine regulations. Since '96 it has dealt with applications for electric lighting provisional orders, and licences authorising the supply of electrical energy under the provisions of the Electric Lighting Acts, '82-90. It grants provisional orders authorising gas and water undertakings, controls matters connected with the Metropolitan Gas Companies and prepares returns relating to gas companies.

#### **Finance and General Department.**

(Assistant-Secretary, Sir T. W. P. Blomefield, Bart., C.B.). This Department was established in '51, and prepares the annual estimates for Parliament, manages the General Lighthouse Fund and the Ramsgate Harbour Fund, deals with variations of light dues, and controls the expenditure of the various lighthouse authorities. The accounts of the whole Board of Trade establishment and its subordinate offices are kept and examined, and prepared for the Exchequer and Audit Office by this Department. It also deals with the Merchant Seaman's Fund, pensions to merchant seamen from Greenwich Hospital Fund, seamen's savings banks, the transmission of seamen's wages both at home and abroad, the issue and payment of seamen's money orders, the wages and effects of deceased seamen, and the relief of distressed seamen. It receives, examines, and presents to Parliament the accounts of life assurance companies, and to it have been assigned the arrangements necessary for the receipt and payment of moneys in connection with the Bankruptcy Estates Account, under the Bankruptcy Act, '83, and the Companies (Winding-Up) Act, '90. It also performs various duties under the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, Merchandise Marks, and Art Unions Acts. Under this department are the Patent Office (Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B.).

### **TRADE REVIEW OF 1904.**

In the 1904 edition, on pp. 226-233, there appeared an article discussing in considerable detail the broad trend of British foreign trade movements over a series of years, particularly in relation to foreign competition, and to the suggestion of a closer commercial union between Great Britain and her colonies. It is unnecessary to repeat the elaborate tables previously given, but it is of interest to see what the tendency of trade of recent years has been, as regards foreign countries, and our Colonial possessions. The nature and distribution of British imports and exports from this point of view is a matter of great importance, it need hardly be said.

#### **Sources of British Imports.**

Taking imports first, the following table shows the sources of our imports in the years named:—

Imports from	1899.	1901.	1903.
	(£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)
Russia . . . . .	18,711	21,904	30,933
Scandinavia (including Denmark) . .	27,787	29,792	32,862
Germany . . . . .	30,123	32,207	34,533
Holland . . . . .	32,473	32,872	34,974
Belgium . . . . .	22,862	24,666	27,792
France . . . . .	53,001	51,213	49,347
United States . . . .	120,081	141,015	122,113
South and Central America . . . . .	22,629	26,019	35,199
Other countries . . . .	52,539	56,728	61,176
<b>Foreign Total . . . .</b>	<b>378,206</b>	<b>416,416</b>	<b>428,929</b>
British India . . . .	27,740	27,392	32,305
Straits Settlements and Ceylon . . . .	10,945	10,589	10,247
South Africa . . . .	6,077	5,132	5,795
Australia . . . . .	23,622	24,218	17,058
New Zealand . . . .	9,697	10,595	13,454
Canada . . . . .	20,206	19,855	26,669
Other possessions . . .	8,539	7,793	8,143
<b>Colonial Total . . . .</b>	<b>106,829</b>	<b>105,574</b>	<b>113,671</b>
<b>Grand Total . . . . .</b>	<b>485,035</b>	<b>521,990</b>	<b>542,600</b>

Roughly four-fifths of the imports of the United Kingdom come from foreign countries, and by far the largest single source of supply is the United States, which furnishes so much of the British food-supply. Treating Germany, Holland, and Belgium as a unit for trade purposes—since it is impossible to distinguish accurately between them, a large quantity of imports from Germany being shipped from Belgian and Dutch ports—they form the second largest foreign source of supply.

As regards supplies received from British possessions the improvement in 1903 in the case of India was mainly due to a better harvest in that country, while the decline in the case of Australia was due to the effects of drought. It is satisfactory to notice that, as regards Canada, a very marked increase was shown in 1903, and the 1904 figures seem likely to prove at least as good, as in both years the harvest in the Dominion was excellent.

#### **Destination of British Exports.**

As regards British exports it will be noticed that the shipments to foreign countries show but little variation, and they have not indeed expanded in a marked way even as compared with 1890, in which year the total was nearly £234,000,000. As regards British possessions, however, the movement since 1899 has been distinctly in an upward direction.

Looking at the export trade as a whole, two-thirds of it are seen to be done with foreign countries and one-third with British possessions, chiefly India, Australasia, and South Africa—though the figures in the last-named country for 1903 were abnormally high, owing to special



circumstances. The figures on the same basis as those for imports are as follows:—

Exports to	1899.	1901.	1903.
	(£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)
Russia	16,139	14,211	16,164
Scandinavia (including Denmark)	14,314	13,521	12,976
Germany	37,978	34,221	34,516
Holland	14,044	13,744	14,040
Belgium	14,587	12,625	12,747
France	22,277	23,701	23,147
United States	34,975	37,651	41,605
China and Japan	15,419	15,097	11,635
Central and South America	21,340	21,629	25,054
Other countries	44,222	48,346	49,005
<b>Total foreign</b>	<b>235,285</b>	<b>234,746</b>	<b>240,889</b>
British India	31,968	35,746	35,320
Straits Settlements and Ceylon	4,124	4,877	4,712
Australasia	24,740	22,582	25,084
South Africa	12,209	18,939	27,011
Canada	8,323	9,250	12,744
Other possessions	12,886	14,724	14,613
<b>Total British possessions</b>	<b>94,250</b>	<b>113,118</b>	<b>119,484</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>329,535</b>	<b>347,864</b>	<b>360,373</b>

### Percentages of Exports to Various Countries.

Exports to	1892.	1903.
Russia	3'0	4'5
Scandinavia	3'2	3'5
Germany	10'2	9'6
Holland	5'3	3'9
Belgium	4'4	3'5
France	7'3	6'4
United States	13'9	11'3
China and Japan	3'1	3'3
Central and South America	8'3	7'0
Other countries	13'3	13'7
<b>Total foreign</b>	<b>72'0</b>	<b>66'7</b>
British India	9'9	9'8
Straits Settlements and Ceylon	1'2	1'3
Australasia	6'0	7'0
South Africa	3'0	7'5
Canada	2'7	3'6
Other possessions	5'2	4'1
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>100'0</b>	<b>100'0</b>

### SOURCES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM'S FOREIGN TRADE.

By way of following the movement rather more in detail, both imports and exports are here classified into categories.

#### Imports from Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

### Percentages of Imports from Various Countries.

As a supplement to the above tables it is interesting to see whether, for a considerable period of time, the imports and exports from various sources show much change. The following tables show the variations over a period of eleven years:—

Imports from	1892.	1903.
Russia	3'6	5'7
Scandinavia (including Denmark)	4'7	6'1
Germany	6'1	6'5
Holland	6'8	6'5
Belgium	4'0	5'1
France	10'3	9'1
United States	25'5	22'3
Central and South America	3'8	6'5
Other countries	12'2	11'3
<b>Total foreign</b>	<b>77'0</b>	<b>79'1</b>
British India	7'2	5'9
Straits Settlements and Ceylon	2'2	1'9
South Africa	1'2	1'1
Australia	5'4	3'1
New Zealand	1'8	2'5
Canada	3'3	4'9
Other possessions	1'9	1'5
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>100'0</b>	<b>100'0</b>

	1899 £1000.	1901 £1000.	1903 £1000.
<b>Food-stuffs, etc.</b>			
From foreign countries	166,964	183,274	181,677
From British possessions	43,377	41,488	50,608
<b>Total</b>	<b>210,341</b>	<b>224,762</b>	<b>232,285</b>
<b>Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured.</b>			
From foreign countries	100,957	118,472	124,997
From British possessions	49,665	48,728	48,513
<b>Total</b>	<b>150,622</b>	<b>167,200</b>	<b>173,510</b>
<b>Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.</b>			
From foreign countries	108,254	112,450	120,444
From British possessions	13,334	14,980	14,120
<b>Total</b>	<b>121,588</b>	<b>127,430</b>	<b>134,564</b>
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>			
From foreign countries	1,958	2,110	1,811
From British possessions	526	488	430
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,484</b>	<b>2,598</b>	<b>2,241</b>
<b>Summary.</b>			
From foreign countries	378,133	416,305	428,929
From British possessions	106,902	105,685	113,671
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>485,035</b>	<b>521,990</b>	<b>542,600</b>

It will be seen that more than 40 per cent. of British imports consists of food-stuffs, and here the proportions have not greatly varied during the period covered by the table. Three-fourths of the supplies are derived from foreign countries, and there is no present sign that the proportion will be materially altered.

The same is true of the second category—raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured. Indeed, in this case receipts from British possessions show a little downward tendency, while there has been an improvement of 24 per cent. with regard to manufactured articles and to the goods classed as miscellaneous.

On the whole it will be seen that though British imports are steadily increasing, the proportion derived from British possessions is not increasing at anything like the same rate.

### **Exports of Home Products to Foreign Countries and British Possessions.**

As regards exports the table on the same lines is as follows:

	1899 £1000.	1901 £1000.	1903 £1000.
<b>Food-stuffs, etc.</b>			
To foreign countries	6,420	6,829	7,876
To British possessions	6,452	8,777	8,501
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,872</b>	<b>15,606</b>	<b>16,377</b>
<b>Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured.</b>			
To foreign countries	26,271	32,963	32,386
To British possessions	2,489	3,336	2,993
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,760</b>	<b>36,299</b>	<b>35,379</b>
<b>Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.</b>			
To foreign countries	142,070	132,964	136,970
To British possessions	77,521	90,859	97,818
<b>Total</b>	<b>219,591</b>	<b>223,823</b>	<b>234,788</b>
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>			
To foreign countries	2,065	2,393	2,421
To British possessions	1,203	1,900	1,835
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,268</b>	<b>4,293</b>	<b>4,256</b>
<b>Summary.</b>			
To foreign countries	176,827	175,148	179,653
To British possessions	87,665	104,874	111,147
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>264,492</b>	<b>280,022</b>	<b>290,800</b>

Raw materials exported consist mainly of coal, the shipments of which are for geographical reasons very small as regards the Colonies.

Articles wholly or mainly manufactured, which comprise nearly four-fifths of British exports, constitute the category which is of most interest here. It will be seen that while the shipments to foreign countries tend in a downward direction, those to British possessions

show a considerable increase. The trend of the export trade is decidedly in a Colonial direction, and it will probably not be many years before the shipments thither equal those to foreign countries. So far as manufacture goods are concerned, the summary shows the broad features of the growth, which is from all points of view significant.

### **TRADE MOVEMENTS, 1904.**

The broad features of trade in 1904 were comparative depression in the earlier months with an improved tendency later. The record is on the whole not very satisfactory, in view of the improved economic position of Australia and India, and of the prosperity which has been ruling in South America. There seems, however, but little doubt that an upward movement is in progress, which it must be borne in mind is not immediately indicated by the monthly figures. Orders are placed on the average about a quarter of a year before the figures in the Board of Trade Returns, so that the statistics say for June do not really indicate the state of business in that month, but what it was in the previous March.

Month.	Exports (Home Products only).		
	1902 (£1000.)	1903 (£1000.)	1904 (£1000.)
January	24,269	24,904	24,000
February	21,312	22,775	23,800
March	22,217	25,108	24,250
April	23,493	23,136	23,480
May	22,832	24,327	24,330
June	21,252	22,272	24,000
July	20,029	25,876	24,780
August	24,300	25,665	26,300
September	23,796	23,310	25,940
October	25,135	25,861	25,440
November	24,048	23,033	26,110
December	24,205	24,612	28,070
<b>Totals</b>	<b>283,488*</b>	<b>290,890*</b>	<b>300,600</b>

\* Totals as given officially after adjusting the monthly returns.

Month.	Imports.		
	1902 (£1000.)	1903 (£1000.)	1904 (£1000.)
January	50,142	46,227	45,920
February	41,681	40,501	44,100
March	40,898	46,915	48,600
April	46,200	43,802	45,100
May	43,354	41,915	44,700
June	40,665	41,290	41,200
July	44,087	45,653	40,900
August	40,413	42,761	42,400
September	41,764	45,451	43,000
October	46,854	47,758	40,100
November	45,118	48,724	58,000
December	48,170	52,319	52,840
<b>Totals</b>	<b>528,932*</b>	<b>542,806*</b>	<b>551,380</b>

\* Totals as given officially after adjusting the monthly returns.



**Coal.**

As regards the home demand there were few features of special interest. It was not very trying throughout the greater part of the year, owing to dullness in the manufacturing industries, especially that of Lancashire. No serious labour disputes occurred, but there was a certain amount of unrest in this respect.

As regards exports, the growth in the shipments to which attention was directed in the 1904 edition continued. The exports for the last three years have been as follows:—

1902 . . . . .	27,581,000
1903 . . . . .	27,262,000
1904 (ten months) . . . . .	22,471,000

This is a very considerable increase over the record, even of ten years ago. For 1893, for instance, the total exports did not much exceed 14,000,000. The problem raised in this connection is one of importance. Such large exports are inevitably exhausting the home supplies of coal, and so hastening the time when British commercial supremacy will be materially threatened. On the other hand, any arbitrary interference with the course of British trade abroad would bring serious evils of its own, which might seriously affect British industries generally.

A feature of the exports, which is often lost sight of, but which is prominently brought home by the new classification adopted in the official statistics, is that about three-quarters of the coal exported consists of steam coal, for the use of vessels. By thus supplying a large proportion of the world's commercial marine, the United Kingdom not only secures profits for its coal owners, but enables many British ships to take coal as ballast, and so charge lower rates than their foreign competitors. It is not worth while to discuss this class of exports by their nominal destination, as the countries to which the coal is consigned afford little indication of the nationalities actually using the coal. France, Germany, and Italy, are the best customers, but the coal sent to the ports of these countries is distributed among vessels of all nationalities.

**Copper.**

As for some years past, the copper market has largely been dominated by that big combination, the American Copper Company, which controls two-thirds of the production of the United States. It withholds information as to stocks which it possesses, and therefore the statistical tails are not easy to arrive at. The course of prices throughout 1904, however, was a pretty steadily upward one, though there was some reaction in December. Consumption again began to increase, as the shipbuilding and other industries became more active, and the price of G.M.B. at the end of November was 16 15s. per ton as compared with £56 12s. 6d. at the end of 1903.

The imports of unwrought and partly wrought copper showed a considerable increase in 1904, the total for the first eleven months being 502 tons, as compared with 57,553 tons during the same period of 1903.

**Cotton.**

1904, and especially the earlier part of it, was the most extraordinary year in the cotton trade. At the end of 1903 it was obvious that supplies were quite inadequate for the requirements

of the manufacturers of the world, and the shortage became acute in the early part of 1904. Speculators had taken advantage of the position to secure the control of supplies, and hence even the high prices ruling at the end of 1903 were surpassed early in 1904. The outbreak of the war between Russia and Japan stimulated the upward movement, and by the end of January Middling Upland stood at 8'36d. per lb. as compared with 7'40d. at the beginning of the month.

In February the market was in a demoralised and excited condition, but on the whole the tendency of prices was downward, mainly owing to rumours of difficulties between the leading bull operators in America.

In the early part of March there was another advance, but on the 18th of that month Mr. Sully, the chief American bull, unexpectedly announced that he was compelled to suspend payment, and the gamble was practically over.

With fluctuations prices then gradually declined as the year went on, and the price of Middling Upland in the middle of December was only 4'28d.

During the early part of the year an unprecedented amount of short time was run by the Lancashire mills, and great suffering and inconvenience were caused. Later, however, there was a strong reaction, and great activity prevailed in the manufacturing industry.

The outlook for 1905 is fairly satisfactory, as supplies are not likely greatly to exceed the consumptive requirements, but will probably be sufficient to meet them—that is, if the American crop reaches its expected total of 11,500,000 bales, which some authorities think may be exceeded.

As regards the general outlook for cotton supplies, the efforts which are being made to increase its production in various parts of the world, and the growth of the manufacturing industry on the Continent and in the United States, detailed particulars are given under the heading TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, on pp. 712–718.

As regards British exports, they of course suffered greatly during the period of scarcity, but afterwards recovered to such an extent that the diminution earlier in the year was made up. Shipments of yarn and twist show an increase, amounting for the first eleven months of 1904 to 146,933,700 lbs. as against 135,275,900 lbs. in the same period of 1903. Germany is still the most important customer, and the shipments to that country have been considerably larger owing to the activity of trade there. India's requirements also show a decided increase.

In Piece-goods the total for the first eleven months of 1904 was 5,031,253,800 yds. as compared with 4,738,661,700 yds. during the same period of 1903, and owing to the high level of prices ruling, the increase in values is considerably greater. About three-sevenths of the shipments are to British India, and the requirements of that country, owing to its improved economic position, were larger than in 1903. The next largest customer is China, which also bought more freely in 1904. There was a considerable falling off in the shipments to Japan, owing to the war, and also in the requirements of Australia, while exports to the United States also showed a decided diminution.

Shipments of cotton hosiery showed a marked increase, but those of sewing thread were on a limited scale.

### Iron and Steel.

Speaking generally, the iron and steel trades were depressed during 1904, neither the home nor the foreign demand showing much activity. Shipments to the United States in particular were reduced to a very low level, and the pig-iron industry, especially in the Cumberland district, was greatly depressed. There was no increase of dumping, as was freely anticipated in some quarters; as American and German manufacturers adopted the obvious course in times of depression, and reduced their output. Indeed, there was some attempt to regulate, by means of international understanding, the world's production and the course of prices.

It is not dumping which is the serious feature in the iron and steel situation, but the prospect of a great increase of American competition in neutral markets, a prospect which seems now not far from realisation, as the iron trade is again becoming active in the United States. On the other hand, British producers have done a very great deal during the past few years to modernise plant, and so prepare themselves for the emergency.

Pig-iron prices have been fairly steady throughout the year, with an upward tendency on the whole. British imports were slightly larger than in 1903, but much less than in 1902. The chief country which sends pig-iron to the United Kingdom is Sweden.

Exports show a considerable diminution, the total for the first eleven months of 1904 being 752,576 tons as compared with 1,011,192 tons in the same period of 1903. Germany is still the most important customer, and bought rather more freely, but shipments to the United States fell off from 322,836 tons to 51,385 tons. Italy, Holland, and Belgium were much better customers.

In railway material there was also a considerable decline, the total for the first eleven months of 1904 being 594,361 tons as compared with 679,103 tons in the same period of 1903. There was a considerable diminution in the supplies sent to South Africa and Australia. On the other hand, India and the Argentine Republic proved better customers.

Galvanised sheets were more largely exported, and there was an improvement in tin plates, especially as regards shipments to the United States, which is still Great Britain's best single customer.

In cutlery, trade was at about the same level as in 1903; while South Africa took less from us, and shipments to the United States slightly decreased, the requirements of most other countries were larger.

In hardware there was a very great improvement, exports being almost doubled; this was largely due to an improved demand from India.

As regards machinery the figures of 1904 were on the whole satisfactory. Exports of Locomotives showed some decline, in spite of a great increase as regards South American countries. Here again, however, there was a great diminution in the case of South Africa.

In Agricultural machinery a decidedly better trade was done, the total for the first eleven months of 1904 being £984,525 as compared with £898,792 during the same period of 1903. Five-eighths of this trade is done with countries in Europe, which are proving increasingly better customers.

In sewing machines British manufacturers have more than held their own, while the exports of mining machinery have expanded, this being one of the few items in which an increase is registered to South Africa.

The figures for textile machinery show an improvement, and altogether there is no present sign that Great Britain is losing its hold of the world's trade in this important department.

As regards cycles, the exports show a decline, attributable less to foreign competition than to a lessened demand for these articles all the world over, and the imports shrank to quite insignificant proportions.

### Sugar.

Prices of beet, and other classes of sugar, had a decidedly upward tendency during 1904. While at the end of November 1903 the quotation for 88 per cent. beetroot was 8s. 4½d. per cwt., it was as much as 13s. 9d. per cwt., on Nov. 30th, 1904. A somewhat heated controversy has arisen as to whether this serious rise has been occasioned by the Sugar Convention, and it is therefore of interest to summarise the facts of the situation and the contentions of the disputants.

The statistical position is undoubtedly adverse to the interests of consumers. Thanks to a dry summer on the European continent, the supplies from this source will undoubtedly be defective during the current season. Originally estimated at about 5,700,000 tons for 1904-5, it is now admitted, that they will barely reach 5,000,000 tons. Supplies from other quarters will probably show improvement, but certainly there will be a severe shortage. The position as regards production over a period of four years is shown in the following table:—

#### World's Production of Sugar.

Year ending	Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.
Sept. 1st.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1902 .. ..	6,720,000	4,244,000	10,964,000
1903 .. ..	5,570,000	4,342,000	9,912,000
1904 .. ..	5,852,000	4,551,000	10,403,000
1905 (estimated)	4,950,000	4,782,000	9,732,000

As the world's normal consumptive demand is at least 11,000,000 tons, and probably more, it is evident that a considerable shortage must be experienced in 1904-5, especially as stocks are low. According to Mr. Czarnikow the world's visible supply on Dec. 1st, 1904, was only 1,657,349 tons, as compared with 2,326,903 tons on the same date in 1903, and 2,161,501 tons on Dec. 1st, 1902. Hence there can be no doubt that high prices will persist for some time.

Those who contend that the advance is due to the Sugar Convention, and is therefore likely to be more or less permanent, base their contention largely on the fact that the rise here has been accompanied by a fall in the old bounty countries, leading to increased consumption there, and so narrowing our sources of supply. They urge further that supplies from outside sources are growing very slowly, and that we are absolutely debarred from obtaining any from such countries as Russia, which are outside the Convention.

Others maintain that the present shortage is due to drought merely, that cultivation of beetroot on the Continent is not declining, and that had the present position occurred in the



bounty days, advantage would have been taken of it by the Cartels to force up prices to a still higher figure than that at which they stand at present. They maintain that the operation of the Convention will result in time in so greatly increasing the world's production as a whole as to lead to a steady era of low prices. This is the present position of a very interesting and important economic controversy.

As regards the trade of the United Kingdom in 1904, imports of refined sugar seriously declined, but those of unrefined showed an increase, as was to be anticipated under the circumstances. Particulars for the last four years are as follows :

Imports.			
First ten months.	Refined. cwts.	Unrefined. cwts.	Total. cwts.
1901 ..	16,380,645 ..	10,554,132 ..	26,934,777
1902 ..	15,675,429 ..	11,146,689 ..	26,822,118
1903 ..	16,197,690 ..	10,490,532 ..	26,688,222
1904 ..	14,291,745 ..	12,038,464 ..	26,330,209

The exports of confectionery, jam, etc., of which sugar is an important component, contrary to expectation, showed a very decided improvement as regards quantity, but we are practically stationary in the matter of values.

Exports of Confectionery, Jam, etc.			
Year	cwts.	£	
1900 .. ..	276,248 .. ..	606,867	
1901 .. ..	339,251 .. ..	749,572	
1902 .. ..	335,228 .. ..	845,819	
1903 .. ..	219,931 .. ..	802,879	
1904 (11 months)	289,841 .. ..	750,870	

**Tea.**

The main factor in this market was the raising of the duty in the United Kingdom from 6*d.* to 8*d.* per lb., a severe blow to the Indian and Ceylon industries, which were just beginning to recover from a prolonged period of depression. It is satisfactory, however, to note that exports to countries other than the United Kingdom continue to show healthy growth, and are now nearly twice as large as four years ago. The greatest expansion was in the exports to North America and Russia, in both of which the demand for Indian tea has taken a firm hold and is steadily increasing.

The following figures, compiled by Messrs. Gow, Wilson & Stanton, show the recent development :—

Exports of Indian Tea to countries other than the United Kingdom.	
First nine months	lb.
1900 .. ..	12,681,268
1901 .. ..	13,946,920
1902 .. ..	17,401,736
1903 .. ..	20,418,800
1904 .. ..	24,667,916

As regards shipments to this country, the figures of home consumption over a long period of years are appended. It will be seen that the United Kingdom now derives so small a proportion of its total supplies from countries other than India and Ceylon that the possibility of their rules showing great expansion is slight, and this adds significance to the above figures as to the growing trade with outside markets.

Tea entered for Home Consumption.				
Yr.	China 1000 lbs.	India 1000 lbs.	Ceylon 1000 lbs.	Total 1000 lbs.
'59	76,304	None	None.	76,304
'69	101,080	10,716	None.	111,796
'77	132,263	27,852	None.	151,115
'85	113,514	65,678	3,217	182,409
'92	33,483	109,528	63,102	207,114
'95	26,201	118,343	74,024	216,568
'98	14,695	133,431	82,472	235,415
'01	9,825	147,960	90,825	235,873
'02	11,531	148,728	85,541	254,440
'03	14,956	150,781	78,493	255,366
'04*	*10,543	*142,895	*73,514	*237,170

\* 11 months only.

**Wool.**

Supplies of wool in 1904 were again deficient, consequent upon the very serious reduction in the flocks of sheep in Australia, owing to the drought. The quantities available were again small; and without going in detail into the movements of the six series of London sales, it may be said that the tendency on the whole was in the direction of firmness. How long this state of things will continue, it is of course impossible to foresee, but there are signs of an increase in the consumptive demand, and supplies must inevitably increase slowly. It seems probable on the whole, therefore, that prices will for the present remain fairly firm, though there is undoubtedly considerable difference of opinion on this point in expert circles.

The following table shows the annual imports of wool over a series of years :—

Imports into the United Kingdom.			
	Colonial. Bales.	Foreign. Bales.	Total. Bales.
1884 ..	1,285,641 ..	318,998 ..	1,604,639
1888 ..	1,534,343 ..	468,617 ..	2,002,960
1892 ..	1,765,904 ..	505,638 ..	2,271,542
1896 ..	1,674,873 ..	402,181 ..	2,077,059
1898 ..	1,556,388 ..	526,595 ..	2,082,984
1900 ..	1,223,733 ..	459,706 ..	1,683,439
1901 ..	1,598,986 ..	445,890 ..	2,044,876
1902 ..	1,443,981 ..	483,900 ..	1,927,881
1903 ..	1,312,588 ..	506,081 ..	1,818,669

**Woolens and Worsteds.**

1904 was not a favourable year for this branch of industry. The home demand was checked by undoubted want of purchasing power on the part of the community, while export trade was of a moderate character. British exports of woollen yarn are now quite unimportant, and in worsted yarn there was considerable falling off, the figures for the first eleven months of 1904 being 47,866,000 lbs. as against 53,005,000 lbs. during the same period of 1893. Germany is by far the best customer, taking nearly three-fourths of the total.

The demand for alpaca and mohair yarns was about stationary.

In woollen piece-goods there was distinct improvement, the total for the last eleven months of 1904 being 59,967,600 yds. as against 45,874,200 yds. in the same period of 1903. Most of Great Britain's principal customers, notably Belgium, Turkey, and China, bought more freely.

In worsted piece-goods, on the other hand, there

was a decline. During the first eleven months of 1903 95,930,100 yds. were exported, but during the same period of 1904 the total was only 93,147,100 yds. The largest customer for these goods is the United States, shipments thither and to Canada being less than in 1903, and the same may be said of Continental countries generally and of South Africa. On the other hand, the deliveries to Argentina, India, and Australia showed substantial improvement.

There was an increased demand for flannels, mainly owing to army contracts for shipment to the Far East. The carpet trade was stationary. About one-third of the total exports of carpets goes to Canada.

### TRAMWAYS.

The following details were given in the returns annually issued by the Board of Trade (Railway Department) as to the Street and Road Tramways and Light Railways of the United Kingdom. The returns are made up to June 30th in each year named.

In 1903 there were 142 undertakings belonging to Local Authorities, with 1068 miles of line open for traffic, and 154 to other than local authorities, with 704 miles open for traffic. The capital expended on the former was £24,465,484, and on the latter £17,191,113.

The growth of tramways since 1878 may be seen from the gradual rise in the number of miles open, which was 269 miles in '78, 948 miles in '90, 1305 miles in 1901, and 1772 miles in 1903.

The following comparative figures show the advance made from June 30th, 1902, to June 30th, 1903.

	Year ended June 30th, 1902.	June 30th, 1903.
Authorised Capital	£51,677,471	£66,665,770
Paid-up Capital	£29,896,793	£40,177,097
Capital expended	£31,562,267	£41,656,597
Miles open	1,484	1,772
Electric Traction	870	1,258
Horse	384	334
Steam, Cable, etc.	230	180
Horses employed	24,120	20,005
Loco Engines	388	334
Cars running	7,752	8,951
Gross Receipts	£6,679,291	£8,090,042
Working expenses	£4,817,873	£5,511,259
Net Receipts	£1,861,418	£2,578,783
Passengers carried	1,394,452,983	1,681,948,655

### TREASURY.

The Lord High Treasurer, who, when existing, is the third great officer of State, had of old the appointment of all officers employed in collecting the revenues of the Crown, the nomination of all escheaters, and the disposal of all plans and ways relating to the revenue; and power to let leases of Crown lands. This definition of his powers and duties still holds good, to a great extent, in regard to the Treasury Board; although the management of the Crown lands has long since passed into the hands of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The Treasury has control over the management, collection, and expenditure of the public revenue (see p. 184), and exercises a general supervision and control over all the public departments, and no increase of salaries or additions to or material changes in the civil establishments can be made without its authority. All exceptional cases in matters

of revenue are referred to it, and it settles all questions regarding the amount of compensations, allowances, and pensions to be awarded in exceptional cases. It audits the civil list, and is the accounting department to the House of Commons for a number of Civil Service Votes, including those for rates on Government property, secret service, criminal prosecutions, revising barristers, learned societies, suppression of the slave trade, subsidies to telegraph companies, and for temporary commissions.

Since the days of George I. the powers and duties of the office of the Lord High Treasurer have been invariably executed by Commissioners, consisting of the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and three Lords Commissioners, who are usually designated Junior Lords. The First Lord, if he fill that office only, has no share in the management of the department; but some minor duties, such as recommending for Civil List Pensions, appertain to his position. A number of appointments are in his gift, and he is an *ex-officio* trustee of the National Gallery and British Museum. For nearly eighty years prior to '85 the office of First Lord was invariably held by the Prime Minister of the day. The departmental duties of the three junior lords are almost nominal. The Patronage Secretary to the Treasury is principal Government whip (see p. 420). The commissioners forming the Treasury Board seldom if ever meet; and in fact the real work of the department is performed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is its effective head, aided in matters of detail by the Financial Secretary, and the Permanent Secretaries, Sir Edward Hamilton, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., I.S.O., and Sir George Murray, K.C.B., I.S.O.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer sees that the estimates sent in by the spending departments are framed with due regard to economy, is made acquainted with the views of the revenue departments regarding probable receipts, and then prepares and introduces his Budget. Appointments in the National Debt Office are in his gift, and not only questions affecting public revenue and expenditure, but the National Debt, and the best methods of reducing it, and the advances made by the National Debt Commissioners for local loans, are all matters within his special cognisance. He is master of the Mint, and he presides at the nomination of sheriffs. Like the First Lord of the Treasury, he is provided with an official residence at Downing Street. In connection with the Treasury there is a Parliamentary Counsel who drafts Government Bills, and a Solicitor who acts for the Government in certain legal prosecutions, and is the Crown's nominee when His Majesty becomes entitled to the personal estate of an intestate, and administration is granted by the court; and who is also King's Proctor for Divorce Interventions and Director of Public Prosecutions.

Tree, Herbert Beerbohm, the actor, is the son of a grain merchant named Beerbohm, and was b. in London in 1853. Shortly after entering his father's office in '70 he became a member of the Irrationals Amateur Dramatic Club, and joined the profession in '77. His first hit was as the timid curate in "The Private Secretary," at the Prince of Wales's; and immediately after he played the grim spy Macari in "Called Back." Taking the Comedy Theatre ('87), he produced "The Red



Lamp"; and in the autumn of the same year took the Haymarket Theatre, where "Captain Swift," "A Man's Shadow," "The Village Priest," "Hamlet," "The Dancing Girl," "Hypatia," Mr. H. A. Jones' "The Tempter" (93), "A Bunch of Violets," "John-a-Dreams" (94), "Trilby" (95), and "Henry IV." (96) have been notable successes. In April '97 he opened his new theatre, His Majesty's, in the Haymarket. Here he has produced the greatest of his successes: "Julius Cæsar" (98), "King John" (99), "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Herod" (1000), "Twelfth Night" (1901), "The Merry Wives of Windsor," with Miss Ellen Terry and Mrs. Kendal in the cast, "Ulysses," "The Eternal City" (1902), "King Richard II.," "The Darling of the Gods" (1903), and "The Tempest" (1904). His wife, an admirable Greek scholar formerly connected with Queen's College, is a very refined actress.

**Trinity House, The**, although it existed without doubt much earlier as a voluntary association, was first incorporated in the year 1514, by King Henry VIII., who alluded to the Corporation as "the Shipmen or Mariners of this our Realm of England," one of the chief objects being the relief, increase, and augmentation of the shipping of the kingdom. In the present day the Trinity House exists in several capacities: (1) **As the General Lighthouse Authority** for England and Wales, the Channel Islands, and Gibraltar, it deals with the lighthouses, light-vessels, buoys, beacons, fog-signals, and removal of dangerous wrecks on our shores, exercising control over the local light authorities within their own area, as well as over the other general lighthouse authorities of the kingdom. There are **District Stations** at Blackwall, Sunderland, Yarmouth, Harwich, Ramsgate, Cowes, Penzance, Milford, Cardiff, Holyhead, Alderney, Guernsey, and Gibraltar. (2) **As the Chief Pilotage Authority** of the kingdom it has the management of all matters relating to pilots and pilotage in the London, English Channel, and certain other districts on our coasts. (3) **As an Ancient Corporation** it possesses estates and almshouses, and awards pensions and bounties to distressed mariners and their widows. (4) **As Nautical Advisers** two of the Elder Brethren in turn assist the Judges in the Admiralty Division of the High Courts of Justice in determining marine causes tried at law. The **Elder Brethren** consist of members of the Royal Family and statesmen (eleven in number), retired officers of high rank in the Royal Navy, and commanders in the mercantile marine (13 in number), as shown in the accompanying list:—**Master**, Vice-Adm. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.; **Deputy-master**, Capt. Sir George Vyvyan, K.C.M.G.; **Elder Brethren**, H.M. King Edward VII., Capt. John Fenwick, Capt. James Bucknell Atkins, Capt. William Ladds, Admiral Sir F. Leopold M'Clintock, Capt. Arthur Edward Barlow, Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, M.P., Rear-Admiral Hector B. Stewart, Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, Capt. Adolphus Edmund Bell, Right Hon. Viscount Goschen, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, Capt. A. S. Thomson, C.B., Capt. A. W. Clarke, Capt. Robert Hoare, Capt. H. A. Blake, Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., Capt. Laurence Hugh Crawford, C.B., Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., Right Hon. the Earl of Selborne, Rear-Admiral H.S.H.

Prince Louis of Battenberg, G.C.B. **Secretary**, Mr. Arthur Owen. **Headquarters**, Trinity House, Tower Hill, London.

### TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The Triple Alliance was concluded in consequence of the occupation in 1881 of Tunis by France (at the suggestion of Prince Bismarck), and the consequent isolation of Italy, who, feeling herself menaced by France, became a party to the then existing alliance for mutual defence between **Germany and Austria**. That Alliance, which was directed against Russia, whose Eastern policy was held to threaten the balance of power in Europe, was made in 1879 by a treaty arranged within one year after the Berlin Congress by Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy, and confirmed in '80, and **Italy joined it in '82**. The three allied nations agreed to defend the integrity of their Continental possessions, as then and now existing, against any other or others of the great Powers. In **October '87**, after a meeting between Bismarck and Crispi at Friedrichsruhe, a still closer alliance in the nature of an offensive and defensive league between the three Powers was concluded. The terms of the treaty have never been officially published, but it has been stated that Italy agreed, under certain contingencies, the most probable of which was a war between France and Germany, to invade South-Western France with 200,000 men. During 1901 M. Henri des Houx professed to give a secret clause of the treaty, according to which Italy bound herself to place two army corps at the disposal of Germany in case of a war with France, sending them into Germany across Austrian territory. Count von Bülow, the German Chancellor, declared, however, in 1902, that "none of the partners to the Alliance was obliged by the Alliance to maintain its military or naval forces at a prescribed level"; and that the "Alliance did not exclude the possibility of good relations between its partners and other Powers." The Italian Government also gave assurances to France that in no case could Italy become either the instrument or the auxiliary of an aggression against France. One main object of the Alliance was the maintenance of the balance of power in the **Mediterranean**, an object which undoubtedly had the sympathy of Great Britain, though no formal pledge was entered into by the British Government. **France and Russia** in '87 had been for some time on friendly terms, and it was no doubt their *rapprochement* which led to the closer bond between the three Powers. In '91 Admiral Gervais took his fleet to Cronstadt, and began the series of visits interchanged between France and Russia which eventually led to the formal acknowledgment of the **Dual Alliance**, which has since confronted the Triple Alliance in Europe, and which, in a way, confronts another dual alliance, the **Anglo-Japanese Alliance** (see JAPAN), in Asia. In June '91 the Triple Alliance was formally renewed, and again in '96 until **May 6th, 1903**. On June 28th, 1902, the three Powers agreed to prolong the Alliance for a further term. The revelations made by Prince Bismarck in '96 as to the existence of a secret treaty of "benevolent neutrality" between Germany and Russia until '99, when Count Caprivi succeeded Prince Bismarck as Imperial Chancellor, caused much excitement in Austria and Italy, of course, but had no effect on the Alliance. In '96, also,

Roumania joined the Triple Alliance, which guaranteed her territorial integrity and the maintenance of the *status quo* on the Lower Danube.

The rapprochement between Italy and France, which had in Dec. 1901 become a complete and friendly understanding in regard to all questions affecting the Mediterranean and Italian interests in Tripoli, was sealed in 1903 by the visit of the King and Queen of Italy to President Loubet and by the conclusion of a treaty of arbitration between the two countries on Dec. 25th, 1903 (see p. 289). This *rapprochement* is bound to affect the attitude of the three Powers concerned towards the Triple Alliance; and Signor Prinetti, then Italian Foreign Minister, in fact admitted in 1902 that it had deprived some of the considerations which had led Italy to enter the Alliance of much of their weight. Similarly, the better feeling that prevailed between France and Great Britain during 1903, and found expression in Royal and Presidential visits, and in 1904 in the Anglo-French Agreement (see p. 219), had its natural result in modifying the manner in which the Dual Alliance between France and Russia was regarded. Commercial considerations have also played their part during recent years in affecting these international relations. The new tariff passed by the German Reichstag in 1902, it was at once observed, would affect Austria-Hungary and Italy adversely, and it occasioned some outcry and not a few threats in those countries. The tendency is undoubtedly to give economic considerations more and more weight in matters of foreign policy. As a matter of fact, though Italy concluded commercial treaties with Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1904, the latter country's negotiations with Germany were without result up to the end of the year.

**Tuberculosis, Royal Commission** appointed to report with regard to it: (1) whether the disease in animals and in man is one and the same; (2) whether animals and man can be reciprocally infected with it; (3) under what conditions, if at all, transmission of the disease from animals to man takes place, and what are the circumstances favourable or unfavourable to such transmission. For 1904 *ad interim* report, see p. 370. Members: Sir Michael Foster, K.C.B., F.R.S., M.P. (Chairman), German S. Woodhead, Esq., M.D., Sidney H. C. Martin, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., John McFadyean, Esq., M.B., R. W. Boyce, Esq., M.D., F.R.S. **Secretary:** Dr. E. J. Steegmann. **Address:** 5, Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S.W.

## TURKEY.

An empire possessing extensive territories in South-Eastern Europe, Western Asia, and North Africa, governed by Sultan Abdul Hamid II. The Asian possessions are Asia Minor, Armenia and Kurdistan, Mesopotamia and Syria, and Yemen and the Hedjaz in Arabia. In Africa Tripoli and Bengazi belong to Turkey. Particulars are given below as to some of the more important of these provinces. Turks, Greeks, and Albanians make up 70 per cent. of the population in European Turkey. In Asiatic Turkey there are also large numbers of Turks, about 4,000,000 Arabs, and many Greeks, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, etc. **Nominally subject to Turkey** are Bulgaria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Samos, Crete,

and Egypt. There are, it is estimated, about 16,000,000 Mahometans and 5,000,000 Christians (of the Roman, Greek, and other Churches) within the empire, besides those of other faiths.

The commands of the Sultan are absolute, unless opposed to the express directions of the Koran, a legal and theological code upon which the fundamental laws of the empire are based. The legislative and executive authority is exercised through the Grand Vizier and the Sheik-ul-Islam, who are appointed by the Sultan, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the Ulema or general body of lawyers and theologians, over which the Sheik-ul-Islam, as head of the Church, presides. The Grand Vizier, as head of the temporal government, is assisted by the Medjliss-i-Hass or Cabinet of Ministers, of whom there are 12, including the Grand Vizier and the Sheik-ul-Islam. The 10 other Ministers each take charge of a department, *e.g.*, the Interior, War, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Justice, etc.

### The Army.

The Turkish military forces are organised on the territorial system, the whole empire being divided into seven territorial districts. By the recruiting law all Mussulmans are liable to military service. Christians and certain sects pay an exemption tax. The nomad Arabs, although liable to service by law, furnish no recruits, and many Kurds evade service. The conscription therefore falls somewhat heavily on the Osmanlis, or Turks proper.

The men liable to service are divided into—(1) Nizam, or regular army, and its reserve; (2) Redif, corresponding to Landwehr; and (3) Mustahfiz, or Landsturm. There are also 660 llaveh battalions, mostly skeleton formations, in which men supplementary to the establishments are enrolled. Liability to service until recently commenced at twenty years of age, and lasted for twenty years—*i.e.*, with colours of the Nizam, four years; in the Reserve of the Nizam, two years; in the Redif, four years in first class and four years in second class; and in the Mustahfiz, six years. An Irade issued in Nov. 1903 increases the total Nizam service to nine years and the Redif service to nine years, it being estimated that this will add 250,000 men to the army. The Cavalry are set down at 55,300; the Artillery (174 field and 22 mountain batteries) at 54,720—1356 guns; the Engineers at 7400; Infantry, 583,200: total, 700,620. The Nizam has 320 battalions, 203 squadrons, and 248 batteries, and the Redif 374 battalions, 666 supplementary battalions (incomplete), and 48 squadrons. An irregular "Hamidieh" Cavalry has been raised among the Kurds, and has 266 squadrons.

The total war strength is estimated to be: 46,400 officers, 1,531,600 men, 1530 guns, and 109,900 horses. The Ottoman army has been trained and reorganised largely by German officers, and is composed of the best fighting material, as the war with Greece proved.

### The Navy.

The Naval departments of the Ministry of Marine are under the control of Vice-Admiral Mehmet Rijaat Pacha, and the Civil under Djelal Bey. There are 31,000 officers and men in the Turkish Navy, and 9000 marines. The officers are divided as follows: 2 admirals, 9 vice-admirals, 16 rear-admirals, 30 captains, 90 commanders, 300 lieutenant-commanders, 250 lieutenants, 200 sub-lieutenants.



The strength in ships built and building for the Turkish Navy on Nov. 30th was:—

Built.	
Battleships	—
Protected cruisers	3
Torpedo vessels	6
Torpedo boat destroyers	4
Torpedo boats	25
Submarines	2
Building.	
Protected cruisers	3

#### Administration, Religion, etc.

For administrative purposes the empire is divided into vilayets or governments, subdivided into provinces (sanjaks), districts (kazas), sub-districts (nahies), and communities (kariés). These are governed by Valis, or Governors-General, with provincial councils, and by subordinate officials. Foreigners living in Turkey are amenable only to their respective Consular tribunals, except in cases where Turkish subjects are concerned, which come before the Turkish courts, when the case relates to landed property owned by foreigners, when it comes before a Turkish civil court. Mahometanism is the religion of only about half the population in European Turkey, though it is professed by the great majority of the inhabitants of Turkey in Asia. The Government recognises the ecclesiastical heads of the Roman, Greek, Armenian, Protestant, and other Churches, however. Education is given in nearly 2000 elementary schools attached to the mosques, and is free. There is a university at Constantinople.

#### Industries and Trade.

Agriculture is largely carried on, but in very primitive fashion, and is greatly hampered by the tithes and taxes levied on agricultural produce, even when exported from one province to another. Tobacco, cereals, cotton, coffee, wine, silk and fruits are the chief productions. The provinces in Asia abound in minerals, coal, borax, manganese, chrome, silver-lead, etc., which, however, are little worked. The United Kingdom sent 38.6 % of the imports into Turkey in '98-9, and 33.9 % in '99-1900, the figures for Austria and Germany being 21.3 % in the former and 21.5 % in the latter year, and for France 9.3 % and 12.1 %. Great Britain took 35.4 % of the exports in '99-1900. There are about 3000 miles of railway open. The capital is Constantinople, with a population of about 1,125,000.

#### Statistics and Diplomatie.

The area of Turkey, without the states nominally subject to it, is estimated at 1,111,741 sq. m.; and the total population at about 25,000,000. The area of Turkey in Europe is 65,350 sq. m., pop. 6,130,000; in Asia Minor, 193,540 sq. m., pop. 9,090,000; Armenia and Kurdistan, 75,000 sq. m., pop. 2,500,000; Mesopotamia, 143,250 sq. m., pop. 1,400,000; Syria, 114,530 sq. m., pop. 2,890,400; in Arabia, 173,700 sq. m., pop. 1,050,000; in Africa, 400 sq. m., pop. 1,000,000. Revenue, about £17,150,000; expenditure, not known. Public debt, 1902, £123,729,595. Imports, '98-9, £24,201,129; '99-1900, £22,269,580; exports, '98-99, £12,204,945; '99-1900, £14,174,005.

Ministry.—Grand Vizier, Férid Pasha.—President of the Council of State, Said Pasha.—

War, Riza Pasha.—Marine, Djélal Pasha.—Interior, Memdough Pasha.—Justice, Abdul Rahman Pasha.—Finance, Reshad Pasha.—Public Instruction, Hashim Pasha.—Agriculture, Mines and Forests, Selim Pasha Melhamé.—Customs, Nazif Pasha.—Commerce and Public Works, Zihni Pasha.—Foreign Affairs, Tewfik Pasha.—Director of Telegraphs, Hussein Effendi.

Ambassador in London, Musurus Pasha, 189, Queen's Gate, S.W.—Consul-General, Emin Effendi, 29, Mincing Lane, E.C.

British Ambassador at Constantinople, Right Hon. Sir Nicholas Roderick O'Connor, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.—Sec. of Legation, W. B. Townley.—Commercial Attaché, E. Weakley.

Judge of Supreme Consular Court, H. W. de Sausmarez; Assistant Judge, G. B. Piggott.

British Consuls-General, Major L. S. Newmarch (Bagdad), R. D. Hay, C.M.G. (Beirut), and H. A. Cumberbatch, C.M.G. (Smyrna).

British Consuls, H. C. A. Eyres (Constantinople), H. D. Burnham, C.M.G. (Aleppo), F. E. Crow (Basra), W. S. Richards (Damascus), G. P. Devey (Jiddah), J. Dickson (Jerusalem), H. Z. Longworth (Trebizond).

#### Ruler.

Abd-ul Hamid II., Sultan of Turkey, was b. Sept. 22nd, 1842, and was the second son of Sultan Abd-ul-Medjid. He was proclaimed Sultan in succession to his brother Murad V., who was deposed in consequence of his mental incapacity (Aug. 31st, '76), and died on Aug. 29th, 1904. His brother Mehmed-Reshad Effendi, b. Nov. 3rd, '44, is the heir-apparent to the throne, the succession, according to Turkish custom, vesting in the senior male descendant of the house of Othman, sprung from the Imperial Harem. The Sultan does not marry, but from the inmates of the Harem selects a certain number who are known as Ladies of the Palace, the others occupying positions subordinate to them. All children born in the Harem are held to be of legitimate and equal birth. The eldest son of the Sultan only succeeds when there are no uncles or cousins of greater age than himself. The Sultan has several children, the eldest being Mehmed-Selim Effendi, born Jan. 11th, '70. Under the rule of Abd-ul-Hamid the Ottoman Empire has been dismembered of some of its fairest regions. The Berlin Treaty, concluded after the disastrous war with Russia in '78, practically deprived the Sultan of Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Herzegovina in Europe, and of Ardahan, Kars, and Batoûm in Asia.

#### Albania.

Albania is a part of the Turkish Empire in Europe, extending along the Adriatic coast between Montenegro in the north and Greece in the south, and lying opposite the Italian coast. It includes the vilayets of Scutari, Yanina, and Kossovo. There are about 1,500,000 Albanians, divided into the Ghegs who live in the north of Albania, and the Tosks who dwell in the south. They are Mahomedans for the most part. The Sultan's bodyguard is recruited from Albania. Greece and Montenegro are both keenly interested in the future of Albania, and so is Italy for geographical reasons. She has disclaimed any territorial ambitions there, but she would not tolerate the occupation of Albania by any other Power. Many outrages by Albanians against

Christians were reported during 1902, and when the reform scheme proposed by Austria-Hungary and Russia had been accepted by the Porte early in 1903, the resentment of the Albanians was violently manifested.

### Armenia.

**Armenia**, together with **Khurdistan**, forms a part of the Turkish Empire in Asia. The total area is about 75,000 sq. m., and the population was recently estimated at from 2,500,000 to about 5,000,000. Tradition assigns the cradle of the human race to Armenia. The country contains some mineral wealth, which, however, needs developing. The province is divided into three vilayets or governments—Erzerum, Mamuret ul Aziz, and Diabekr, with the districts of Bitlis and Van. The inhabitants are of the Christian faith, most of them belonging to the Gregorian Church, which greatly resembles the Greek Church in doctrine and ritual. There are many, however, who acknowledge the authority of Rome, though retaining their own distinctive ritual. In '94 terrible atrocities were perpetrated upon the Armenians in the Sasun district. A Pan-Armenian Congress met at Brussels in July 1902, and formed a **Permanent International Committee** to watch over Armenian interests and promote reform. The revolutionary committees resumed their activity to some extent in 1903, partly because of the Macedonian outbreak and partly owing to fresh sufferings caused by the burden of Turkish taxation.

The Kurds committed many outrages in the villages near Mush in **April 1904**, burning the houses and massacring the inhabitants. There were similar massacres at Sasun also, and the whole Sasun region was desolated. **Earl Percy**, replying to questions in the House of Commons (**May 19th**), said the disturbances appeared to have been caused by the action of revolutionaries coming from Russian territory. H.M. Government had communicated with Russia and France, and hoped through the consuls of those countries to bring this unhappy difficulty to a peaceful solution. Mr. Bryce expressed the opinion that the troubles were due to the outrages perpetrated by the Kurds. Replying to the **Earl of Aberdeen** on **August 12th**, the **Marquis of Lansdowne** said it was not easy to trace the causes of unrest in Armenia to their source. The Government had done all in their power to allay the excitement which prevailed, and the British Ambassador at Constantinople had been unremitting in his efforts to persuade the Turkish Government to take such steps as seemed to him best calculated to have that result. It had been decided that permission should be granted to refugees to return to their homes, that a sum of money should be allocated for their assistance in rebuilding their houses, that barracks should be built to protect the Armenians against the raids of the Kurds, and that a **general amnesty** should be granted to all those who surrendered and were not caught in the actual commission of crime. The gendarmerie were also to be reorganised, and an inquiry was to be held into the mode and system of the Administration, with a view to checking existing abuses. These reforms seemed to have been carried out to some extent, and from the accounts which had been received earlier in the summer he would have been inclined to take a sanguine view of the

situation, had it not been for the fact of another serious conflict in the month of July.

**British Consul**, H. S. Shipley, C.M.G. (resides at Erzerum); **Vice-Consul**, W. J. Heathcote, Bitlis.

### Macedonia.

**Macedonia** is the country which lies principally in the three vilayets (or provinces) of Salonika, Monastir, and Kossova. It is bounded by Bulgaria on the north and by the **Ægean Sea** on the south; **Albania** lies on the west. There are large numbers of Bulgarians and Christians of other nationalities in Macedonia. These differ fiercely amongst themselves, the Bulgarian Exarch being at the head of the Bulgarian Christians, while the Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church is acknowledged by other Christians; and the Turks and Albanians oppress them all in brutal fashion, the authorities helping them as a rule. The real responsibility for the state of affairs in Macedonia, however, rests upon the Powers who have neglected to enforce the execution of Article 23 of the Treaty of Berlin. Under the previous Treaty of **San Stefano**, Macedonia was included in the principality of Bulgaria; and though the Treaty of Berlin altered this and left Macedonia to Turkey, it provided that reforms should be carried out in the provinces under the supervision of special commissioners. The Porte pursued its usual policy of evasion, the Powers did not insist, and so matters remained *in statu quo*. The Macedonian Committee at Sofia has long agitated for the introduction into Macedonia and the vilayet of Adrianople of reforms analogous to those given to Crete, and affairs reached a crisis in 1903. A rising took place in the vilayet of Monastir in Sept. 1902, which was followed by terrible atrocities. A scheme of reforms was then drawn up by the Porte, but no attempt was made to carry it out. The Governments of Austria-Hungary and Russia drew up at the close of 1902 a **Reform Scheme**, which the Sultan accepted and approved, but it was never carried out; and the year 1903 was marked by terrible excesses on the part of the Turkish troops, especially the **Bashi-Bazouks**, and by fierce and despairing fighting on the part of the revolutionary bands. **Bulgaria** informed the Powers that, unless they could give satisfactory assurances, "we shall be obliged to take necessary measures to prepare for all eventualities."

Ultimately, as the result of a Conference between the Czar and Emperor Francis Joseph at **Murstep**, a Joint Note was sent to the Porte insisting on the execution of the Reform Scheme, and demanding the Porte's consent to the introduction of a system of foreign control to ensure its execution. After considerable resistance the Porte assented (Nov. 25th, 1903), reserving the right to discuss details, particularly on the first two points. **M. Müller** and **M. Demerik** were then appointed as **Civil Agents or Assessors**.

After long delay, and as a result of considerable pressure on the part of the Powers, **Lieut.-General Emilio de Giorgis**, of the Italian Army, was appointed to take command of the gendarmerie (Jan. 2nd, 1904). The Porte, however, in a long Note addressed to Austria-Hungary and Russia, discussed the demands of the Powers in detail, and defined the extent of its acceptance of them. It laid down the condition that the subordinates of the two Civil Agents



should be accompanied in their official journeys of investigation, etc., by Ottoman officials. It stipulated also that reforms found to be necessary should be executed by the Inspector-General after the sanction of and on receipt of instructions from the Porte. These two conditions were rejected by Austria-Hungary and Russia (28th). The Porte replied (Feb. 6th) as to the Civil Agents, that it was incompatible with the prestige of the Porte for foreign officials to conduct inquiries in Turkish territory without the co-operation of Turkish officials; and that the mode of reorganisation of the gendarmerie must be determined by the Porte, whereas the Ambassadors in their memorandum of Jan. 28th laid it down that it was for General de Giorgis to do this. A scheme was accordingly drawn up by the foreign officers and communicated to the Porte (29th); but the Porte (March 3rd) refused to accept it, on the ground that it violated the sovereign rights of the Sultan. They made counter proposals (17th), which the Ambassadors of the two Powers in their turn refused to accept. They stated (19th) that the number of foreign gendarmerie officers to be appointed should not exceed 60, and claimed that efficient powers as to organisation and control should be placed in the hands of General de Giorgis. The Porte (25th) replied that the maximum number of foreign officers should be 25, and that they should occupy themselves solely with reorganisation and surveillance, the effective command remaining in the hands of Turkish officers. The two Ambassadors maintained their demand for the maximum of 60, but agreed to start with 25, and notified the Porte of the impending departure of the International Commission for Macedonia (28th). They further insisted (April 1st) on the immediate acceptance of the demands made on Feb. 29th and March 19th; and eventually it was understood that General de Giorgis would have power to dismiss officials if he found that necessary.

**An Agreement with Bulgaria** was signed (April 8th). Bulgaria undertook to prevent the formation of revolutionary committees and armed bands upon its territory, and it was agreed that special measures should be taken by both countries to prevent brigands and revolutionary bands from crossing the frontier. Turkey undertook to apply the Reform Scheme agreed upon with Austria-Hungary and Russia, to give full effect to a general amnesty granted by the Sultan, and to grant assistance to the villagers from Rumelia who had taken refuge in Bulgaria.

The majority of the foreign gendarmerie staff officers left Constantinople for Salonika (April 11th), and General de Giorgis followed (16th). The contracts with the officers were formally signed at Salonika (May 14th), and they left to take up their work in their respective districts. A large number of refugees had entered Macedonia by the end of the month, mainly under pressure from the Bulgarian Government; but the Adrianople refugees declined to return because of their destitution and lack of means to cultivate their lands. The work of the foreign officers was obstructed by the Turkish Government and officials from the first, and in various parts of the country strife between the villagers and the troops went on continuously. The **Balkan Committee** declared plainly that on the evidence of the Blue Book (Turkey, No. 4, 1904) dealing with the period up to Aug. 10th, the Reform Scheme had failed to put down mis-

government or to effect any real improvement in the situation. **A new system of tithe collection** had been introduced in about 30 villages in Monastir, and that was all that had been done.

**An official statement** was issued by the Austro-Hungarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs (Nov. 21st) based upon the official reports made by the Austro-Hungarian and Russian Civil Agents from January to November. In the first 6 months the Agents had referred 600 complaints received by them to the Inspector-General Hilmi Pasha, "who saw to their settlement." The general condition of the country had improved, and the peasants were eagerly resuming their long-neglected work. Up to August 6000, or about 86 per cent. of the total number of fugitives, had returned to the three Macedonian vilayets. The funds given to Hilmi Pasha for rebuilding houses were, however, quite insufficient. The gendarmerie included 23 per cent. of Christians, and had been placed on a stable financial basis.

Early in October the **Macedonian Inner Organisation** issued a memorandum on the situation, in which they said they would "continue the struggle in various forms and in greater or lesser degree, according to circumstances, until international military intervention shall *de facto* have superseded Turkish rule, and have created in Macedonia a new order of things, ensuring justice and humane existence."

In December the controversy as to an increase in the number of the gendarmerie officers was still going on; but on Dec. 26th the **Porte gave way**, and consented to admit 23 new officers, in addition to the 25 already appointed, but on condition that the Powers should undertake not to exceed that number, and that the new officers should be charged exclusively with the reorganisation work and not with the command of the gendarmerie, undertaking to issue instructions for the admission of the new officers on receiving a favourable reply.

The most serious aspect of the situation at the close of the year was the **internecine strife amongst the Christians of different sects**, Greeks and Bulgarians fighting one another continually, and Servians and Bulgarians meeting in conflict in the north-western districts.

**British Consul-General**, R. W. Graves, C.M.G. (Salonika); **Consul**, P. J. MacGregor (Monastir).

The **Balkan Committee** in England has done good service in placing the real state of affairs before the public. **President**, Mr. James Bryce, M.P.; **Chairman of Executive**, Mr. Noel Buxton; **Secretary**, Mr. W. A. Moore. **Office**, 10, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.

The **Macedonian Relief Fund** exists for the purpose of aiding the sufferers in the devastated provinces. **President**, The Bishop of London; **Chairman of Executive**, Mr. Bertram Christian; **Secretary**, Mr. Oliver Williams. **Office**, 116, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

### Tripoli.

Tripoli is a Turkish province in Africa on the Mediterranean coast, bounded on the west by Tunis and Algeria, on the east by Egypt, and on the south-east and south by the Sahara. The estimated area, with Bengazi, is about 400,000 sq. miles, and the population about 1,000,000, mostly Berbers, though there are many Jews. Tripoli is the chief town, with a population of 40,000. The Turkish force in the

province number about 10,000. The trade of the province, about a fourth of which consists of the caravan trade with the Soudan, practically all passes through Tripoli and Bengazi. The chief exports are esparto fibre, skins and hides, ostrich feathers and sponges. Italy is understood to expect that in time the province will become hers, and in 1902, as a result of the rapprochement between France and Italy, an agreement was come to in which France intimated that she had no interests in Tripoli, and that consequently Italy had a free hand there. On the other hand the Sultan showed himself awake to the situation, and sent a number of troops into the province. **Revenue, 1901-2, £142,056; expenditure, £170,424. Imports, 1901 £364,000; exports, £332,500. Imports into Bengazi, 1902, £188,174; 1903, £234,360; exports, 1902, £338,555; 1903, £475,050. Imports into Derna, 1902, £23,597; 1903, £29,026; exports, 1902, £11,847; 1903, £16,499.**

**British Consul-General, J. C. W. Alvarez.**  
**Consul, C. S. Hampson (Bengazi).**

**Turner, Right Hon. Sir George, P.C., K.C.M.G.,** is a solicitor by profession. He has only been in active political life since 1889, when he was elected for St. Kilda in the Victorian Legislative Assembly. He took office as Commissioner of Customs and Minister of Health in '91, and held those portfolios in the Munro Ministry and that of Mr. Shiels. In '92 he became also Solicitor-General. He was chosen as the leader of the Opposition in '94, and it was on his motion that the Patterson Ministry was overthrown. At the general election of '94 his supporters secured a majority, and he was placed in power as Premier. His forte is organisation. He was one of the guests of the Imperial Government in London on the occasion of the Jubilee festivities in '97, and was then made a Privy Councillor. He resigned office Dec. 1st, '99, but after the general election of 1900 succeeded to office again, till he joined the first Commonwealth Ministry as Treasurer in Jan. 1901, retaining the office under Mr. Deakin in 1903, and under Mr. Reid in 1904.

## U

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The United States were constituted by the Declaration of Independence adopted by Congress, July 4th, 1776, and are now a confederation of forty-five North American sovereign states united together by a federal bond for Imperial objects, the local administration being reserved to each state. By the constitution of 1787 and subsequent amendments the government is intrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The first is vested in a President elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November every leap year for four years by electors appointed by each separate state. The number of such electors is equal to the number of senators and representatives to which the State is entitled in Congress; but no senator or representative or office-holder under the Government can be an elector. The President, who has an annual salary of \$50,000, is commander-in-chief of the national forces, and has a veto on all laws passed by Congress, although a bill may become law in spite of his veto, on being afterwards passed by a two-thirds majority of each House of Congress. The administration is conducted under the immediate authority of the President by a Cabinet of eight Ministers chosen by him, and holding office at his pleasure, though confirmed by the Senate. The salary of each Minister is \$8,000 per annum. A Vice-President is chosen in the same manner as the President; he is *ex-officio* President of the Senate, and in case of the death or resignation of the President he assumes his office for the remainder of the term, and the Senate elects a temporary vice-president. He has a salary of \$8,000 per annum.

#### Congress and Judicature.

The Legislative power is vested in Congress, which consists of (1) the Senate, of 90 members—two chosen by each State Legislature for six years—who ratify or reject all

treaties made by the President, confirm or reject all appointments made by the President, and who constitute a High court of impeachment, with power only to remove or disqualify from office; (2) the House of Representatives, of 386 members, chosen every two years by all adult male citizens duly qualified according to the laws of their respective states, and apportioned among the states according to population. In addition to the representatives, delegates from the "territories" (districts not organised into states) are entitled to debate on matters pertinent to their interests, but must not vote. Congress may propose an amendment to the Constitution if two-thirds of both Houses deem it necessary; and such amendment shall be deemed to be incorporated in the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States. All members of Congress are paid \$5000 per annum, with travelling, etc., allowances, but the Speaker of the House of Representatives receives \$8000.

The judicial power is confided to a Supreme Court (the members of which are nominated by the President for life) with power to interpret the constitution, to decide all disputes between the Federal Government and the individual states, and to hear all causes arising under the federal laws, etc. There are about 60 Federal Courts, each appointed for a district, and above these 9 Circuit Courts, and the Supreme Court. Offences against the person and against property are dealt with by the State Courts, which also deal with matters of probate, divorce, and bankruptcy. There are Justices of the Peace and Police Judges in towns and cities, Courts of Record for the counties, and a Supreme Court for each State.

#### The Army.

An "Act to increase the efficiency of the Permanent Military Establishment of the United States" became law on Feb. 2nd, 1901, and is



being carried into effect. The maximum number of enlisted men is fixed at 100,000 (which was reached during the Philippine insurrection), including "native organisations" not exceeding 12,000, which the President might create, "when, in his opinion, the conditions of the Philippine Islands justify such action." The legal minimum is 60,000.

The settlement of Cuba and peace in the Philippines have enabled large forces to return home; and President Roosevelt, in his Message to Congress, Dec. 6th, 1904, said the Army had been reduced to the minimum at which it was possible to keep it with due regard to efficiency. More officers were needed. The regular forces consist of 15 regiments of Cavalry (47 officers and 780 rank and file each), a corps of Artillery, not to exceed 18,920 enlisted men, and comprising coast and field artillery; and 30 regiments of Infantry. The infantry regiment is to have the same establishment of officers as the cavalry unit, and is divided into three battalions of four companies. The company will have 3 officers and 64 rank and file; but the President has power to increase the number of privates from 48 to 127, provided that the total number of enlisted men is not exceeded. The Engineers are to form three battalions of four companies; the number of officers, which is considerably larger than that required, for duties with the troops, is fixed at 159, exclusive of a Chief of Engineers.

Opinions of experienced British and foreign officers show the United States army to have attained a high degree of efficiency. An important measure was the establishment in Feb. 1903 of a General Staff, comprising 42 officers, to report upon efficiency, preparation, distribution, supplies, etc., and to prepare plans for national defence and manœuvres.

Under a new Militia Law the organised militia have been reorganised, and the Adjutant-General's report, 1903, gave the total number as 116,542. Most of the states have prepared plans for rapid mobilisation, and within five years the force is expected to have assumed an efficient military character.

### The Navy.

The President of the United States is *ex-officio* Commander-in-Chief of the Navy. As his executive he appoints a Secretary of the Navy, a member of his Cabinet, on a four years' term. He also appoints an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and these two political officials, who are usually civilians, exercise a general control and supervision of the ten departments or bureaux among which the business is distributed. These departments are very similar to those in the British Admiralty, and they are almost all of them under the direction of naval officers. There are also special boards, mostly departmental, who advise either the Secretary of the Navy or the chiefs of the bureaux on technical points. There is nothing approximating to the headquarters staff which is found in all naval administrations, based on the precedent of the organisation of land forces. In this respect the naval administration of the United States and Great Britain differ from almost all the rest. With regard to the estimates, the chiefs of the various bureaux prepare and make annually reports which are published, and in these reports they make recommendations with estimates of cost. The Secretary of the Navy

also makes an annual report, summarising the reports of his subordinates, with his own recommendations, which are submitted to Congress in the shape of Bills, which being passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate, and approved by the President, become law. The United States Navy is manned by voluntary enlistment.

The Admiralty Bureaux are as follows :—  
**Secretary of the Navy**, Hon. Paul Morton.  
**Assistant Secretary**, Charles Hial Darling.  
**Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and Principal Naval Adviser to the Secretary**, Rear-Admiral G. A. Converse.  
**Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance**, Rear-Admiral Newton E. Mason.  
**Chief of the Bureau of Equipment**, Rear-Admiral Henry N. Manney.  
**Constructor-in-Chief**, Washington L. Capps.  
**Engineer-in-Chief**, Rear-Admiral Charles W. Rae.  
**Paymaster-General**, Henry T. B. Harris, Esq.  
**Surgeon-General**, P. M. Rixey, Esq.  
**Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks**, Civil-Engineer M. T. Endicott.  
**Judge Advocate-General**, Captain S. W. B. Diehl.

There is also a General Board, for advisory purposes only, composed as follows :—Admiral-of-the-Navy George Dewey; Rear-Admirals H. C. Taylor, C. E. Clarke, A. Walker; Captains J. S. Sperry (President of the War College), S. Schroeder (Chief Intelligence Officer), William Swift and R. R. Ingersoll; Commander Sargeant, Lieut. Marble, and Colonel of Marines G. C. Reid.

The Naval Appropriation Bill, 1904, allowed a sum of £19,267,608 (\$96,338,038) for the charges of the Navy, and of this total it was proposed to devote £5,977,000 (\$29,885,000) to new construction. The General Navy Board has recommended an expenditure on new construction in 1905 of £8,250,000 (\$41,250,000), and the total amount of the Estimates as recommended is £22,906,127 (\$114,530,638).

The number of officers and men on the effective list of the United States Navy is 37,248 inclusive of marines. The average number afloat in 1904 was 27,556.

The executive officers of the United States Navy are distributed as follows :—1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, 21 rear-admirals, 73 captains, 114 commanders, 172 lieutenant-commanders, 350 lieutenants, 100 sub-lieutenants, 130 ensigns, 90 naval cadets at sea.

The strength in ships of the United States Navy built, building and projected, on November 30th, was :

Built.	
Battleships, 1st class . . . . .	12
" 2nd class . . . . .	1
Coast defence ships . . . . .	11
Armoured cruisers . . . . .	2
Protected cruisers, 1st class . . . . .	3
" " 2nd class . . . . .	17
" " 3rd class . . . . .	2
Unprotected cruisers . . . . .	7
Torpedo boat destroyers . . . . .	20
Torpedo boats . . . . .	31
Submarines . . . . .	8
Building.	
Battleships, 1st class . . . . .	12
Armoured cruisers . . . . .	8
Protected cruisers, 1st class . . . . .	3
Torpedo boats . . . . .	1

**Projected.**

Battleships, 1st class . . . . .	4
Armoured cruisers . . . . .	2
Scouts . . . . .	3
Destroyers . . . . .	6
Torpedo boats . . . . .	6

*Note.*—The battleships projected are the *New Hampshire*, which has been authorised, and three other vessels of 16,000 tons, which are to form part of the shipbuilding programme for 1905-6. The armoured cruisers are the *North Carolina* and *Montana*, of the 1904-5 programme.

The Government dockyards in the United States are situated as follows:—

**Brooklyn.** One dock takes any ship; two smaller.

**Norfolk, Va.** One dock takes any ship; one smaller.

**Mare Island, Cal.** One dock takes any ship.

**Boston, Mass.** One small dock.

**League Island, Pa.** One large wooden dock.

**Portsmouth, N.H.** One small dock.

The launches of the year 1904 for the United States constitute a record, no fewer than 7 battleships and 2 armoured cruisers having been put into the water. The battleships are: *Virginia*, on April 25th; *Louisiana*, on Aug. 27th, at Newport News; *Rhode Island*, on May 17th, by the Fore River Co.; *Connecticut*, on Sept. 27th, at the New York Navy Yard; *Nebraska*, on Oct. 10th, at Seattle; *Georgia*, on Oct. 11th, by the Bath Ironworks Co.; and *New Jersey*, on Nov. 10th, by the Fore River Co. The armoured cruisers are *California*, on April 28th, and *South Dakota*, on July 14th, both at San Francisco. There were also 2 protected cruisers and 2 gunboats launched.

The vessels completed during 1904 were the battleship *Ohio*, the protected cruisers *Chattanooga*, *Galveston*, *Tacoma*, *Des Moines* and *Denver*.

The commands of the various Fleets are divided as follows: **North Atlantic Fleet**, Rear-Admiral A. S. Barker; **Coast Squadron**, Rear-Admiral J. H. Sands; **Caribbean Squadron**, Rear-Admiral C. D. Sigsbee; **Pacific Squadron**, Rear-Admiral Henry Glass; **Asiatic Fleet**, Rear-Admiral Yates Stirling; **European Squadron**, Rear-Admiral T. F. Jewell; **South Atlantic Squadron**, Rear-Admiral F. E. Chadwick; **Atlantic Training Squadron**, Rear-Admiral W. C. Wise.

The **European Squadron**, under the command of Rear-Admiral Jewell, visited Gravesend in September. The officers lunched with the King, and several entertainments were devised for the ship's company.

**State and Local Government.**

The constitutions and modes of administration of the various States bear a close resemblance to each other—the executive being confided to a Governor and the legislative to two elective chambers, while each State has its own judicial system. Roughly speaking, each State has voluntarily surrendered to the central Government all federal matters (including taxation for federal purposes only, foreign affairs, the control of the army, navy, postal service, coinage, etc.), while reserving the right to administer all local affairs and to impose local taxes at its pleasure. For local government within the States the unit is the rural township, under officials appointed by the local electors, and these are combined to form

counties, though in the south and some other parts the county itself forms the unit. The soil of the United States not included within the boundaries of an individual state is divided into five "territories,"—Alaska, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, and Indian Territory. Three of these have local legislatures, but they are more directly under Federal control, and the Governor in each case is appointed by the President. Alaska and Indian Territory have no self-government. A Bill for the admission of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma as States passed the House in 1902 and again in 1904. Hawaii is also a "territory" with a local legislature. When duly qualified by population, etc., it is competent for the confederacy to form the territories into new "States" and admit them into the Union. There are **Indian Reservations**, with an area of about 117,500 sq. miles, and an Indian population of about 270,000, situated not only in Indian Territory but also in Arizona, S. Dakota, Montana, and Oklahoma. The "district of Columbia," which is really the capital, **Washington**, and which has an area of 60 sq. miles, with a population of 278,718, is the seat of Federal Government, and is under the direct government of the Confederacy through three Commissioners appointed by the President.

**Education, Agriculture, Industries.**

Perfect equality is accorded to all religions in the United States. The Roman Catholics are the strongest religious body, Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans, and Presbyterians following in that order. Education is free and general, although backward in some of the former slave states, the cost being met from state or local funds, and the Federal Government contributing a portion. The number of pupils in 1902 in common, elementary, and secondary schools, supported by public taxation, was 16,352,703, while there were 1,728,137 in private schools, giving a total of 18,080,840. The amount expended on the public elementary and secondary schools in 1900-1 was £48,021,728. Uninhabited and uncultivated land is held to be national property, and titles to stated portions may be acquired under the homestead laws and the timber-culture Acts. In 1900 there were 5,739,657 farms in the country, with an acreage of 841,201,546 acres, giving an average of 146.6 acres per farm. The value of farms was put at \$16,674,690,247 for the land, and of the improvements, buildings, implements, live stock and products at \$3,839,311,591. The fixed capital invested in agriculture is therefore put at \$20,514,201,838, as compared with \$9,874,664,087 invested in manufactures. About 10,500,000 of the population are engaged in agriculture, and rather more than 7,000,000 in manufactures. Cereals, other farm and dairy produce, preserved vegetables and fruits, sugar, cotton, tobacco, live stock, timber, iron, silver, gold, coal and other minerals (see MINES AND QUARRIES OF THE WORLD for details) are the chief products, and there are many large and flourishing manufacturing industries, textiles, cotton (see TEXTILE INDUSTRIES OF THE WORLD), wool, silk, iron and steel, lumbering, etc., being the chief. The chief imports are food products, such as sugar, coffee, fruits, wines and spirits, tea, etc., raw materials like silk, rubber, fibres, hides and skins, tin, wool, etc.; manufactured goods, etc. About three-fifths of the imports consist of food and



raw material and two-fifths of manufactured goods. The chief exports are agricultural products, such as cotton, breadstuffs, meat, dairy produce, mineral produce, timber, and other raw materials, and manufactures including iron and steel, tobacco, implements, etc. The value of the farm products exported in 1902-3 was estimated at about £175,695,890, about one-half of which go to the United Kingdom. The manufactures amount to nearly one-third of the total exports. There were 203,132 miles of railway in operation in 1903, and 26,429 miles of street railways and traction lines, of which 25,789 miles are worked by electricity.

### **The Monroe Doctrine.**

The Monroe Doctrine, which is a cardinal point of American policy, was formulated by President Monroe in 1823, and has ever since been accepted as laying down the principles which guide the United States in respect to the relations of European Powers with the other countries upon the American continent. President Monroe said: "We owe it to candour, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those Powers [the Allied Powers of Europe], to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any unfriendly disposition towards the United States. It is impossible that the Allied Powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our Southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference." President Roosevelt pointed out in 1902 that the Doctrine was not a means of aggression, but defensive in purpose; and that it would be respected just so long as the United States possessed a first-class Navy. In an address on the subject delivered to the Yale Law School in 1903, Mr. Whitelaw Reid said neither of the two essential propositions in President Monroe's Message "objects to transfer of dominion to Europeans by cession, purchase, or the voluntary act of the inhabitants; and neither of them gives any pledge to any American State that we would interfere in its behalf against the use of force for the collection of debts or the redress of injuries, or indeed against any European attack." Mr. Reid went on to ask, "Is the Monroe Doctrine to be construed into an International Bankruptcy Act, to be enforced by the United States for the benefit of any American Republic against all European creditors? Or, on the other hand, is it to degenerate into an international collection agency, maintained by the United States for the benefit of European Powers which may have just claims against American Republics? In a recent conspicuous case the President has very properly and wisely given a practical

negative to both these questions; while under his guidance the Secretary of State, with consummate skill, has secured the precedent that European Powers first procure our consent before attempting to collect debts by force on these continents, and then only on their promise not to take territory. Perhaps it is also a useful precedent, secured at the same time, that under such conditions the game does not prove worth the candle."

### **Immigration Law and Statistics.**

The United States Immigration Law, 1903, raises the head-tax on immigrants from 1 dollar to 2. The classes of aliens previously prohibited were Chinese labourers, persons under agreement to perform labour or service in the United States, idiots, insane persons, paupers, or persons likely to become a public charge, persons suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, persons who had been convicted (except political offenders), polygamists, and persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by the money of another or who is assisted by others to come. To these the new Act adds epileptics, persons who have been insane within five years previous or who have had two or more attacks of insanity, professional beggars, anarchists or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force of the government of the United States, or of all government, or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials. There are also in force the Chinese Exclusion Act and the Alien Contract Labour Law. During 1904, 812,870 immigrant settlers arrived in the United States, including 193,236 from Italy, 177,156 from Austria-Hungary, 145,141 from Russia and Finland, 51,571 from Sweden and Norway, 40,356 from England and Wales, 36,142 from Ireland, 11,092 from Scotland, and 46,380 from Germany. The immigrants denied admission numbered 7,994, and 779 aliens were deported in addition.

### **Pensions.**

The annual report of the U.S. Commissioner of Pensions showed that in the year 1902-3 there were on the roll 996,545 pensioners, of whom 729,356 were soldiers and 267,189 widows and dependants. The cost of the system during the year was put at \$141,752,870. It appears that the Civil War contributed 703,456 invalids and 248,390 widows to the total above given. The annual average value of the pensions in 1902-3 was \$133. Since the close of the Civil War in '65, \$2,942,178,145 has been expended on pensions.

As to the Panama Canal question, see ENGINEERING, pp. 168-9.

### **Newspapers.**

The United States Census Bureau states that in the census year (1900) there were 2226 daily newspapers in the United States, as follows:—Morning (including Sundays), 359; morning (excepting Sundays), 235=595; evening (including Sundays), 208; evening (excepting Sundays), 1423=1631. At the previous census there was a proportion of two evening papers to one morning, but now the proportion is three to one. In New York the daily papers circulate to the extent of a third more than the total population.

In New York, the *Journal* (Independent), owned by Mr. W. R. Hearst, possesses the largest circulation, and is recognised for its

"hustling" propensities. Then follows the *New York World*, a Democratic organ, with 278,607 in the morning and 357,102 in the evening; Sunday 383,650. Proprietor, Mr. Pulitzer. The *New York Herald* (Independent), standing third, is owned by Mr. Gordon Bennett, and is believed to be the best paying paper in the States. Its show of advertisements far exceeds its contemporaries. In standing and position, though not in actual circulation, the *New York Tribune* comes next. It belongs to Mr. White-aw Reid, who became editor-in-chief and chief proprietor in '72. The *New York Times* and the *New York Sun* must also be mentioned. Of purely evening papers the *New York Evening Post* deserves special mention for the high commercial tone and independent policy it adopts. It has no Sunday issue. The leading illustrated weekly papers are *Harper's Weekly*, *Collier's Weekly*, and *Leslie's Illustrated Weekly*; whilst *Judge*, *Puck*, and *Life* represent three of the best humorous journals of the States.

In Chicago, with a population of 1,698,575, there are 5 dailies which take premier places. The *Chicago Daily News* (Independent), owns the largest and most *bona-fide* circulation in the city. This is sworn by affidavit as 286,988 copies. Then follows the *Chicago American*, and the *Chicago Record-Herald*. The Republican organs are the *Tribune* and the *Inter-Ocean*. There are likewise daily papers not only for Germans and Jews, but also for Norwegians, Polish, and Bohemians.

In Philadelphia there is the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, which formerly belonged to the Childs family and possessed honourable traditions amongst the United States press, and is now known under the title of the *Public Ledger and Philadelphia Times*. The *Philadelphia Record* (Independent Democrat), with a sworn sale of 181,790 copies daily, is another prosperous daily. The *North American*, the organ of the Republicans, does not issue on Sundays.

Boston, with 560,000 inhabitants, possesses 11 dailies, of which may be mentioned the two Independent organs, the *Boston Globe* and the *Boston Herald* the Democratic *Post* and the Republican *Record*. The *Evening Transcript*, which is the most distinctively Bostonian, has a high reputation for the literary quality of its Wednesday and Saturday supplements.

#### Statistics and Diplomatic.

The total area of the Union, including the Territories and Hawaii, is 3,566,104 sq. miles; the population was estimated at 80,847,000 on July 1st, 1903. At the census of 1900 it was 76,303,387, of whom 39,059,242 were males and 37,244,145 females. The whites numbered 66,893,405, and the coloured 9,192,389. The Indians number 270,544. The proportion of the foreign-born was 13.7. New York had a population of 3,437,202, Chicago of 1,698,575, and Philadelphia 1,293,697; Washington had a pop. of 278,718. The wealth of the country was estimated by the Census Office at \$65,037,091,197, or £13,000,000.

Revenue for year ending June 30th, 1903, £114,414,321; 1904, £110,378,982; expenditure for June 30th, 1903, £109,353,776; 1904, £123,889,412, including £10,000,000 in respect of the Panama Canal.

Imports for the year ending June 30th, 1903,

£209,417,677; 1904, £202,347,745; exports to June 30th, 1903, £289,945,593; 1904, £298,260,550. Public Debt, 1903, £449,669,892; 1904, £469,292,800.

Cabinet: *Secretary of State*, Col. John Hay. — *Secretary of the Treasury*, Leslie M. Shaw. — *War*, Hon. William Taft. — *Attorney-General*, W. H. Moody. — *Postmaster-General*, Robert J. Wynne. — *Navy*, Hon. Sterling Morton. — *Interior*, Ethan A. Hitchcock. — *Secretary of Agriculture*, James B. Wilson. — *Secretary of Commerce*, Mr. Victor Metcalf.

*Ambassador in London*, The Hon. Joseph H. Choate, 123, Victoria Street, S.W. — *First Secretary*, Henry White. — *Second Secretary*, John R. Carter. — *Third Secretary*, Craig W. Wadsworth.

*Consul-General to Great Britain and Ireland*, H. C. Evans, 12, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate Street, E.C. — *Vice-Consul-General*, Richard Westcott. — *Deputy-Consul-General*, Francis W. Frigout.

*British Ambassador at Washington*, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Mortimer Durand, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. — *Secretary of Embassy*, —. — *First Secretary*, Percy Wyndham. — *Second Secretary*, H. G. Dering. — *Third Secretary*, Hugh Gurney.

*British Commercial Agent*, E. Seymour Bell, 196, La Salle Street, Chicago.

*British Consuls: Consuls-General*, Sir P. Sanderson, K.C.M.G. (New York), C. W. Bennett, C.I.E. (San Francisco). — *Consuls*, Gilbert Fraser (Baltimore), Capt. W. Wyndham (Boston), Col. H. de Coëtlogon (Savannah), Alexander Finn (Chicago), H. T. C. Hunt (New Orleans), H. Nugent (Galveston), C. C. Bayley (New York), W. Powell (Philadelphia), James Laidlaw (Portland, Oregon).

#### President.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was b. in New York in '58. Ed. at Harvard, he began his political career in the New York Legislature in '82, and speedily took a prominent position there, becoming leader of the House in '84. He was a Civil Service Commissioner, U.S.A., '89-95, President of the New York Police Board '95-7, and was then appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy. When the war with Spain broke out in '98 he raised a corps of Rough Riders and took them to Cuba, where they did splendid service. He has told the story himself in his book "The Rough Riders," '99, and is the author of many other successful books. He was made Governor of New York State in '98, and was the life and soul of the Republican fight for the Presidency in 1900, being himself nominated, against his wish, for the Vice-Presidency, and triumphantly elected, entering on his duties March 4th, 1901. On the assassination of President McKinley in 1901, he succeeded him for the remainder of his term of office. He is a great popular favourite, and one of the strongest and most straightforward men in American political life. His declarations on the necessity of controlling Trusts aroused great interest in 1902, and an attempt was made by some of the wirepullers to avoid his selection as the Presidential candidate in Nov. 1904. His popularity with the rank and file of the party proved too great, however, and he was unanimously and enthusiastically nominated at the Chicago Convention on June 23rd, 1904, and re-elected President by a sweeping majority on Nov. 8th. He



announced at once that he would not under any circumstances be a candidate for re-election. Address: White House, Washington, and Sagamore Hill, Long Island, New York.

### Presidential Election, 1904.

The 1904 Presidential Election took place on Nov. 8th. Mr. Roosevelt was nominated by all the 904 Republican delegates at the Chicago Convention (June 23rd), amidst great enthusiasm. The Republican platform declared that "Protection which guards and develops our industries is the cardinal policy of the Republican party. The measure of Protection should always be at least equal to the difference in cost of production at home and abroad." It pronounced in favour of "commercial reciprocity wherever reciprocal arrangements can be effected consistent with the principles of protection, without injury to American agriculture, labour, or industry." The gold standard was upheld, and legislation in favour of a powerful navy and to build up the mercantile marine was demanded. As to trusts and the labour question, the platform was as follows: "Combinations of capital and labour are the results of the economic movement of the age, but neither must be permitted to infringe upon the rights or interests of the people. Such combinations, when lawfully formed for lawful purposes, are alike entitled to the protection of the laws, but both are subject to the laws, and neither can be permitted to break them."

The Democratic Convention was held at St. Louis (July 6th). Demonstrations in favour of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bryan were followed by a renewal of the fight on the part of the latter against the gold standard; and in the end the Committee on Resolutions struck out one declaring that the "money standard of value was no longer open to question," "thus removing that issue from the field of political contention." This was a concession to the Populists, and as a concession to the Democrats of New York State the proposal to levy an income tax was also abandoned. In spite of this, the Convention nominated Justice Parker (Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal, 1889 to 1904) for the Presidency (9th) at first by 658 votes out of 994, and then unanimously. Directly he heard of his nomination, Justice Parker telegraphed to the Convention: "I regard the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established, and shall act accordingly if the action of the Convention to-day shall be ratified by the people. As the platform is silent on the subject, my view should be made known to the Convention; and if this proves to be unsatisfactory to the majority I request you to decline nomination for me at once, so that another may be nominated before the adjournment."

The Convention then, by 798 votes to 184, adopted the following resolution: "The platform adopted by this Convention is silent on the question of a monetary standard because it is not regarded by us as a possible issue in this campaign, and only campaign issues were mentioned in the platform. Therefore there is nothing in the views expressed by you in the telegram just received which would preclude a man entertaining them from accepting nomination on the said platform." In accepting nomination, Justice Parker afterwards (Sept. 25th) again expressed his unqualified

belief in the gold standard, and declared that the necessity for tariff reform was never greater than at the present time. The existing high duties were a direct incentive to the formation of huge industrial combinations, which, secure from foreign competition, were enabled to monopolise the home market. He advocated further legislation with regard to the trusts if, contrary to his expectation, the existing laws proved inadequate. As the election drew near, Mr. Parker openly accused the Republicans of having formed an alliance with the Trusts for Mr. Roosevelt's return, and denounced the arrangement by which the President first appointed his private secretary, Mr. Cortelyou, Minister of Commerce, with power to inquire into the business secrets of all the corporations, and then appointed him campaign manager, to collect funds from the same corporations. These accusations President Roosevelt personally repudiated as "monstrous," declaring that "the assertion that there has been any blackmail, direct or indirect, by Mr. Cortelyou or by me, is a falsehood," and asserting that "if elected I shall go into the Presidency unhampered by any pledge, promise or understanding of any kind, sort or description, save my promise made openly to the American people that, so far as in my power lies, I shall see to it that every man has a square deal, no less and no more."

The election resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Republicans. The majority for Mr. Roosevelt was about 2,000,000 in terms of the popular vote, nearly three times as great as Mr. McKinley's in 1896. The electoral votes gave 325 for Mr. Roosevelt and 133 for Mr. Parker with Missouri in doubt. The Republican majority in the Senate exceeded 20, and the House of Representatives had a Republican majority of 98 as compared with 34 in the previous House.

### History, 1904.

In a special Message to Congress the President urgently called upon the Senate to ratify the treaty with the Republic of Panama (Jan. 4th), which they did on Feb. 23rd. The Republic, he said, was an accomplished fact, and the only question was whether or not the U.S. Government should build the Isthmian Canal.

A terrible fire broke out at Baltimore (Feb. 8th). The old centre of the city was absolutely destroyed, including the entire business quarter.

The negotiations between Japan and Russia had been watched with the closest attention by the U.S. Government, and on the outbreak of war a note was addressed to the Governments of Russia, Japan and China, expressing the earnest desire of the U.S. Government that the neutrality of China, and in all practicable ways her administrative entity, should be respected by both parties, and that the area of hostilities should be localised and limited as much as possible. See RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

The Supreme Court by 5 votes to 4 sustained the decision of the Circuit Court in the Northern Securities Company case, declaring the Company illegal (March 14th). The Court held that the combination would place the control of the two roads in the hands of the Securities Co. by virtue of its ownership of the bulk of the stock of both companies, and would thus destroy every motive for competition, to the benefit only of the stockholders. Mr. Sully, of the firm of

D. J. Sully & Co., who had largely controlled the Cotton Exchange for some time, and whose operations had run the price of cotton up to a high figure, failed (18th) and a panic ensued on the cotton market.

The President issued a decree awarding a pension to every soldier over 62 who took part in the Civil War, and as the effect would necessarily be to add largely to the already swollen pension list the decree called forth much severe criticism. Mr. Roosevelt was openly accused of seeking to influence votes for his re-election. A motion in the House of Representatives directing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the decree was only defeated by 3 votes, the normal Republican majority being 34 (April 9th). Congress was closed (28th) in the midst of a ferment as to the approaching Presidential election, and not without loud complaints as to the alleged extravagance of the Administration. For details as to the election see above.

During the year **Arbitration treaties** on the usual lines were concluded with France, Great Britain, Germany, Portugal, Spain, and Switzerland. The action of the President as to a Second Hague Conference is described under International Arbitration on p. 272.

The **bronze statue of Frederick the Great** which the German Emperor had offered as a gift of friendship to the American people was formally accepted and unveiled by the President at Washington, where it is placed in the grounds of the War College (Nov. 19th). The President expressed "deep appreciation of the friendly regard which it typifies for the people of this Republic both on the part of the Emperor and of the German people."

After the election Congress met (Dec 5th) and received the President's message (6th). Dealing with the relations of **Capital and Labour**, he expressed the view that labour organisations should be encouraged, and that they had a legal right to refuse to work with men who declined to join their organisations; but when they sought improper ends or employed improper methods they should be opposed as resolutely as the wrongdoing of any great corporation should be. There should be a stringent **Employers' Liability Law**. **Great corporations** were necessary, but should be managed with due regard to the interest of the public as a whole, and if necessary the law must be strengthened to enforce this. The means for improving **American trade with Asia** were discussed, and the revision of the **Naturalisation Laws** was advocated. A plea for a strong army and navy was followed by the declaration that the steady aim of the nation should be "to strive to bring ever nearer the day when there shall prevail throughout the world the peace of Justice." There was as yet no judicial way of enforcing a right in international law, and therefore disarmament was impossible. It was not possible as yet to arbitrate all matters of possible international difference, but at the **Second Hague Conference** it was to be hoped that the work already begun might be carried further towards completion. The **Philippines** could not yet be granted independence, but he hoped they would be able eventually to stand, if not alone, yet in such a relation to the U.S.A. as Cuba stood.

The **St. Louis Exhibition**, or **World's Fair**, was held in 1904 to celebrate the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase, by which the

territory of Louisiana, 1,000,000 square miles was acquired from Napoleon in 1803-4, and was formally opened on April 30th. About 14,000,000 people visited the Exhibition, which from the points of view of attendance, influence, and financial result, did not come up to expectations.

### **Territories and Dependencies.**

**Alaska** is a territory in the extreme N.W. of North America, purchased from Russia by the United States in '68. The area is 590,884 sq. m. and the population in 1900 was given as 63,592. The chief town is Juneau, pop. 3000, a point of departure for the **Yukon gold region**, so named from the river Yukon, which rises in British territory, and has a course of over 2000 miles to its mouth in Behring Sea. In 1900 Alaska was made a military department by the United States Government. There are valuable fisheries on the coast. The boundary line between Alaska and British territory, after being in dispute for a long time, was settled in 1903.

**Guam**, the largest of the Marianne or Ladrone Islands (see p. 240), was ceded to the United States by Spain in '98, for use as a coaling station. It has a good roadstead. Area, about 200 sq. m.; pop. about 9000. The capital is Agaña: pop. 6000.

The **Hawaiian Islands** are a group of eight inhabited and four uninhabited islands in the North Pacific, forming a territory of the United States. Area, 4990 sq. m.; pop. 154,000, including over 25,000 Chinese, over 60,000 Japanese, and about 28,500 whites. Capital, **Honolulu**, on the south-west coast of the island of Oahu, pop. 39,305. Until '93 the Government of the islands was that of a limited monarchy, under Queen Liliuokalani; but then a revolution broke out, the Hawaiian Republic was proclaimed, and a new Constitution was promulgated on July 4th, '94. The islands were annexed to the United States in '98, attached to the department of California for military purposes, and made a Territory in 1900, all whites and those of African or Hawaiian descent who were citizens of the Republic prior to the annexation being declared citizens of the United States. The administration is carried on by a Governor with a legislature of two Houses, a Senate of 15 and a House of 30 members. The natives almost all profess the Christian faith and education is general. **Exports**: sugar, rice, coffee, hides, wool, whale oil, and bone. The bulk of the trade is with the United States. Steamers connect the islands with America, Australasia, and China. **Imports**, 190-1, £5,082,810; **exports**, £5,784,291.

British Consul, W. K. Hoare (Honolulu).

The **Philippine Islands** form a large group of the Asiatic Archipelago. Area, 122,000 sq. m.; pop., according to a census taken in 1903, 6,976,574. The largest islands are Luzon (47,238 sq. miles) and Mindanao (36,237 sq. miles). The capital is Manila, with a population of over 302,000. The inhabitants, apart from the Europeans and Americans, consist of the aborigines, called Negritos; the Igolotes, probably of Chinese descent, who are the agriculturists of the islands; and the Tagalos, who are Malay immigrants. Until '98 the islands formed a Spanish colony, but after the **Americo-Spanish war** they were ceded to the United States, as territorial indemnity for t'



expenses of the war. In 1902 a Civil Governor was appointed, with a Legislative Body consisting of seven Commissioners, four Americans and three Filipinos. The islands are divided into 39 provinces, each under an elected Governor, and all the towns have self-government through an elected President and Councillors. Great mineral wealth is said to exist, and coal, iron, and gold are now being mined in Cebu and Luzon with some success. The chief industries are in the hands of the Europeans and the Chinese, who number about 25,000 and 100,000 respectively. Sugar, hemp, coffee, cigars, and tobacco are exported. The islands are specially rich in timber. Imports, 1901, £6,500,000, of which nearly one-half went from British ports; exports, £4,150,000, of which about two-thirds went to British ports.

Governor, Luke E. Wright (appointed 1904).

British Consul-General, W. J. Kenny (Manila).

**Porto Rico**, until '98 a Spanish colony, but then ceded to the United States by the Spanish-American treaty of peace, lies to the east of San Domingo, in the West Indies. It is administered by a Governor with an Executive Council, consisting of 6 officials and 5 natives appointed by the President, and a Legislative Assembly of 35 members elected on a franchise restricted by a small property qualification and a low educational test. Its area is about 3606 square miles, and the pop. 953,243, of whom about 60,000 are negroes, about 300,000 mulattoes, and about 590,000 whites. The chief towns are: San Juan, pop. 32,048; Ponce, 27,952. The island is mountainous, and the climate healthy. The country is generally fertile, and the chief exports are coffee, fruit, sugar, tobacco, and timber. Free trade between the island and the United States was inaugurated in July 1901 with very beneficial results on the sugar and tobacco trades. The United States send the great bulk of the imports and take most of the exports. Imports, 1902, £2,860,284; 1903, £2,726,728; exports, 1902, £2,637,399; 1903, £2,855,968.

British Consul, W. B. Churchward (San Juan).

**Samoa Islands.** By an agreement between Great Britain and Germany concluded Nov. 9th, '99, and approved in Jan. 1900 by the United States, the Samoa Islands, which lie in the Western Pacific, were divided, Upolu and Savaii being assigned to Germany, and Tutuila and the other Samoan islands E. of 171° E. long. to the United States, Great Britain renouncing all her rights over the islands. Tutuila (area 54 sq. miles, pop. 3800) has the magnificent harbour of Pago Pago. In Feb. 1900 the United States appointed a naval governor. The other islands have an area of about 25 sq. m., with about 2000 inhabitants. The U.S. and British Governments were (Oct. 14th, 1902) adjudged to be responsible for losses caused by the fighting in '99, under the decision of the King of Sweden. Imports, 1902-3, £32,430; exports, £8,820.

## UNIVERSITIES.

### England.

**Birmingham University**, incorporated by royal charter March 24th, 1900, grew out of Mason University College, Birmingham, which was founded by Sir Josiah Mason, Kt., in '75, and opened in '80, being subsequently incorporated by the Mason University College Act of '97. The University includes faculties of

science, arts, medicine, and commerce; others may be added by statute. It is a teaching and examining University, and on Oct. 1st, 1900, under the provisions of the Birmingham University Act, 1900, the whole of the endowments, equipment, and staff of Mason University College were merged in the University. These endowments amount to about £200,000, and in addition the University funds amount to upwards of £400,000. The following are the officers of the University: Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; Vice-Chancellor, C. G. Beale, Esq., M.A.; Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Treasurer, F. C. Clayton, Esq., J.P.; Principal, Sir Oliver J. Lodge, LL.D., F.R.S.; Vice-Principal and Registrar, R. S. Heath, M.A., D.Sc.; Dean of the Faculty of Science, J. H. Poynting, Sc.D., F.R.S.; Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Hermann G. Fiedler, M.A., Ph.D.; Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, vacant; Dean of the Faculty of Commerce, W. J. Ashley, M.A. Secretary, George H. Morley.

**Cambridge University.** About the middle of the thirteenth century students began to collect in hostels. The endowed colleges gradually absorbed the hostels, the last of which was annexed to Trinity in 1540. The legislative bodies are the Senate, which consists of graduates, and the Council, a smaller body elected therefrom. Like Oxford, the University underwent important changes in 1882, as did also many of the colleges in both universities. The following is the list of colleges: (Founded 1257), *Peterhouse*—Head, A. W. Ward, Litt.D. *Undergraduates*, 47; (1326), *Clare*, E. Atkinson, D.D., 178; (1347), *Pembroke*, A. J. Mason, D.D., 220; (1348), *Gonville and Caius*, E. S. Roberts, M.A., 218; (1350), *Trinity Hall*, E. A. Beck, M.A., 166; (1352), *Corpus Christi*, E. H. Perowne, D.D., 49; (1441), *King's*, A. A. Leigh, M.A., 148; (1448), *Queens'*, F. H. Chase, D.D., 99; (1473), *St. Catherine's*, C. K. Robinson, D.D., 65; (1496), *Jesus*, H. A. Morgan, D.D., 114; (1505), *Christ's*, John Peile, Litt.D., 179; (1511), *St. John's*, C. Taylor, D.D., 223; (1519), *Magdalene*, S. A. Donaldson, M.A., 36; (1546), *Trinity*, H. M. Butler, D.D., 629; (1548), *Emmanuel*, W. Chawner, M.A., 192; (1595), *Sidney Sussex*, Charles Smith, M.A., 72; (1800), *Downing*, Alex. Hill, M.A., M.D., 69. *Hostels* (1882), *Selwyn*, A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D., 91; (1884), *Non-Collegiates*, 84. *Censor*, T. F. C. Huddleston, M.A. Total, 2879. The examinations necessary for the degree of Bachelor are the Previous ("Little Go"), General, and Special examinations. Candidates for Honours have to pass an additional examination in Mathematics, French or German with their Previous. The *Triplices*, which for Honour candidates take the place of the General and Special, are Classical, Mathematical, History, Law, Theology, Moral Science, Mechanical Science, Natural Science, Oriental Languages, and Mediæval and Modern Languages, Economics and Political Science. Women are admitted to the examinations for honour students, and reside mostly in *Newnham College* and *Girton College*. (See article EDUCATION, V., p. 148.) Vigorous efforts have been made to secure the advantages of degrees for women by resident and non-resident members of the University, but hitherto without success. In 1902 Mr. John Morley presented the Acton Library of from 60,000 to 70,000 volumes, dealing with "the history of civilised govern-

ments, the growth of faiths and institutions, the fluctuating movements of human thought, all the struggles of churches and creeds, the diverse types of great civil and ecclesiastical governors, the diverse ideals of states," to the University. The theological college of the Presbyterian Church of England was in '99 transferred to Cambridge and renamed **Westminster College**, but it has no official connection with the University. Many public schools are inspected by the University, and thousands of scholars in the Grammar and High Schools of the country compete in the **Cambridge Local Examinations**, while those who attend the University local lectures are also to be numbered by thousands. (See *University Extension*, p. 743.) The undergraduates have two most able organs, the *Cambridge Review*, and the *Granta*. Degrees: D.D., B.D., Sc.D., Litt.D., M.A., B.A., M.D., M.B., M.C., B.C., LL.D., LL.M., LL.B., Mus.D., Mus.M., Mus.B. Chancellor, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., LL.D. Vice-Chancellor, E. A. Beck, M.A., Trinity Hall; High Steward, Lord Walsingham. Parliamentary representatives, Prof. Sir R. C. Jebb, Litt.D., and Sir J. E. Gorst, M.A. (see *PARLIAMENT*, p. 476). Proctors, 1904-5: W. L. H. Duckworth, M.A., Jesus; W. M. Fletcher, M.A., Trinity. Registrar, John Willis Clark, M.A. Assistant Registrar, E. G. Swain, M.A. Consult *Camb. Univ. Calendar and Ordinances of the University*.

**Durham University**, founded 1832, comprises **University College** (37), **Bishop Hatfield's Hall** (46), the **Durham College of Medicine** (52) and the **Durham College of Science** (71) at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The students number 220 at Durham, and about 2000 (reckoning matriculated and non-matriculate students) at Newcastle. Unattached students first admitted '71. Affiliated are **Codrington College**, Barbados, and **Fourah Bay College**, Sierra Leone. Warden, the Dean of Durham, Very Rev. G. W. Kitchin, D.D., F.S.A., who is also President of the College of Science; President of the College of Medicine, Sir G. H. Philipson, M.A., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D. Degrees: D.D., B.D., M.A., B.A., D.C.L., B.C.L., M.D., M.B., M.Surg., B.Surg., M.Sc., B.Sc., D.Litt., B.Litt., D.Sc., M.Sc., B.Sc., Mus.D., Mus.B. Licences in theology, Diplomas in public health, in the theory and practice of teaching, and Certificates of proficiency in general education, are also granted. Local University Lectures are also given in connection with this University, and local examinations have been established. Consult *Durham University Calendar*.

**Leeds University**, founded in 1904. Chancellor, Marquis of Ripon. Registrar, W. F. Husband, LL.B.

**Liverpool University** grew out of University College, Liverpool, which was established and received its charter of incorporation in Oct. 1881, and was one of the three federal colleges of Victoria University. Application was made in Dec. 1902 to His Majesty's Privy Council praying for the grant of a charter establishing a University in Liverpool, which was granted in July of the following year. Chancellor, The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.B., LL.D. Vice-Chancellor, A. W. W. Dale, M.A.; Registrar, Prof. P. Hebblethwaite, M.A. The Degrees which the University grants are as follows:—B.A., M.A., Litt.D., B.Sc., M.Sc., D.Sc., B.Eng., M.Eng., D.Eng., LL.B., LL.M., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M.

**London, The University of**, under its fourth royal charter, dated 1863, was constituted as an examining body with the power of conferring degrees. In '78 it received an additional charter admitting women to all degrees without exception. Besides holding examinations in London, the University extends them when required to the provinces and the colonies. From its foundation, in '36, to 1901 inclusive, it had examined 145,311 candidates. The **University of London Act, '98**, made provision for the reconstitution of the University of London as a teaching as well as an examining body, and for the appointment of a Commission, which duly reported; and the University of London is now reorganised in accordance with the statutes and regulations drawn up by the Commission. Under these statutes, which received the royal assent on June 29th, 1900, the University undertakes teaching functions in addition to its hitherto exclusively examination work. The Senate consists of the Chancellor, the Chairman of Convocation, and fifty-four persons appointed by the Crown, Convocation, the Faculties, and various other bodies. There are three Standing Committees of the Senate: the Academic Council, the Council for External Students, and the Board to Promote the Extension of University Teaching. Convocation consists of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, all members of the three Standing Committees of the Senate not already on Convocation, and the registered graduates of the University of prescribed standing. Members of Convocation not being females or otherwise disqualified constitute the Parliamentary constituency of the University. Convocation is represented by 16 members on the Senate. The Faculties are eight in number, but the Faculty of Laws is not yet constituted. The other seven, with their respective Deans, are: **Theology**, Rev. A. C. Headlam, D.D.; **Arts**, Prof. E. A. Gardner, B.A.; **Music**, Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., Mus. Doc.; **Medicine**, J. K. Fowler, M.D., F.R.C.P.; **Science**, A. D. Waller, M.D., F.R.S.; **Engineering**, Prof. J. D. Cormack, B.Sc.; **Economics**, G. Armitage-Smith, M.A. The Faculties are represented by 16 members on the Senate. The Teaching Staff is organised under two categories: (1) Appointed Teachers paid out of the University Funds; (2) Recognised Teachers appointed and paid by the Schools of the University and other approved Institutions, and recognised by the Senate as conducting work of University rank. Since 1900 the University, which formerly had its headquarters in Burlington Gardens, has been housed in the eastern and central portions of the main block and portions of the inner block of the buildings of which the whole were formerly occupied by the Imperial Institute at South Kensington. Parliamentary representative, Sir Michael Foster, K.C.B., D.C.L., D.Sc., M.D., F.R.S. Representative on the General Medical Council, Philip Henry Pye-Smith, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S. The degrees conferred are: B.D., D.D., B.A., M.A., D.Lit., LL.B., LL.D., B.Mus., D.Mus., M.B. and B.S., M.D., M.Sc., B.Sc., D.Sc., B.Sc. (Eng.), D.Sc. (Eng.), B.Sc. (Econ.), D.Sc. (Econ.). For regulations as to the several Internal Examinations apply to the Academic Registrar; as to the External Examinations, to the External Registrar; as to University Extension Lectures and the Inspection and Examination of Schools, to



the University Extension Registrar, University of London, South Kensington. Consult *London University Calendar*.

Chancellor, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., LL.D., F.R.S.

Vice-Chancellor, Philip Henry Pye-Smith, M.D., B.A., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.

Chairman of Convocation, Sir Edward Henry Busk, M.A., LL.B.

Principal, Sir Arthur William Rücker, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.

Registrar of the Academic Council, Philip Joseph Hartog, B.Sc.

Registrar of the Council for External Students, Alfred Milnes, M.A.

Registrar of the Board to Promote the Extension of University Teaching, Robert Davies Roberts, M.A., D.Sc.

Secretary to the Senate, Percy Maxwell Wallace, M.A.

Superintendent of Examinations, W. H. Sampson, B.A., B.Mus.

Clerk of Convocation, Henry Ebenezer Allen, LL.B., B.A.

**Oxford University.** This University seems to have grown up in the twelfth century, although to Alfred the Great used to be ascribed the foundation of one college, University, in 872. Originally the scholars at Oxford lived scattered about in various houses in the city, meeting for instruction, but in other respects resembling the non-collegiate students of the present day. The number of undergraduates in residence in 1903 was 3570. The number has doubled in the last forty years. The matriculations in 1903 were 879; 362 took the M.A., and 517 the B.A. degree. The University began to experience reform at the hands, to some extent, of devoted sons in 1854. The Ordinance of that year, amongst other changes, assigned positive and not merely ornamental duties to the professoriate. The second Universities Commission introduced some sweeping changes which began to take effect in '82. Not the least of them, as affecting the **personnel** of the Colleges, was the substitution of Prize and Tutorial Fellowships for Life Fellowships (which had been voided, as a rule, by marriage, or neglect, save under dispensation, to take Holy Orders, and for none other cause). The Government of the University vests in three bodies: **The Hebdomadal Council** (so called from meeting once a week in term), which alone has power of initiation, **Congregation** (consisting of resident M.A.s and members of superior faculties), which has power of rejection and amendment, and **Convocation** (all M.A.s and members of superior faculties), which has power of rejection alone. The two latter bodies consist of members of Colleges, Halls, or of the Non-Collegiate Body. The Colleges, with reputed dates of foundation, and Heads, are: University, 872 (?), J. F. Bright, D.D.; Balliol, 1262, E. Caird, M.A.; Merton, 1270, T. Bowman, M.A.; Exeter, 1314, W. W. Jackson, D.D.; Oriel, 1326, D. B. Monro, D.C.L.; Queen's, 1340, J. R. Magrath, D.D.; New College, 1386, W. A. Spooner, D.D.; Lincoln, 1427, W. W. Merry, D.D.; All Souls, 1437, Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., M.P., D.C.L.; Magdalen, 1456, T. H. Warren, M.A.; Brasenose, 1509, C. B. Heberden, M.A.; Corpus Christi, 1516; Christ Church, 1532, Dean, the Very Rev. T. B. Strong, D.D.; Trinity, 1554, H. F. Pelham, M.A.; St. John's, 1555, J. Bellamy, D.D.; Jesus, 1571, J. Rhys, D.Litt.; Wadham, 1613, P. A. Wright Hender-

son, D.D.; Pembroke, 1624, Rt. Rev. Bishop Mitchinson, D.C.L.; Worcester, 1714, C. H. O. Daniel, D.D.; Hertford, 1874, H. Boyd, D.D. The only remaining Public Hall: St. Edmund, 1226, E. Moore, D.D. New Foundation, Keble College, 1869, W. Lock, D.D. The **Non-Collegiate Body** was instituted in 1868; Censor, R. W. M. Pope, D.D. The Private Halls, which bear the name of their Master, are: (E. S.) Grindley's; (C. A.) Marcon's; (J. O'F.) Pope's; (Sir D.) Hunter-Blair's; (W.) Addis'. A statute (passed in '80, amended in '93), allowing colleges within His Majesty's dominions to affiliate, has been adopted by St. David's College, Lampeter, University College, Nottingham, University College, Sheffield, Reading College, and Hartley College, Southampton. Under a similar statute (of '87), applying to Colonial Universities, the following Universities enjoy the privileges therein contained:—Cape of Good Hope, Sydney, Calcutta, Punjab, Bombay, Adelaide, Madras, Melbourne, New Zealand, Allahabad, Toronto, Tasmania, Montreal, New Brunswick and Malta. The degrees ordinarily granted by the University are: Baccalaureate and Magistrate in Arts, and in the Sub-Faculty of Surgery, included in the Faculty of Medicine; the Baccalaureate and Doctorate in the Superior Faculties of Divinity, Law, and Medicine, and in the Faculty of Music, also (by a recent change) in Letters and Science. For the Baccalaureate in all these faculties except Divinity, an examination must be passed. For that Baccalaureate, and for all the Doctorates except Music, a thesis or exercise qualifies. The quasi-Faculty of Music stands alone, but to entrance into all the other faculties the attainment of the Baccalaureate in Arts is essential. It may be taken either as a Pass or in any one of the Honour "Schools" of Classics, in its two divisions of Moderations and Litteræ Humaniores, Mathematics (also divided into Moderations and Final Schools), Jurisprudence, Modern History, Theology, Natural Science, in one or more of its several branches, Oriental Languages, and English Literature. Equally with passing the examinations, residence for twelve terms (of which for these purposes there are four in each year) is essential, but it need not be continuous nor contemporaneous with the passing of examination, standing for which is reckoned from the date of matriculation, *i.e.*, formal entry into membership of the University. **Women** are admitted to the examinations for the B.A. degree, but here at present their privileges cease. They may join Somerville College, Lady Margaret College, St. Hugh's Hall, St. Hilda's, or the Home Students, a body in some degree resembling the Non-Collegiate Body (see **EDUCATION**, p. 149). Two colleges, neither of which has any official connection with the University, have within recent years removed to Oxford: **Mansfield**, Principal A. M. Fairbairn, in '89; **Manchester**, Principal J. Drummond, in '93. **Ruskin Hall**, which also is not officially connected with the University, was opened in St. Giles' Street in Feb. '99 for the furtherance of the education of the working classes. **Chief Officers** of the University: **Chancellor**, Viscount Goschen; **Vice-Chancellor**, W. W. Merry, D.D., Rector of Lincoln Coll.; **Proctors**, E. J. Palmer, M.A., Balliol, and J. L. Myres, M.A., Christ Ch.; **Parliamentary representatives**, Rt. Hon. J. G. Talbot and Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., D.C.L., All Souls'. See **RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS** as to

Mr. Rhodes' Scholarship Scheme. Clerk of the University, E. H. Bellamy.

Victoria University, of Manchester, founded and incorporated by royal charter 1880 and reconstituted 1903, grew out of Owens College, Manchester, which was established '51. John Owens, a Manchester manufacturer, vexed with the tests at the Universities, bequeathed, on his death in '46, £96,654 for the purpose of founding this college. In '80 the College became the first college of Victoria University. Total students, exclusive of evening students (1904-5): arts, science, and law students (including 242 women students), 842; and medical students (including 10 women students), 288. The admission of women was sanctioned by the Extension Act. There are three halls of residence—the "Hulme," the "Dalton," both for men only, and two Women's Halls of Residence: Ashburne House, Victoria Park, and the Victoria Church Hostel, Oxford Road. Chancellor, Earl Spencer, K.G.; Vice-Chancellor, Alfred Hopkinson, K.C., LL.D. Registrar, Edward Fiddes, M.A. Grants technical and commercial certificates, teaching diplomas and diplomas in Public Health to properly qualified candidates, and certificates to women, and examines schools. Its degrees are: B.A., M.A., B.Sc., M.Sc., LL.B., M.B. and Ch.B., Ch.M., Mus.B., Litt.D., D.Sc., LL.D., M.D., Mus.D., M.Com., B.Com., D.D., B.D.

#### Scotland.

Aberdeen University was founded in 1494 by Bishop Hoplinstone as a *Studium Generale*, in which he constituted a college in 1505 known as King's College. In 1593 George Keith, 5th Earl Marischal, founded Marischal College, which came to be also a university distinct from the former foundation. In 1860 these two universities were united in one institution, and now form the University of Aberdeen. Chancellor, The Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. Lord Rector, Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M.P. Principal, The Very Rev. John Marshall Lang, D.D. Secretary of Court, Mr. R. Walker. Secretary of Senatus, Mr. D. R. Thom. Librarian, Mr. P. J. Anderson. There are 24 professors, 13 lecturers, and upwards of 850 matriculated students. In conjunction with Glasgow it sends one representative to Parliament (present member, the Right Hon. J. A. Campbell, LL.D.). It grants degrees in Arts, Science, Divinity, Law, and Medicine, and is empowered to admit women as well as men to those degrees. It also grants certificates of proficiency to women in the local examinations which it has instituted throughout the northern counties of Scotland. Its degrees are: M.A., D.Litt., D.Phil., B.D., D.D., B.L., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.Sc., D.Sc., D.Sc. (Agr.); whereof D.D. and LL.D. are purely honorary.

Edinburgh University, founded 1582, has since become one of the chief medical centres in the world. During 1903 the total number of matriculated students was 2990. Of these 873 were enrolled in the Arts Faculty, 1451 in the Faculty of Medicine, 352 in Law, 50 in Divinity, 238 in Science, and 26 in Music. The aggregate value of the University fellowships, bursaries, and prizes now amounts to about £18,150 per annum, most of the bursaries being open to competition. Chancellor, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour; Lord Rector, Rt. Hon. Sir R. B. Finlay, K.C., M.P.; Principal, Sir William Turner, K.C.B., D.C.L.,

LL.D. Conjointly with St. Andrews it sends a representative to Parliament; present member Sir John Batty Tuke, K.B., M.D., D.Sc., LL.D. Its Degrees are: M.A., B.D., D.D., LL.B., B.L., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.Sc., D.Sc., D.Litt., D.Phil., Mus.D., Mus.B. Women are admitted to the Arts, Divinity and Science classes, and to Graduation in Arts, Science and Music on the same terms as men. Of the above number of matriculated students, 300 were women, while 1014 women were attending extra-academical classes qualifying for graduation in Medicine, and 30 were also among the non-matriculated students, chiefly in attendance on the Music Classes. Women who have obtained their medical education in universities, or recognised extra-academical schools, are now admitted to degrees in medicine and surgery in the university. Secretary of Senatus, Prof. Sir L. J. Grant, Bart., B.A., LL.D. Consult *Edinburgh University Calendar*.

Glasgow University. Founded by a bull of Pope Nicholas V. in 1451; received a new charter from James VI. of Scotland in 1577; remodelled by the Universities (Scotland) Acts, 1858 and 1889. There were last session 2141 students (344 women), and of the total 959 were students in Arts (273 women) and 772 students of Medicine (65 women). Women students are taught separately at Queen Margaret College. See article on EDUCATION, V., p. 149. Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Kelvin. Rector, Rt. Hon. George Wyndham, M.P. Principal and Vice-Chancellor, Robert Herbert Story, D.D., LL.D. Parliamentary representative, Rt. Hon. J. A. Campbell, LL.D. Registrar of General Council, James Coult, M.A. Degrees: M.A., D.Phil., D.Litt., B.Sc., D.Sc., B.L., LL.B., LL.D., M.B. and Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.D., D.D. Among the distinguished alumni are Cardinal Beaton, John Knox, Adam Smith, Tobias Smollett, James Boswell, Thomas Campbell, Francis Jeffrey, Archbishop Tait, Principal Caird, Principal Shairp, Rev. R. S. Candlish, and Lord Kelvin, Lord Sandford, Sir Henry Craik, James Bryce, M.P., Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., etc.

St. Andrew's University, founded 1411, is thus the most ancient of the universities of Scotland. It included three separate colleges and corporations: (1) St. Salvador's (1450), (2) St. Leonard's (1512), and (3) St. Mary's (1537). In 1747 the two first-named were united and took the faculties of arts and medicine; St. Mary's being devoted to theology. University College, Dundee (founded in 1880), was affiliated to and made to form part of the University of St. Andrews by an ordinance which received the approbation of Her Majesty Jan. 15th, '97. Chancellor, Lord Balfour of Burleigh. Vice-Chancellor and Principal, J. Donaldson, M.A., LL.D. Rector, Andrew Carnegie, LL.D. Jointly with Edinburgh University it returns a representative to Parliament—the present member is Sir John Batty Tuke, M.D. Secretary and Registrar, Andrew Bennett. Degrees: M.A., B.D., D.D., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., M.S., B.Sc., D.Sc., D.Phil., D.Litt. The Bachelors in the several faculties—divinity, law, medicine, and science—have the hoods of their faculties bordered with white fur instead of lined with white satin. The diploma and title of LL.A. is also granted to women. In Oct. '92 the classes of the University and also the degrees of M.A. B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., and M.D. were thrown open to women. Bursaries, scholarships and prizes of the aggregate annual



value of about £5500 are available for students of the several Colleges. A number of these bursaries are available for women students, and a Hall of Residence has been built on the University grounds for their accommodation. **Warden:** Miss Frances H. Melville, M.A.

**Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland.** The, was constituted in 1901 to administer a sum of ten million dollars, in bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, given by Mr. Andrew Carnegie for improving and extending the opportunities for scientific study and research in the Universities of Scotland, and rendering attendance at these Universities more available to the deserving and qualified youth of that country to whom the payment of fees might act as a barrier to the enjoyment of these advantages. **Chairman,** The Earl of Elgin. **Treasurer,** Mr. John Ross, Solicitor, Dunfermline; **Secretary,** Mr. William S. McCormick; **Offices,** The Merchants' Hall, Edinburgh.

### Ireland.

See also Irish University Education on p. 280.

**Dublin University.** The University of Dublin, commonly known as **Trinity College, Dublin**, was founded in 1591 by Queen Elizabeth, under the style of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin, mother of the University (*Mater Universitatis*). Its constitution has been altered by the charter of Charles I., and by numerous Royal statutes. In the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland (1800) it is spoken of as the University of Trinity College. The tercentenary festival of the College was celebrated in July 1892. The **Chancellor** of the University is the Earl of Rosse, and the **Vice-Chancellor** the Right Hon. D. H. Madden, LL.D. The undergraduates exceed 800, and there are some 200 graduates attending lectures in the professional schools. Certificates of proficiency are granted to women. **Degrees:** D.D., B.D., M.A., B.A., M.D., M.B., M.Ch., B.Ch., LL.D., LL.B., Mus.D., Mus.B., M.Engin., B.Engin., Sc.D., Litt.D. The two last-named are new degrees, conferred only for original research and for literary eminence. **Parliamentary representatives:** Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Carson, K.C., and Jas. Campbell, LL.D. **Provost,** Anthony Traill, LL.D.; **Vice-Provost,** Rev. J. W. Barlow, M.A.; **Bursar,** Francis A. Tarleton, LL.D.; **Senior Proctor,** Rev. Thomas K. Abbott, Litt.D.; **Senior Lecturer,** Rev. John P. Mahaffy, D.D.; **Registrar,** Robert Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D.; **Librarian,** Rev. T. K. Abbott, Litt.D. There are 28 Junior Fellows and 40 Professors. Consult *Dublin University Calendar*.

**Ireland, Royal University of, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin,** founded 1880 under the University Education (Ireland) Act '79. On its establishment **Queen's University**, founded '50, at Dublin, dissolved; and the relations of the Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway to the new University were revised. Its degrees, exhibitions, and scholarships are open as well to female as male students. The number of candidates who entered themselves for the various examinations of the University in the year 1904 was 3267. **Chancellor,** Rt. Hon. the Earl of Meath. **Vice-Chancellor,** Rt. Rev. Monsignor Molloy, D.D., D.Sc. **Secretaries,** Sir James C. Meredith, LL.D.; J. McGrath, LL.D. The degrees are: LL.D., LL.B., M.D., M.B., M.Ch., B.Ch., M.A.O., B.A.O., D.Mus., B.Mus.,

M.E., B.E., D.Sc., B.Sc., D.Litt., D.Ph., M.A., B.A. Diplomas are granted in the treatment of Mental Diseases, Sanitary Science, Teaching, Agriculture, and Engineering. Consult *The Calendar*.

### Wales.

**Wales, University of,** is a federal teaching University. Its constituent colleges are the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, the University College of North Wales, Bangor, and the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff. It has powers to confer degrees in the faculties of Arts or Letters, Science, Technical or Applied Science, Law, Music, and Theology. The charter passed under the Great Seal on Nov. 30th, '93. The sum of £3000 was granted, and since then a slightly increased sum has been allowed by the Treasury. Statutes have been adopted, a Theological Board formed, certain theological colleges recognised as institutions in which candidates for theological degrees in the University may receive instruction, and the general work of organisation be proceeded with. The University Senate, which is composed of the heads of departments in the three constituent colleges, has settled upon the courses of study for the initial degrees of the University in Arts, Science, Music, and Law. The matriculation examinations are held each year in June. The number of qualified candidates for matriculation in 1904 was 492. The candidates for degrees are annually increasing, and in 1904 they were 181 as against 152 in the previous year. The chief officers of the University are: **Senior Deputy Chancellor,** Sir Isambard Owen, M.A., M.D.; **Vice-Chancellor,** Principal E. H. Griffiths, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S., University College, Cardiff; **Registrar,** Mr. Ivor James, University Registry, Cathays Park, Cardiff.

### University Extension.

The object of this movement is to provide "the means of higher education for persons of all classes and of both sexes engaged in the regular occupations of life." It commenced in '72 with the **University of Cambridge**; about four years later **Oxford** took it up—abandoning it, however, until '85; and in '76 was formed the **London Society for the Extension of University Teaching** within the Metropolitan area. **Durham University** was for a time associated with Cambridge in forwarding the work in Northumberland and Durham; **Victoria University** is also in the field; and the **Scotch Universities** worked on a similar plan for some time. The **University of Sydney**, New South Wales, adopted the scheme in '87. An American Society for the Extension of University Teaching has been formed at Philadelphia and Chicago, and several other American universities have begun work on similar lines.

**Cambridge.**—Under the Local Lectures (University Extension) Scheme there are two principal terms in the year—September to December, and January to March—and a course of twelve lectures is given in each term. Lectures are also given less often in the summer term—April to July. Short courses of six lectures are also arranged where it is thought desirable. Of the whole number of centres connected with Cambridge, eight are affiliated—

viz., Derby, Exeter, Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Norwich, Plymouth with Stonehouse and Devonport, Scarborough, and Sunderland. (See previous eds. for the privileges given to affiliated students.) A town may come under the operation of the ordinary scheme by providing a place of meeting for the lectures and classes, and an inclusive fee of £50 per full course or £30 per short course to the University. All the local expenses are met by the local committee, who also fix and receive the fees. In connection with various County Councils courses on scientific subjects, bearing on agriculture, have been given annually by lecturers of the Syndicate since '91, followed in the summer by courses of practical work in the University Laboratory attended by Teachers holding County Council scholarships. For this work the system is variously modified to suit local needs. Large summer meetings, attended by students from all parts of the world, are arranged at Cambridge at intervals during the month of August. Full particulars as to the Local Lectures may be obtained from the Secretary for Lectures, Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, M.A., Syndicate Buildings, Cambridge.

**London.**—The work of the London Society has been transferred to the University, and is now carried on by the London University Extension Board, the Registrar of which is R. Davies Roberts, M.A., D.Sc., University of London, South Kensington, S.W.

**Oxford.**—The University first took an active part in educating non-matriculated students by means of University Extension Courses in '78. In '85 the system was reorganised on its present lines. Local committees at 139 centres acted last year (1903-4) in concert with the Oxford University Delegates, and arranged 190 courses. The number of lecturers was 45, and of lectures given 2211. Much of the work hitherto done by University Extension Lectures has been of an experimental nature, but there are many gratifying signs that while the early enthusiasm of the movement is not spent, its educational efficiency is steadily increasing. The method of University Extension work is (except in class work in languages or laboratory work in Natural Sciences) invariably the lecture, followed or preceded by a class supplemented by weekly exercises corrected by the lecturer. The next summer meeting will be held in Oxford in August 1905. All information can be obtained from the Secretary, Mr. J. A. R. Marriott, M.A., Examination Schools, Oxford. At Reading there is the University College, which is now an affiliated University College (Mr. W. M. Childs, M.A., Principal).

## UNIVERSITY AND OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

**Toynbee Hall** (Canon Barnett, M.A., Warden; T. Edmund Harvey, M.A., L.C.C., Deputy Warden) opened in Commercial Street, Whitechapel, in 1884. This was an Oxford movement, in which Balliol College took a leading part. The settlement was named after Arnold Toynbee, a tutor in Balliol College, who in '75 had taken rooms in Whitechapel, and had helped in parish work in St. Jude's for the purpose of studying economic problems.

The Oxford House, Mape Street, Bethnal Green, is a Church of England movement, founded in '84. Associated with the House

are the "Oxford House Working Men's Club" with 300 members, the "University Club for Working Men" with 350 members, the "Webbe Institute for Working Lads" with 300 members, the "Repton School Club" with 100 boys as members, the Old Repton Club for former members of the Repton Club, the S. Anthony's Boys' Club, the Excelsior Hall and Baths, Mansford Street, and a convalescent home for men and boys at Bexhill-on-Sea. There is a Ladies' branch working at St. Margaret's House, Victoria Park Square. The Head of the House is the Rev. H. S. Woollcombe, M.A. Mr. D. Eyre, Barrister-at-Law, is Vice-Head.

**Cambridge House** is the successor of, and incorporates, an older institution, the Trinity Settlement, and was founded in '97. It is located at 131, 133 and 135 Camberwell Road, S.E., and the Head of the House is the Rev. W. J. Conybeare. The House is a settlement for laymen; for all Cambridge men, past and present; and is endeavouring to help in the religious, educational, social, and philanthropic work of South London. There is a Mission House and Settlement at Battersea carried on by Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, with headquarters at Caius House, Battersea Square (warden, Rev. Arthur Shillito). The Settlement comprises a Church, a Hall for entertainments, and a large Club-house for men, boys and girls.

**Mansfield House**, Barking Road, Canning Town, E. (Warden, J. Bruce Wallace, M.A.; Co-Warden, Rev. H. Cubbon, M.A.), commenced by students of Mansfield College, Oxford, works on religious (unsectarian) as well as on social and educational lines. A new residence, at 89, Barking Road, was opened in Dec. '97; it contains rooms for 17 men, besides offices and a reception room. There are also a meeting hall and men's club at 143-7, Barking Road; the "Youths' Institute and Lads' Club," 310-14, Barking Road, which cost £8500, a Public Refreshment Room and Restaurant, at 316, Barking Road, and the "Wave" Lodging House, with 156 beds, at 235, Victoria Dock Road, under the control of the Settlement.

The **Bermondsey Settlement** of which the Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, M.A., is warden in Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, the Women's Branch being at 147 and 149, Lower Road, Rotherhithe, S.E., and at St. George's House, West Lane, is largely supported by Methodists (but is undenominational in general character).

The **Robert Browning Settlement**, York Street, Walworth Road, S.E. (F. Herbert Stead, M.A., Warden), was incorporated Jan. 1st, 1903, and aims at the amelioration of the life and lot of the people dwelling in the Borough of Southwark. It includes a Hall, Men's House, Browning Tavern (195, Walworth Road, S.E.), Browning Club (197, Walworth Road, S.E.), the Dale Library of Christian Sociology, the Michael Faraday Home for Old Folks at 85, Goodrich Road, East Dulwich, and a Holiday Home at Horsham, Sussex. Secretary, Alderman Mather, 69, Queen's Road, Peckham, S.E.; Superintendent of Medical Mission, W. H. Unwin, M.D., F.R.C.S.

The **Passmore Edwards Settlement**, towards the cost of which Mr. Passmore Edwards gave £14,000, is situated at Tavistock Place, St. Pancras. It comprises a lecture-hall, accommodating 450 persons, class-rooms, gymnasium,



library, entertaining-rooms, and rooms for a Warden and 17 Residents. It was founded, under the initiative of Mrs. Humphry Ward, to continue and develop the work formerly carried on at University Hall and Marchmont Hall, and to be a centre of education, recreation, and social life for the district. The Settlement is a centre of the University Extension Society, and the classes include history, literature, elementary science, music, newspaper class, etc. Free popular lectures and concerts are given on Saturday and Sunday evenings. The clubs include a club for working men and women, with the title of "associates," the "Denison Club" for working men, a boys' club, and a factory girls' club. There is also an Invalid Children's School, started two years ago in conjunction with the London School Board, the first of its kind in England. Warden of the Settlement, Mr. R. G. Tatton; Hon. Sec., Mrs. Humphry Ward.

**Woodbrooke Permanent Settlement**, Selby Oak, near Birmingham, has been given to the Society of Friends by Mr. and Mrs. G. Cadbury, and is under the care of the Summer School Continuation Committee. In it Friends and those associated with them are given the opportunity of more fully qualifying themselves for any service to which they may feel called. There are a number of scholarships. Applications should be addressed to J. H. Barlow, Sunnybrae, Selby Oak, near Birmingham.

Closely connected with University settlements are the settlements of women workers. **St. Margaret's House**, Bethnal Green (Miss Harington, resident Head), is the women's branch of Oxford House. Two branches have been formed, one at Stratford, E., under Mrs. Crossley, which works in conjunction with Oxford Trinity College Settlement, Tenby Road, Stratford, and another under Miss Wintour, at St. Mildred's House, Millwall, in the Isle of Dogs, E.

**The Women's Settlement in Canning Town**, E. (Miss R. H. Cheetham, chief resident worker), works upon an unsectarian basis. The Residence is at 457, 459 and 461, Barking Road, E.; the Offices, Club Rooms and Lees Hall are at 81, Barking Road, E.; the Hospital and Nurses' Home at 538 and 540, Barking Road, E.; the Dispensary at Quadrant Street, Old Canning Town. Hon. Secretaries, Mrs. Coote, Miss Shephard and Miss C. Spicer. Senior Resident Medical Officer, Miss Janet A. S. Monat, M.B., Ch.B. The branches of work carried on include: Medical Mission Hospital for Women and Children, Dispensary, district nursing, clubs for women and girls, branch of the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants, work among the invalid and crippled children, guilds of play, mothers' meetings, and visiting. Ladies received as resident and non-resident workers at the Settlement, or as probationers at the Hospital.

A committee of women students of the Universities manages a thriving Settlement, known as the **Women's University Settlement**, at 44, 45, and 46, Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road, S.E.: Warden, Miss H. Gladstone. Courses of training are arranged here in social work amongst the poor, and resident students are received. Fees from £35 to £40 per annum; for students, £60.

**University College, London** (University of London), founded 1826, opened '28, incorporated by Royal Charter '36, and re-

incorporated with additional powers '69. The College is now one of the "Schools" of the University of London, and provides instruction in the Faculties of Arts (including Fine Art), Law, Science, Engineering, Economics, and Medicine. The classes in Arts, Fine Art, Law, Science, and Economics are open to men and women. In connection with the Faculty of Medicine is **University College Hospital** (see MEDICAL SCHOOLS, p. 368). The College possesses seven museums, including the **Edwards Museum of Egyptology**: the hall under the dome contains the Flaxman sculptures. During the session 1903-4 there were 1246 students. During 1902 a movement was started to incorporate the College in the University of London, and thus enable the University to start its career as a "Teaching" University, with buildings, teachers and equipment, under its direct control. In order to bring this about it will be necessary to set free the whole of the college buildings for University purposes by removing the Boys' School, and to make certain financial and constitutional arrangements. For this purpose a sum of £200,000 is required, towards which all but £20,000 has been subscribed: in order to enable the College when incorporated to carry out its University functions, with adequate buildings and endowments, a much larger sum, estimated at about £800,000, is required. Lord Brassey is the Chairman and Sir R. Farrant the Treasurer of the Appeal Committee. President, Rt. Hon. Lord Reay, G.C.S.I.; Principal, T. Gregory Foster, Ph.D.; Acting Secretary, W. W. Seton, M.A.

## URUGUAY.

Uruguay is a republic on the east coast of South America, south of Brazil. Capital, **Monte Video**, pop. 276,034, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. The Executive is vested in a President elected for four years by the two Chambers sitting together as a general assembly. The legislature is composed of a Senate of 19 chosen for six years by an electoral college, one-third retiring every two years, and a Chamber of 69 members elected for three years, one for each 3000 of the male adults. In the intervals between the annual sessions a permanent committee of two senators and five deputies assumes legislative power and control of general administration. The revenue is mainly derived from the Customs dues and a property tax. State religion Roman Catholic, but all others tolerated. Education obligatory; cost partly borne by the State. The army numbers about 4000, and there is a national guard of nearly 100,000. Cattle and sheep form the chief wealth of the country, but there is a future for agriculture, and some mining is done. Exports chiefly wool, jerked beef, hides, skins, etc. There are over 1200 miles of railway open.

**Area**, 72,210 sq. miles; pop. 978,000. **Revenue**, 1902-3, £3,475,211; **expenditure**, £3,439,010; **Debt**, 1904, £26,330,736 (including External Debt, £20,787,120; Internal Debt, £4,882,605; and International Debt, £661,011). **Imports**, 1902, £5,003,688; 1903, £5,341,270; **exports**, 1902, £7,149,471; 1903, £7,939,980.

**President**, Don J. Battle y Ordóñez (elected Feb. 28th, 1903).—**Vice-President**, Señor F. Canfield.

**Ministry: Interior**, Don Juan Campistegni.—**Finance and Public Works**, Don Jose Serrato,—

*Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Jose Romen.—*War*, Gen. Vasquez.

Chargé d'Affaires in London, Don Alfonso Saenz de Zumarán, 104, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Consul-General in London*, Dr. Carlos de Oliveira Nery, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

British Minister at Monte Video, Walter Baring, Esq. *Consul*, V. K. Cornish (Monte Video).

### History, 1904.

A revolutionary movement in the Department of Florida was reported (Jan. 2nd). The Government called out the National Guards, and a state of siege was proclaimed. The Nationalist leaders denied that they had any revolutionary intentions, and blamed the Government for forcing the situation. General Saravia took command of the insurgents and began an advance southwards, but was defeated at Illescas (17th) and Nico Perez, being driven

back to the north with heavy loss. A Government force under General Munoz was badly cut up, however, by General Saravia (29th), and some alarm was felt at Monte Video, until the insurgents retired to the interior. They sustained a severe reverse in an engagement north of Paysandu (March 2nd). After considerable desultory fighting and an attempt on the life of the President, General Vasquez, the War Minister, defeated the insurgents, who were commanded by General Saravia in person, near Cachilla Negra (Sept. 3rd). Saravia was wounded, and, with other insurgent leaders, fled into Brazil, where he soon afterwards died. The basis for a settlement was then drawn up by the Government and accepted by the revolutionary leaders. It included a general amnesty, free elections, and the removal of the interdictions. Peace was concluded (24th) amidst great popular rejoicings.

## V

**Vacaresco, Mlle. Hélène**, the Roumanian poetess, belongs to one of the most illustrious families of her country, and is well known in most of the Courts of Europe as the favourite Maid of Honour of the Queen of Roumania (Carmen Sylva). She is the author of "The Bard of the Dambovitza," "Chants d'Aurore," "L'Âme Sereine," "Lueurs et Flammes," all *couronnés* by the French Academy. Her articles on the "Life and Manners of Roumanian Peasants" in the *Contemporary* during 1902 brought her prominently before the British reading public. In 1904 published "Kings and Queens I have Known."

### VACCINATION.

The Vaccination Act, '98, brought about great changes in the law. The three most important were the substitution of domiciliary vaccination for vaccination at public stations, the use of glycerinated calf lymph, and the exemption from penalties of conscientious objectors. The period within which a child is required to be vaccinated was extended to six months from the date of birth, and it is provided that a person can only be prosecuted twice in respect of the same child for neglecting to have it vaccinated, and the second prosecution can only be after the child is four years old. The public vaccinator of the district is required to call at the home of each child within a certain time after its birth, and vaccinate it if the parent raises no objection. The old system of arm-to-arm vaccination with human lymph, which was probably the source of much disease, was abolished, and public vaccinators are now required to use glycerinated lymph supplied by the Local Government Board. The lymph is obtained from specially selected calves which have been vaccinated, and is rendered free from disease germs by being kept in glycerine. Any parent who satisfies two justices, or a stipendiary magistrate, that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of his child can receive from them a certificate to this effect, and then becomes exempt from

penalties for non-vaccination of the child. The effect of this recognition of the conscientious objection is practically to make vaccination optional; but those who do not avail themselves of this means of escape become liable to prosecution where the child is not vaccinated within six months of birth.

There has been a steady increase in vaccination since the passing of the Act. Thus, in the year '99 there were 669,349 successful primary vaccinations in England and Wales, as against 500,314 in '98—an increase of 33·8 per cent. In 1900 the number was 676,807, while in 1901 it had risen to 710,785. During the latter part of 1901 and the beginning of 1902 the epidemic of small-pox in London gave rise to a large demand for vaccination. The effect was seen in the statistics, for in London in 1901 the number of successful primary vaccinations represented 85 per cent. of the total number of births; in 1900 the percentage was 65, and in '98 only 47. The percentage of children in England and Wales "unaccounted for," which was 21·5 in '98, fell to 17·2 in '99, to 15·8 in 1900, and to 13·0 in 1901; while the percentage of children known to be unvaccinated in the same years was 26·6, 20·8, 19·9, and 17·3.

Under the present law vaccination by a public vaccinator can be obtained, free of charge, in the case of any person who has not been previously vaccinated. Similarly, any person above the age of ten years, who has not been previously revaccinated within a period of ten years, can be revaccinated by the public vaccinator, free of charge. Vaccination officers, who are appointed by the Boards of Guardians, have the duty of enforcing the Vaccination Acts: they issue notices to parents, keep records as to vaccination of all the children in their district, and institute proceedings in cases of default. Both public vaccinators and vaccination officers are paid by fees for every birth registered in their district, in addition to fees for successful vaccinations.

The Imperial Vaccination League was formed in 1902 "to promote the study of the laws regulating vaccination, and to consider if in any way the vaccination law itself, or its ad-



ministration, admits of improvement." The League advocates general compulsory re-vaccination at the age of 12, or 10 in the presence of epidemic small-pox, "conscientious objection" being recognised as in the case of primary vaccination; the transfer of the administration of the vaccination laws from the Poor Law to some other Authority charged with Public Health functions; and the desirability of all establishments for the preparation of calf lymph being placed under Government inspection and control. See **SESSION**, sect. 81. **President**, The Duke of Northumberland; **Hon. Sec.**, Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D.; **Office**: 53, Berners Street, W.

The Jenner Society was formed in 1896, "to commemorate the name and work of Edward Jenner, M.D., of Berkeley, in the county of Gloucester, by collecting, diffusing, and popularising knowledge in regard to the history of small-pox and the value of vaccination as a protection against it; by promoting the practice of vaccination in a safe and efficient manner; and by furthering generally the adoption of those modes of preventing and treating disease which rest upon the foundation of Jenner's great inquiry." **President**, the Earl of Ducie; **Hon. Sec.**, Francis T. Bond, M.D., B.A. Lond., F.R.S. Edin., Gloucester.

On the other side there is the **National Anti-Vaccination League**, which carries on a vigorous crusade against vaccination. **Hon. Sec.**, Mr. Charles Gane. **Office**, 50, Parliament Street, S.W.

### VAGRANCY AND LABOUR COLONIES.

In July 1904 the President of the Local Government Board, after consultation with the Home Secretary, appointed an **Inter-Departmental Committee** to inquire into the vagrancy question. The terms of reference to the Committee were as follows: "To inquire and report with respect to England and Wales as to (1) the law applicable to persons of the vagrant class (*i.e.* the statutory provisions, and the by-laws, rules, and regulations made thereunder); (2) the administration of the law applicable to these persons; and (3) any amendments which should be made in it or in its administration." The Committee consisted of the Right Hon. John L. Wharton, M.P., Chairman, Sir W. Chance, Bart. (Hon. Secretary of the Central Poor-Law Conferences), J. S. Davy, C.B., and A. H. Downes, M.D. (Local Government Board Inspectors), Captain Eardley-Wilmot (H.M. Inspector of Prisons), Captain Showers (Chief Constable of Essex), and H. B. Simpson (of the Home Office), with F. L. Turner (of the Local Government Board) as Secretary. The Committee commenced taking evidence in the autumn.

For some years past the increase of vagrancy has attracted much attention, and has been the subject of frequent discussions at various Poor-Law and other conferences. In February 1904 an influential deputation from Boards of Guardians urged on the President of the Local Government Board the necessity of legislation to deal with vagrants, and asked for the appointment of a Commission to consider the question.

#### Vagrancy Law and Statistics.

Vagrancy is not a crime under the existing law; but in earlier days the vagrant was severely

repressed. At one time he was liable to punishment by death, while branding and similar punishments were freely bestowed. In spite of all this vagrancy flourished. What restrictions there now are on the vagrant are furnished by the **Vagrancy Act of 1824**. That Act, among a long list of various offences, mentions two (begging and sleeping out) which mainly affect the tramp, and imposes for these as penalty imprisonment with or without hard labour for periods not exceeding one or three months—the sentence to be longer in case of repetition of the offence. It will thus be seen that the law affords a considerable check on the tramp; but the difficulty arises first of all in proving the offence, and next in obtaining adequate punishment. Many magistrates are inclined to deal gently with the beggar, and a sentence of a few days' imprisonment has little effect as a deterrent.

There are no complete statistics of vagrancy, but estimates which can be relied on place the number of tramps at about 40,000 or 50,000. The number varies from time to time, according to the season and the state of trade. The Local Government Board issue returns of the number of tramps who receive relief at the casual wards on certain days in the year. These form only a part of the army of tramps, but the number on Jan. 1st, 1904, was 8519, and on July 1st, 1904, was 6748. In 1900 the corresponding numbers were 5579 and 4170; but since then there has been a steady increase, which is stated to be due to the termination of the South African War and depressed trade.

The only provision made by the State for the destitute wayfarer, whether he is a working man really in search of work or a professional tramp, is the casual ward at each workhouse. A person admitted to these wards is termed a "casual pauper," who is defined as being "any destitute wayfarer or wanderer applying for or receiving relief." The casual pauper is subject to severe regulations. In ordinary cases he is detained in the wards until 9 o'clock of the second morning after admission; and if he has been in the same wards previously during the month, until 9 o'clock of the fourth morning after admission. In exceptional cases he can be allowed to leave before this. He is required to perform a task of work for each complete day he is detained. The task is generally breaking stones (the quantity varying from 5 to 13 cwt., according to the kind of stone used) or picking oakum; but sometimes time-work in digging, cutting wood, or grinding corn is imposed—9 hours is the time specified. When detained only one night, a task equivalent to 3 hours' work is required. During the time of detention the diet is according to a scale prescribed by the Local Government Board, and is as follows: For breakfast and supper, either 8 oz. of bread, or 6 oz. of bread and 1 pint of gruel or broth; for dinner, 8 oz. of bread and 1½ oz. of cheese, or 6 oz. of bread and 1 pint of soup. Women casuals also have to perform a task, but it is much lighter, being generally domestic work. They receive a similar diet to the men, but of less quantity. Children under 7 are given a milk diet. The casual pauper is not allowed to mix with the ordinary inmates of a workhouse, and in many wards is confined in separate cells. On admission he is searched, bathed, and his clothes disinfected. Cases of refusal to per-

form the task of work are frequent, and usually result in short sentences of imprisonment.

In a recent report of the Commissioners of Prisons it is stated that in many instances vagrants appear to prefer prison to the casual wards; and it is suggested, as a reason, that the diet in the wards is inferior and the work heavier than in prisons. The system of the casual wards is repressive, but it cannot be said that it has been successful in reducing the numbers of vagrants. The great difficulty in the way of success lies in the lack of uniformity; for, while one union strictly enforces the regulations, another neighbouring union imposes no restrictions on the vagrant. It has been suggested in many quarters that some distinction should be made between the working man in search of work and the habitual tramp, and that, while the former should be helped on his way, the latter should be dealt with severely. Attempts to help the working man on tramp have been made by the way-ticket system, which has been tried in different counties. Under this system a pass is issued, which entitles the holder to obtain lodging and food on his route; but, so far, little success has attended the experiment, as only two or three counties have adopted it at a time.

### **Labour Colonies.**

Among those who are desirous of reforming the present system the proposal that meets with most favour is that the habitual vagrant should be committed to a Labour Colony, where he should be detained compulsorily for some considerable period. This proposal was contained in the Vagrancy Bill introduced by Sir John Gorst (see SESSION 1904), but no progress was made with the measure. It is felt by many that the children of vagrants should be taken out of the custody of their parents, and so prevented from learning to love the life. This view was accepted by the recent Departmental Committee on Physical Deterioration. Most of the outbreaks of small-pox in recent years are stated to have been due to infection conveyed by tramps. An important conference of sanitary authorities in England and Wales, held in London early in Nov. 1904, discussed this subject, and passed resolutions in favour of the adoption of strict measures with a view to preventing this danger, such as the compulsory vaccination and isolation of tramps suspected of infection and the detention of habitual vagrants in Labour Colonies.

In England the experiment of Labour Colonies as a means of dealing with the unemployed and men of the vagrant class has been tried only on a small scale: by the Salvation Army at Hadleigh, in Essex; by the Christian Service Social Union at Lingfield, in Surrey; and by the Church Army and some few other charitable bodies; but on the Continent Labour Colonies have existed for many years, and are an important institution.

Germany has the most complete system for the travelling unemployed. This consists of (1) numerous travellers' homes organised by the German Travellers' Homes Society, (2) relief stations maintained by the public authorities, and (3) Labour Colonies. Men travelling in search of work can obtain board and lodging at the homes on payment of a small charge, or, if they cannot pay, on performance of a task of work at a relief station. At these stations information is supplied as to work available

in the district. Labour Colonies are under the control of the Labour Colony Central Board, and are treated as charitable institutions. Their funds are obtained from grants from the provincial governments and local authorities and from private subscriptions and donations. There are at present 34 colonies within the German Empire, providing accommodation for about 4000 persons. During 1903 over 10,000 persons were admitted, and about the same number left. Nearly half of the number admitted remain in the colonies less than two months, but there are a considerable number who stay more than six months. The German colonies are voluntary: persons are not sent there for detention. It may be mentioned that the law in Germany gives the police extensive powers over beggars and vagrants, though it does not seem that these powers are much used.

The Wilhelmsdorf Colony, the earliest one founded, may be taken as the type of the colonies. It is open to all able-bodied men willing to work, if there is room, and a colonist is free to leave at any time. The work undertaken is chiefly agricultural, though there are some indoor occupations. After the first fortnight the colonist is credited with wages in addition to his board and lodging; the rate varies, but the average is usually about 3d. per day. The amount of the wages accumulates till the colonist leaves, when he receives an order for the balance left after deducting the cost of any clothes supplied and tobacco. It is stated that about two-thirds of the colonists have suffered imprisonment; but, notwithstanding this, discipline and order is easily maintained, and the men generally work well.

In Belgium is found the other class of Labour Colonies, where there is power of compulsory detention. These are managed by the State, and are of two kinds. In the Maisons de Refuge persons convicted of begging or vagrancy can be detained for any period not exceeding a year, or until their earnings amount to the sum of 15 francs. The Dépôts de Mendicité are for worse cases, such as habitual vagrants and persons of drunken and immoral habits; these are subject to detention for not less than two or more than seven years. The average number of inmates in the various colonies in 1901 was, in the first class 1761, and in the other 4542. In Merselas, the principal Dépôt de Mendicité, the colonists are divided into six classes, the worst class being kept apart from the others. All kinds of work are provided for the colonists, according to their capacity, and the men work with energy and interest. The average cost per annum, after deducting the value of work done, comes to less than £10 per head, half of this amount being paid in wages to the colonists. The wages are paid at the rate of 1½d. to 3d. per day, part of which may be spent at the canteen, the rest being kept until the colonist is discharged.

Labour Colonies of both kinds are found in Switzerland, where otherwise the general system much resembles that in Germany. In Holland there are compulsory colonies.

As regards the results obtained by the Labour Colonies abroad, the conclusion arrived at in a Board of Trade Report issued in December 1904 was "that, whatever be the object of these colonies, the great bulk of the material with which they deal consists, not of efficient workmen out of work, but of tramps, ex-prisoners,



and others, whose distress is caused by personal defects. They are not colonies of unemployed so much as receptacles for social wreckage." An earlier report of the same department states that if the intention is "to suppress begging, to clear the tramps from the highways and the beggars from the streets, to hide them away out of sight, to keep them out of mischief and to compel them to work, then the Labour Colony may be a means of accomplishing this. If it is intended to provide a refuge for those who have been in prison and who for that reason are unable to obtain employment, the Labour Colony is also a means of accomplishing this." It may be added that the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Distress from Want of Employment in 1896 reported strongly against Labour Colonies as a means of providing work for the unemployed.

**Vegetarian Federal Union, The**, is an association of such Societies throughout the world as may be willing to unite together for mutual counsel and the promotion of Vegetarianism—*i.e.* abstinence from the flesh of animals (fish, flesh, and fowl) as food, and the encouragement of the use of cereals, pulses, seeds, grains, fruits, nuts, and all the wholesome products of the vegetable kingdom. **President**, Mr. A. F. Hills, D.L.; **Treasurer**, T. A. Hanson; **Secretary**, Miss F. I. Nicholson. **Offices**, 16, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

## VENEZUELA.

A republic in South America, consisting of twenty federal states. It is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the south by Brazil and Colombia, on the west by Colombia, and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and British Guiana. The long-standing boundary dispute between Great Britain, representing British Guiana, and Venezuela was settled by the award of the Arbitration Tribunal, which was delivered on Oct. 3rd, '99. It gave Great Britain the Schomburgk line, with the exception of Barima point, at the mouth of the Orinoco, and a strip of territory between the rivers Wenamu and Cuyuni; but it was decided that the mouth of the Orinoco should be open to the British, and both banks of a part of the river Cuyuni, where the Schomburgk line had given them only one bank.

It is governed by a **President**, assisted by and elected (for a period of two years) from a **Federal Council** of 19 members appointed by Congress every two years. Congress consists of a **Senate** of 24 members elected by the legislatures of each state, and a **House of Representatives** of 52 members, elected directly, one member to every 35,000 of population. The term of office for both houses is 4 years. The constituent states have each their own legislature and executive. The permanent army consists of about 9000 men, but there is a national militia estimated at 60,000 strong. Roman Catholicism is the state religion, but private exercise of all others is permitted. Education is in a backward state, but is compulsory and free. La Guayra is the chief port of the Republic, and is connected with Caracas by a railway which is a marvel of engineering skill. There are over 500 miles of railway being worked. Agricultural and pastoral pursuits are largely followed. The chief products are coffee, cocoa, timber, cattle and hides. The country is rich in minerals, including gold,

silver, copper and iron. There are valuable asphalt lakes near Lake Maracaibo.

The year 1902 was distinguished by the blockade instituted by **Great Britain and Germany** in default of the recognition and satisfaction of their claims on behalf of their subjects whose property in Venezuela had been destroyed and whose concessions had been violated without redress. The President of the United States suggested that the dispute should be referred to the Hague Tribunal, and ultimately this course was adopted with regard to one point—*viz.*, whether or no Great Britain and Germany, the Powers which had co-operated in exerting pressure on Venezuela by means of the blockade, together with Italy, who had acted in concert with them, were entitled to preferential treatment in respect of the amount of customs revenue which Venezuela was prepared to set aside for her creditors. The Tribunal decided, Feb. 22nd, 1904, that the three Powers were entitled to preferential payment in respect of the 30 per cent. levied on the customs receipts at La Guayra and Porto Caballo. Each party was ordered to pay its own costs, and the United States was commissioned to see that the judgment was carried out.

**Area**, 534,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 2,507,345. **Capital**, Caracas, **pop.** 72,429. **Revenue**, 1902, £988,608; **expenditure**, £1,031,444; **imports**, 1901, about £3,000,000; **exports**, about £5,000,000; **public debt**, 1902, £4,571,167, arrears of interest, £2,623,877.

**President**: General Cipriano Castro.

**British Minister at Caracas**, H. G. O. Bax Ironside, Esq. **Consuls**: W. Andral (Caracas), C. de Lemos (Ciudad Bolivar).

**Consul-General in England**, Dr. J. Tinoco, Liverpool. — **Consul in London**, N. J. H. Schotborgh, Finsbury Pavement House, E.C. — **Vice-Consul**, Walter White.

## History, 1904.

Congress, having declared itself a constituent Assembly (May 5th), conferred absolute dictatorial powers for one year on **General Castro**, with the title of Provisional President. The Government (June 30th), decided on the unification of the Venezuelan Debt, beginning with the foreign debt, composed of the 3-per cent. external, called the English debt, amounting to 80,000,000 fr. (£3,200,000), the railway or Disconto Bank debt, amounting to 62,000,000 fr. (£2,480,000), and the French, Spanish, and Dutch diplomatic debts, amounting to about 10,000,000 fr. (£400,000). The Customs revenue in part was indicated as the security.

**Vecsey, Franz von**, violinist, b. at Buda-Pesth, March 1893. Both parents cultivated amateurs. At four his musical intelligence and memory were marked, and at eight, when placed under Hubay at the Buda-Pesth Conservatorium, he successfully attacked Paganini's intricate pieces. Won the favour of the veteran Joachim, and played in public in Berlin and Hamburg. On May 3rd, 1904, at St. James's Hall, made his English debut, and evoked enthusiasm by finished rendering of Wieniawski's Concerto in D minor and works by Bach, Hubay, and Paganini. First impressions of his rare gifts were confirmed by subsequent performances of Mendelssohn's Concerto.

**Victoria and Albert Museum, The,** is in Exhibition Road, South Kensington. It was opened by Queen Victoria in June, 1857, as the South Kensington Museum, and retained that designation until May 17th, '99, when Her late Majesty laid the foundation stone for the new buildings, designed by Sir Aston Webb, R.A., which are to extend the Museum at a cost of over £800,000, and by her command the institution is now styled "The Victoria and Albert Museum." The **Art Branch** illustrates the application of fine art to the industries of all periods, and includes collections of original works of art in every class of material, reproductions in metal and plaster, and a gallery of paintings in oil and water-colour of the British school. The number of volumes in the National Art Library is upwards of 90,000, prints and original drawings 130,000, photographs about 150,000. The **Dyce Collection**, bequeathed by the late Rev. A. Dyce in '69, consists of a library of over 13,000 volumes, and a collection of paintings and works of art. The library bequeathed by Mr. John Forster in '76 includes the original MSS. of many of Charles Dickens' works. The **Science Branch** contains collections of instruments and models used in scientific research and instruction, and collections of models illustrating the application of science to machinery and industries, as well as a library of 90,000 volumes and a complete series of British Patent specifications. The directors of the museum (which is now under the control of the Board of Education) are: Art museum, Sir C. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Science museum, W. J. Last, A.M.I.C.E. The museum is open free from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays. On Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, it is open from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. in January, November, and December; till 5 p.m. in February and October; and until 6 p.m. from March to September inclusive. On these days, being Students' days, the charge of 6d. for admission to the main building is made for each person, excepting ticket-holders; but the museum buildings to the west of the Exhibition Road are open free. On Sundays the whole of the Museum (excepting the libraries) is open free from 2 p.m. till 4 p.m. in January, November, and December; till 5 p.m. in February and October; till 6 p.m. in March, April, and September; and until 7 p.m. in May, June, July, and August. There is at **Bethnal Green a Branch Museum** of objects of art and science, which is open free every week-day at 10 a.m., closing on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10 p.m., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 4 p.m. in January, November, and December, at 5 p.m. in February and October; and at 6 p.m. from March to September inclusive. On Sundays it is open from 2 p.m. till 4 p.m. in January, November, and December; till 5 p.m. in February and October; till 6 p.m. in March, April, and September; and until 7 p.m. in May, June, July, and August. The Victoria and Albert Museum also makes loans to 89 provincial museums and about 250 schools and classes of science and art, besides loans to exhibitions of an educational character.

### VICTORIA CROSS.

Since the publication of the 1904 edition, in which the total "winners" stood at 518, three additions have been made, viz.:—

Brevet-Major (since Lieut.-Colonel) John Edmund Gough, 2nd Batt. Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade, Darathole, Somaliland, Friday, April 24th, 1903 (*Gazette*, Jan. 15th, 1904).

Lieut. Herbert Augustine Carter (awarded D.S.O. at first) Indian Army, Mounted Infantry, Jidballi, Somaliland, Saturday, Dec. 19th, 1903 (*Gazette*, Dec. 9th, 1904); and

Lieut. Clement Leslie Smith, 2nd Batt. (old 46th) Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Jidballi, Somaliland, Sunday, Jan. 10th, 1904 (*Gazette*, June 7th, 1904).

Colonel Gough is the youngest son of Sir Charles Gough and nephew to Sir Hugh, both V.C.'s of Indian Mutiny days, an elder brother being Lt.-Col. Hubert Gough, 16th Lancers; and Lieut. Smith the eldest son of the Rev. Canon Clement Smith, Rector of Whippingham, Isle of Wight, for years a Chaplain to the late Queen Victoria, and since 1901 to the King.

Lieut. Carter also is the son of a clergyman—the Rev. Conway A. D. Carter, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin, Rector of St. Erth, Hayle, Cornwall, and, like his fellow hero, Clement Smith, served in the old 46th—2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—for two years, until his transfer to the Indian Service, May 1899.

The officers in command on the occasion of the above-named separate actions were: (1) Lt.-Col. Gough himself, who, however, expunged from the reports all mention of his own name having reference to personal acts of bravery; (2) Lt.-Col. P. A. Kenna, V.C., D.S.O., 21st Empress of India's Lancers; and (3) Major-General Sir Charles Egerton, G.C.B., D.S.O., Captain Wilfred J. Mitchell being in command of the Mounted Infantry.

The 521st award of the Cross brings the number of officers and men bearing the name of Smith (including Major Smyth, Queen's Bays—but now of the Carabineers) up to 10. In this connection there are also 6 Browns and 6 Jones', including the well-known officer with the prefix Mansel; there are also 4 Roberts', which include father and an only son. There are again the brothers Sartorius—Reginald and Euston—both Major-Generals. The Maudes were cousins, as were also the heroic Aitken, of Lucknow fame, and young Digby-Jones, R.E., who fell (after he had saved the position) at Wagon Hill, Ladysmith, Jan. 6th, 1900; a younger brother (Owen G. D.) being on the same day gazetted into the Corps. The foregoing are a few of the many curious coincidences, etc., to be found in the annals of even a few of the 521 officers and men on the register of it.

Three of the first five officers on whose breast Queen Victoria placed the Cross are still living, viz.: Admirals Raby, Bythesea, and Lucas. The last presentation by Her Majesty was at Windsor, Dec. 15th, 1900, when the following (5) were decorated, in the order named: Captain (now Major) Sir John Milbanke, Bart., 10th Hussars; Captain M. F. M. Meiklejohn, (2nd) Gordon Highlanders; Sergeant H. Engleheart, 10th Hussars; Driver H. H. Glascock, R.H.A.; and Private C. Ward, (105th) King's Own Yorks. Light Infantry—being the last man decorated by the Queen.

Ranks, Branches of the Services, Regiments, Corps, etc., having all appeared in the four issues of the work (1901-4), we now give a recital of where (by campaigns, etc.) the Cross has been gained during the past fifty years—



(Russian War (1854-5), 111; Persia (1856-7), 3; Indian Mutiny (1857-59), 182; New Zealand (1860-65), 15; China—Taku (1860), 7; Ditto, Taeping Rebellion (1862), 1; India—Umbeyla (1863), 2; Japan (1864), 3; Bhootan—India (1864-5), 2; Canada—not in action (1866), 1; West Coast of Africa—a negro (1866), 1; Little Andaman Isle, Bay of Bengal (1867), (strictly speaking, not under fire) 5; Abyssinia—Magdala (1868), 2; India—Looshai (1872), 1; Ashantee (1874), 4; Perak (1875), 1; Quetta—Baluchistan (1877)—not in action, 1; South Africa (1877), 1; Afghanistan (1878-79-80), 16; Zululand (1879), 23—11 being for Kork's Drift; Basutoland (1879 and 1881), 4; Sekukuni's Town—Northern Transvaal (1879), 2; Transvaal Revolt 1880-81, 6—3 being in Natal; Egypt (1882)—naval, 3; The "Red" Soudan—El Jeb and Tamai (1884—1 naval) 4; Nile Expedition (1884-5), 1; Burma (1889), doctors—2; Manipur (1891), 1; Hunza-Nagar—North-West of Cashmere (1891), 3; West Coast of Africa (1892—a negro), 1; Burmah (1893—a doctor), 1; Chitral (1895—a doctor), 1; Matabele Rebellion (1896), (Colonials), 3; India—Punjab Frontier (1897), 11; Khartoum—Omdurman (4), and at Kasalaf (1) (1898), 5; Island of Crete—Candia (1898)—a naval doctor, 1; South Africa—Boer War Oct. 14th, 1899, to Feb. 8th, 1902, 78—for full details see eds. 1901-3; Ashantee—fifth war in that country since 1823 (1900), 2; China (1900), 2—both naval; Somaliland (1902-3), 6; Northern Nigeria—Africa (1903), 1; and Tibet (1904)—none yet announced—in all, 521.

The survivors—active and retired—at the present moment include:

Magistrates—Bengal Civil Service, 1.  
Royal Navy and Marines—Admiral of the Fleet, 1; Admirals, 4; Lieutenants (R.N.), 1;

Midshipmen (late Indian Navy), 1; Chief Gunners, 1; C.O. Coast Guards, 1; Bluejackets, 4; A Lieut.-Colonel and a Major (R.M.), 2 = 15.

Army and Colonials: Field-M Marshals, 3; General Officers, 25; Colonels and Lieut.-Colonels, 22; Majors, 17; Captains, 18; Lieutenants and 2nd Lieutenants (1), 16; Ensigns, 1; Riding-Masters (18th Hussars), 1; Quarter-Masters (1 a Major), 2; Medical Officers, all ranks, 18; Sergeant-Majors (1 Police), 4; Colour-Sergeants (1 Musketry), 2; Trumpet-Majors, 1; Sergeants, 21; Corporals and Lance (2), 10; Bombardiers, 1; Gunners, 2; Drivers (R.A.), 2; Drummers, 1; Pipers, 1; Troopers (Colonial), 1; and Privates, 22 = 191.

Altogether, so far as it is possible to ascertain by careful research, 207.

Victoria and Albert, Royal Order of, was instituted in 1862, and enlarged in '64, '65 and '80; is for Ladies, and consists of four classes

**Vivisection.** A vigorous opposition to vivisection is carried on by the **National Anti-Vivisection Society**, which "advocates the total abolition of the scientific torture of animals, and seeks to attain this object by every possible means. The Society does not oppose, but on the contrary supports, any and every measure for the amelioration of the present condition of vivisected animals." The organ of the Society is the *Zoophilist and Animals' Defender*, edited by Edward Berdoe, L.R.C.P. Edin., M.R.C.S. Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, The Hon. Stephen Coleridge. Secretary, Robert Stewart. Offices, 92, Victoria Street, London, S.W. The London Anti-Vivisection Society was founded in 1876, and has offices at 13, Regent Street. Secretary, Mr. Sidney Trist, who edits the *Animals' Guardian*.

## W

**Wace, The Very Rev. Henry, D.D.,** Dean of Canterbury, was born in London Dec. 10th, 1836, and educated at Marlborough, Rugby, King's Coll., Lond., and Brasenose Coll., Oxon. He was ordained deacon in '61 and priest '62. From '61 to '69 he was curate at St. Luke's, Berwick Street, and St. James's, Piccadilly. He was appointed Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn, '72, Boyle Lecturer '74-5, Professor of Church History at King's Coll., '75; Bampton Lecturer '79, Preacher of Lincoln's Inn '80; Prebendary of St. Paul's '81, and Principal of King's Coll., London, '84. In '96 he was appointed rector of St. Michael's, Cornhill, and in April 1903 he was chosen to succeed Dr. Farrar at Canterbury. He has been active in literary work. In conjunction with Sir William Smith he edited the "Dictionary of Christian Biography," and he has published editions of the "Primary Works of Luther," of the Apocrypha for the "Preacher's Commentary," besides volumes of his own sermons and lectures.

**Wales, H.R.H. George Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of,** Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall and York, Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Saxony, Earl of Carrick and Inverness, Baron of Renfrew and Killarney, Lord of the Isles, and Great Steward of Scotland, Colonel-in-Chief of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, the Royal

Fusiliers, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the Royal Marines, and the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., the heir-apparent of King Edward VII., is the second son of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, and was b. at Marlborough House on June 3rd, 1865, just seventeen months after his elder brother, the late Duke of Clarence. The two brothers were greatly attached to one another all through boyhood, and entered the navy together as cadets June 5th, '77. Two years were spent on the training ship *Britannia*, and then Prince George, accompanied by his brother, started for a three years' voyage round the world on board the *Bacchante*. In May '83 H.R.H. was made midshipman to the *Canada*, which was stationed on the North American coast. In '85 he was promoted to lieutenant, after passing his examinations with distinction, and in '90 was given the separate command of the gunboat *Thrush* on the West Indian station. He opened the Jamaica Industrial Exhibition during the same year, and in '91 was made commander. He visited Ireland in October, staying with the late Duke of Clarence in Dublin, but unfortunately contracted a dangerous fever while there. In '92, through the lamentable death of his elder brother, he became the heir to the throne, and took his seat in the House

of Lords as Duke of York. In May '93 his engagement to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck was announced. The marriage was celebrated in the Chapel Royal at St. James's Palace, July 6th, '93. The University of Cambridge conferred its Hon. LL.D. degree on H.R.H. in June '94. A son, Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, was born to the royal pair (June 23rd, '94), a second son, Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George, on Dec. 14th, '95, a daughter on April 25th, '97, a third son on March 31st, 1900, and a fourth on Dec. 30th, 1902. During '98 H.R.H. for some time hoisted his pennant on the *Crescent*, attached to the Channel Squadron. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral (Jan. 1st, 1901), and appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Marine Forces. On the death of H.M. Queen Victoria (Jan. 22nd, 1901), he succeeded his father as Duke of Cornwall, and with the Duchess left Portsmouth in the *Ophir* (March 16th) on a tour to the colonies, and to open the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia. On Nov. 9th, 1901, H.M. the King's birthday, H.R.H. was given the title of Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester. In celebration of their safe return from their tour the Prince and Princess were entertained by the London Corporation at the Guildhall (Dec. 5th, 1901), on which occasion H.R.H. delivered his well-known advice to England to "wake up." In June 1902 he was promoted to the rank of General; in 1903 he was appointed President of the British Commission for the St. Louis Exhibition, 1904; in April 1904 he and the Princess paid a visit to the Emperor of Austria at Vienna; and in May they opened the Bradford Exhibition.

**Wallace Collection, The.** Hertford House, Manchester Sq., W. This collection of pictures, sculpture, arms and armour, furniture, and objects of art, was originally formed by the third and fourth Marquises of Hertford. By the fourth Marquis it was bequeathed to Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., by whom it was largely increased. Sir Richard left it to his wife, Lady Wallace, who died in 1897, and bequeathed it to the nation. Hertford House (the original of Gaunt House in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair") was purchased by the Treasury for £80,000, extensively altered, and opened to the public in June 1900. The Wallace Collection is open free on Mondays from 12 noon, and on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 10 a.m., to 4, 5, or 6 p.m., according to the season; also on Tuesdays and Fridays, on payment of 6d., from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m. The museum is also open on Sundays from April to October inclusive, from 2 to 5 or 6. Closed on Sundays during the remainder of the year, and on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day. The Keeper of the Wallace Collection is Mr. Claude Phillips.

**Ward, Colonel Sir Edward W. D., K.C.B., Secretary of the Army Council and of the War Office,** Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War, was b. at Oban Dec. 17th, '53, educated at a private school, and entered the Army '74. He served in the Soudan expedition '85, and was promoted Major Army Service Corps '85, and Lieut.-Col. '90. He was D.A.A.G. Headquarters Staff, Ireland, '92-5, and then went on special service with the Ashanti Expedition '95-6, being promoted Brevet-Col. '98. He went out to Ladysmith at the time of the South African War, and was three times mentioned

in despatches for his services as A.A.G., and appointed Director of Supplies to the South African Field Force 1900. In 1901 he was appointed Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War, and in 1904 he was given in addition his present appointment.

**Waterworks Engineers, British Association of.** Established in April '66. President, F. J. Bancroft, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. Secretary and editor of Transactions, Mr. Percy Griffith, M.I.C.E., F.G.S. Offices, 54, Parliament Street, Westminster.

**Watson, William,** was b. in Wharfedale, Yorkshire; and even in his early youth gave evidence of the powers which have since ripened so splendidly. For long, however, he met with little but apathy and lack of public recognition. But in '92 a poem by him entitled "Wordsworth's Grave" put his name into all the critics' mouths, and everything he has since published has been eagerly sought after. He has well stood the test. His "Lachrymæ Musarum" contained a memorial poem on Tennyson, which was one of the finest tributes paid to the late Laureate. He has also published a collection of "Love Lyrics," and among his earlier efforts are "Epigrams of Art, Life, and Nature," and "The Prince's Quest." Early in '93 "The Eloping Angels," a poetical caprice, and an admirable volume of essays, "Excursions in Criticism," were published. His most important volume, thus far, entitled "Odes, and Other Poems," was published in Dec. '94, "The Father of the Forest" in '95, a volume of sonnets on the Armenian question entitled "The Year of Shame" in '96, and "The Hope of the World, and Other Poems," in '97. His "Collected Poems" appeared at the end of '98. A Civil List pension of £100 a year was conferred upon him in '95. Address: Devonshire Club.

**West India Committee, The.** Incorporated by Royal Charter. An Association of planters, merchants, and others interested in the West Indies. Founded circa 1760. Secretary, Algernon E. Aspinall, 15, Seething Lane, London, E.C.

## THE WEATHER OF 1904.

We are able, through the courteous assistance of Mr. W. Napier Shaw, M.A., F.R.S., Secretary of the Meteorological Office (see p. 380), to include in this issue the official figures giving, for the various districts named below, the accumulated temperature, the rainfall, and the duration of bright sunshine for the 52 weeks ended Dec. 31st, 1904. In explanation of the summary table the following points should be noted:—

**Accumulated Temperature** indicates the combined amount and duration of the excess or defect of temperature above or below 42° F. for the period named, and is expressed in day-degrees—a "day-degree" signifying 1° continued for 24 hours, or any other number of degrees for an inversely proportional number of hours. The Means with which the current values are compared are those for the corresponding period in the 20 years 1881-1900.

**Rainfall.**—The Mean amounts are those for the corresponding periods in the 35 years '66-1900, but the Mean numbers of rainy days are those for the 30 years '71-1900 only.

**Bright Sunshine.**—The Mean values employed are those for the corresponding periods in the 20 years '81-1900.



DISTRICTS.	ACCUMULATED TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR. Jan. 3rd—Dec. 31st, 1904.				RAINFALL. Jan. 3rd—Dec. 31st, 1904.				BRIGHT SUNSHINE. Jan. 3rd—Dec. 31st, 1904.			
	Above 42°.	Differ- ence from Mean.	Below 42°.	Differ- ence from Mean.	No. of Rainy Days.	Dif- ference from Mean.	Total Fall.	Dif- ference from Mean.	Hours Re- corded.	Per cent. of Pos- sible Du- ration.	Dif- ference from Mean.	Dif- ference from Mean.
	Day-deg.	Day-deg.	Day-deg.	Day-deg.			Ins.	Ins.				
0. SCOTLAND, N. . .	2076	+ 47	733	- 70	253	+ 23	52'3	+ 3'2	1175	27	54	+ 1
1. SCOTLAND, E. . .	2251	+ 129	889	- 13	211	+ 5	25'9	- 5'2	1283	29	32	- 1
2. ENGLAND, N.E. . .	2784	+ 170	692	- 22	164	- 17	21'0	- 4'3	1449	33	4	-
3. ENGLAND, E. . .	3090	+ 63	647	- 144	164	- 19	20'3	- 4'1	1655	38	32	+
4. MIDLAND Cos. . .	2830	+ 135	805	- 24	173	+ 6	23'6	- 4'1	1385	31	33	+
5. ENGLAND, S. . .	3218	- 142	492	- 81	177		26'5	- 1'9	1624	37	33	+
6. SCOTLAND, W. . .	2505	- 59	588	- 16	206	+ 2	48'1	- 2'8	1324	30	37	+
7. ENGLAND, N.W. . .	2750	+ 71	582	- 15	192	- 1	31'3	- 3'9	1442	33	137	+
8. ENGLAND, S.W. . .	3187	+ 1	387	- 39	196	+ 1	37'5	- 1'1	1539	35	95	+
9. IRELAND, N. . .	2585	- 138	474	- 53	250	+ 20	38'6	+ 1'8	1239	28	32	-
10. IRELAND, S. . .	3145	- 329	329	- 60	216	+ 8	39'1	- 1'9	1355	31	102	-
11. CHANNEL IS. . .	3859	+ 14	89	- 62	228	+ 27	35'8	+ 2'4	1830	42	60	-

**West Indies.** The name given by Columbus to the islands surrounding the Caribbean Sea. They are divisible into the Bahamas, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles. The last are also divided into Windward (*q.v.*) and Leeward (*q.v.*) groups; and to them may be added the islands off the Venezuelan coast. The total area is estimated at upwards of 90,000 square miles, and the total population at 5,000,000, of whom two-thirds are negroes.

**White, Sir George, Bart.,** son of Mr. Henry White, of Bristol, was b. in 1854, and is a pioneer of electric street traction, and was the first to introduce it into London, Dublin, Bristol, Middlesbrough, etc. He is head of the firm of George White & Co., of Bristol, president of the Bristol Stock Exchange, a J.P. for Bristol, and chairman of several railway and industrial concerns in Bristol and South Wales. He was created a baronet Aug. 26th, 1904. Cotham House, Bristol.

**Whyte, Rev. Alexander, M.A., D.D.,** was b. at Kirriemuir, Forfarshire, 1837; ed. at Aberdeen University (M.A. '62) and Free Church College, and ordained at Glasgow in '66. Four years later he became minister of Free St. George's, Edinburgh, the premier Presbyterian church in Scotland, and this position he still holds. He is a D.D. of Edinburgh University. In '98 he was elected Moderator of the Free Church General Assembly. Works: "Commentary on the Shorter Catechism," "The Four Temperaments," "Bunyan Characters" (3 vols.), "Samuel Rutherford's Correspondents," etc.

**Wilberforce, Archdeacon Albert Basil Orme,** is the youngest son of the late Bishop Wilberforce of Oxford and afterwards of Winchester, and was ed. at Eton and Exeter Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in '65, M.A. in '66, D.D. in '94. He was curate of Cuddesdon '66-7, chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford '66-70, curate of St. Jude, Southsea, '61-71, and rector of St. Mary's, Southampton, '71-94. In '94 he was made a Canon of Westminster, which Canonry carries with it the incumbency of St. John's, Westminster. The Speaker appointed him as his chaplain in Jan. '96, and in 1900 he was appointed to the Archdeaconry of Westminster. He is famous for his eloquence in the pulpit and as a temperance advocate. Address: 20, Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey.

**Wills.** A will must be in writing, and must be signed, or, if already signed, must be acknowledged, by the testator in the presence of two witnesses, who must each sign the will in the presence of the testator and in the presence of each other. Any alteration in the will must be signed and attested in like manner. If a witness be a legatee, or the husband or wife of a legatee, he will lose the gift left to him, and his legacy will fall into the residuary estate; but the fact of a witness being a legatee will not invalidate the will. Property acquired after the date of the will passes under it, as the will is said to speak from the date of the testator's death and not from the date of the will. The last will in point of date is the one which will be admitted to probate. A will may be revoked in the following ways: (1) By the marriage of the testator; (2) By the testator destroying the will; (3) By a subsequent will, or portions of a former will by a codicil. The testator must appoint an executor or executors to carry out the provisions of the will, or it

will be necessary for the Probate Court to appoint an administrator *cum testamento annexo* (with the will annexed) in order to do so. Immediately upon the testator's death the executor becomes entitled to all the testator's personal property. He is bound first of all to bury the deceased and prove his will, then to pay out of it any debts due by the testator; and then to distribute the property, so far as it will go, in accordance with the will. Wills may be proved either at the Principal Registry, Somerset House, or at the District Registry of the district in which the testator had his permanent abode at the time of his death. Executors may prove the will personally without the aid of a solicitor. (For the Legacy and Succession duties payable, see DEATH DUTIES.) Should there be more than one executor, each can exercise all the powers of the office, except that all must join in bringing any action respecting the estate. The office continues to the survivors or survivor. Should the executor renounce, or die, before taking out probate, or not appear when cited to take probate, his rights of executorship cease entirely. But when the last surviving executor dies, then his executors are also executors of the original testator. If the executor is an infant, the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court will grant administration to his guardian or some other person who becomes administrator *durante minore etate* ("during the minority"). An executor merely in virtue of his appointment is released from any debts due from him to the testator, and may retain out of the assets any debt due from the testator to him in priority to all other debts of the same degree; but this provision is so guarded in equity as to be practically of no effect. Any person who takes upon himself to be executor without having been appointed, is said to be an executor *de son tort* ("of his own wrong"), and is not allowed to derive any benefit from the office. Should no executor be available, the Court will grant letters of administration *cum testamento annexo* ("with the will annexed"), as distinct from the ordinary letters of administration granted when a person dies without making a will.—**Letters of Administration.** In the event of a person having personal property dying without a will, application is made, generally by the deceased's relatives, or sometimes by a creditor, to the District Registrar of the Probate Court, who thereupon grants letters of administration to the person proposed for the office, who will have to make affidavits of the assets and debts, and sign the prescribed oath. He will then pay the debts owing by the deceased, and distribute the remainder of the estate in accordance with the various Acts dealing with the property of intestates. Copies of all wills that have been proved can be seen at Somerset House by any one on payment of the fee of 1s. See LAW CASES, 1904.

**Wilson, Sir Guy Fleetwood, C.B.,** Director of Army Finance, and Assistant Under-Secretary of State for War, was b. Oct. 21st, '51, and educated by private tutors abroad. He entered the Paymaster-General's Office, '70; was transferred to the War Office, '83; and appointed Secretary to the Special Committee on Army Reorganisation, '87. He was private secretary to Marquess of Hartington, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Mr. Stanhope, and Sir

H. Campbell-Bannerman during the period '86-'93, and was then appointed Director-General of the Royal Army Clothing Department, and Assistant Under-Secretary of State in '98. He was given his present appointment in March 1904.

## WINES, SPIRITS AND BEER, CONSUMPTION OF.

During a number of years the late Mr. William Hoyle contributed to the *Times* an annual letter setting forth the national consumption and cost of intoxicating liquors in the preceding year. Since his death in '85 these annual letters have been continued by Dr. Dawson Burns. In preparing the letter for the year 1902 it became necessary to revise the estimates originally made by Mr. Hoyle, the effect of which revision was to raise the calculated expenditure about one-seventh; and Dr. Burns applied the correction needed to each year from 1880 to 1902. The result was to show that in that period the people of the United Kingdom expended no less than £3,654,590,246 upon the purchase of intoxicating liquors, or an annual average of £158,895,228.

The latest year for which official data are available (1903) showed an expenditure of £174,445,271, which was smaller than in any year since '97, when the expenditure stood at nearly £174,365,372. The increase in '99 over '98 was £9,000,000, but there was a decrease of £1,000,000 in 1900, a further decrease of £3,330,300 in 1901, a decrease of £2,250,000 in 1902, and a still further decrease of £5,054,546 in 1903—a total decrease in 1903 as compared with '99 of £11,600,000.

In analysing the Drink Bill for 1903 we see that the total expenditure is made up as follows:—

	£
British and Foreign Spirits . . . . .	55,551,228
Beer (Malt Liquor) . . . . .	104,846,160
Wine . . . . .	12,547,883
Other Liquors . . . . .	1,500,000

£174,445,271.

This gives an average of £4 2s. 4d. per head of the entire population (42,372,556); but as probably one-third of the population spent little or nothing on strong drink, the average would be raised to £5 9s. 9d. per head. As the aggregate expenditure is made up of that of the three kingdoms, a further analysis shows that the expenditure in England was £145,211,636 (£4 7s. per head); in Scotland, £14,922,600 (£3 5s. 2d.); and in Ireland, £14,311,034 (£3 4s. 10d.).

Applying the analysis to the liquors, it is seen to be as follows:—

	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Other Liquors
	Gallons.	Barrels.	Gallons.	1000 Galls.
England	29,953,803	31,152,382	11,850,778	14,000
Scotland	7,418,266	1,262,87c	1,394,209	500
Ireland.	4,553,386	2,533,466	697,105	500
United Kingdom	41,925,455	34,948,72c	13,942,092	15,000

The intoxicating element in all alcoholic liquors is alcohol, and the total consumption



of alcohol in 1903 was 89,646,519 gallons, or per head 2·12 gallons.

If inquiry is carried further, and it is sought to compare the expenditure on alcoholic liquors in the United Kingdom with the expenditure in British Colonies and other countries, it may be said that, owing to the different prices and different liquors, the difficulty of anything like a correct comparison is exceedingly great. Comparisons with our Colonies are the most reliable, and next to them with the United States. In 1903 the Drink Bill of New South Wales was £3 7s. 5d. per head; in Victoria, £3 7s. 5d.; in New Zealand, £3 10s. 7d. In the United States for 1903 the official estimate of expenditure was about £290,340,000, the population exceeding 70,000,000.

### WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

In the 1901 and 1902 eds. articles appeared describing the mechanism employed by Mr. Marconi in his method of telegraphic signalling. By means of his transmitter he conveys electric-wave impulses into space, and these impulses are gathered up by his receiver, the essential feature of which is the so-called "coherer." Mr. Marconi has been able to arrange a selective action in his instruments, rendering it possible for two stations to converse without being heard by other stations.

Consult "The Work of Hertz and his Successors," by Prof. O. Lodge; "Wireless Telegraphy," by R. Kerr; and "A History of Wireless Telegraphy, 1838-1899," by J. J. Fahie.

#### The Marconi System.

In '96 Mr. Marconi, under good Italian credentials, was able to accept the invitation of the British Telegraph Department to make experiments with his system. Early work was done on Salisbury Plain, across the Bristol Channel, and between Alum Bay and Bournemouth (a distance of 16 miles). At the close of '98 experiments were set on foot between the South Foreland lighthouse and the East Goodwin lightship, 12 miles away, and communication was established. On March 28th, '99, the first message was exchanged between France and England. This was followed by successful demonstrations made during the '99 Naval Manœuvres. The Admiralty definitely adopted the system during 1900, and all battleships and a very large number of cruisers are now fitted with it, or with modifications of it. The Marconi apparatus is working commercially on board many of the largest passenger steamers afloat. There are numerous land stations in Great Britain and Europe equipped with the system. An agreement has been made between the Marconi International Marine Communication Co. and Lloyds by which the latter corporation exclusively adopted the system for use at their stations at home and abroad till 1915.

On Dec. 12th, 1901, Mr. Marconi succeeded in deciphering wireless messages sent from the Poldhu Station, Cornwall, to him at St. John's, Newfoundland, where he had erected a temporary station for the purpose. The intervention of the Anglo-American Telegraph Co. compelled him to cease operations there, since the company held a monopoly of all telegraphic communications within the colony till 1904. Arrangements were then

made for the continuance of the experiments in Canada and the United States. Mr. Marconi went across the Atlantic in the *Philadelphia*, and on March 3rd, 1902, announced that actual messages were received by him over a distance of 1551 miles, and a test letter at a distance of 2099 miles, all being recorded on a tape receiver, and the records being attested by the ship's officers. The *Carlo Alberto* in Oct. 1902 conveyed Mr. Marconi from England to Nova Scotia, and daily communication was kept up with the Poldhu Station all the way across to the station at Glace Bay. An official wireless message was sent from Lord Minto, Governor-General of the Dominion, to King Edward on Dec. 22nd; and Mr. Marconi himself sent messages to the King and to the King of Italy, receiving their congratulations on his great achievement. Another station for Transatlantic messages has been established at Cape Cod, Massachusetts; and the Italian Parliament early in 1903 voted £32,000 for the erection of a large power station in Italy for communicating with America.

In June 1904 a daily news bulletin was issued every morning to the passengers on board the Cunard liner *Campania*, and since then all the Cunard mail steamers have been supplied with a similar *Daily Bulletin*, on the Marconi system.

In Nov. 1904 the Marconi station at Poldhu transmitted a wireless message to another station at Ancona, Italy, a distance of about 1000 miles, almost entirely overland, the waves having to pass over the Alps to reach their destination.

On Dec. 30th, 1904, the Post Office announced that provisional arrangements had been made with the Marconi International Marine Communication Co. for the acceptance and prepayment at telegraph offices in the United Kingdom of telegrams for transmission from wireless stations on the coast to ships at sea. The arrangement came into operation on Jan. 1st, 1905. The charge is 6½d. a word, with a minimum of 6s. 6d. for each telegram.

#### The De Forest System.

The principal system in America is that of the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co. The inventor, Dr. de Forest, is a graduate of Yale, and claims that he can syntonise his circuits. The receiver in this system is a telephonic apparatus, and from 20 to 30 words a minute can be transmitted and recorded. The main advantage claimed for it is that its usefulness is not impaired by the presence of other systems unless the transmitting stations are practically in juxtaposition.

The De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co. transmitted a regular daily news service from the St. Louis Exhibition in 1904 to various newspapers, and messages were sent from the long-distance tower to Chicago, 300 miles away. The speed attained was from 25 to 35 words a minute. The capacity of the De Forest system for operating simultaneously several different transmitters was clearly shown, and the ability of the operator to tune his receivers at will to various transmitters with different wave-lengths. In Dec. 1904 the company established communication between Kansas City and Cleveland, a distance of about 800 miles, which it claimed to be the longest overland wireless communication on record.

During the earlier months of the Russo-Japanese War the *Times* sent a correspondent to the seat of war with a De Forest wireless equipment, the transmitter being installed on board the despatch boat *Haimun*, and a receiving station being set up at Wei-hai-Wei. So successful was the experiment that the Russians rated the correspondent as "a spy," and the Japanese placed such severe limitations upon his movements that nothing further could be accomplished. In the correspondent's own words: "I am convinced that it will ultimately prove that the *Times* has been the first and last journal to use wireless telegraphy to report naval warfare. Although I am positive that in our hands the system was always put to proper uses, yet the possibilities and the dangers are so great that in future the use of all wireless communications during military and naval operations will be controlled by international law."

**Witte, Sergiej Juliewitsh**, the Russian statesman, is of German origin, was b. July 29th, 1849, at Tiflis, ed. at Odessa in mathematics and physics, and entered on the career of railway administration. He first arrived at marked distinction by his clever organisation of the transport of troops in the war of '77-8; was called to St. Petersburg for employment there '79, and appointed in '86 director of Russian south-west railways. In '88 he became head of the Railway department in the Ministry of Finance, also chairman of Commission on Tariffs; in '92 Minister of Means of Communications, and in '93 his successful career was crowned by his appointment as Minister of Finance. He has concluded several treaties of commerce, especially with Germany; and in Jan. 1903 received the expression of the Czar's gratitude in a Rescript, which said: "You have awakened the best forces of national labour to a sense of self-reliance, ensured the independence and the stability of the monetary circulation, increased the resources of the State, and thereby enabled it to balance its Budgets, gradually increasing year by year, without a deficit." In August 1903 he was removed from the Ministry of Finance and made President of the Committee of Ministers. He is author of a book on "The Principles of Railway Rates," '83, and on "Friedrich Liss, the Economist," '88, both in Russian.

**Women's Suffrage.** The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies comprises all the Women's Suffrage societies in Great Britain which work on a non-party basis, and for Women's Suffrage only. Secretaries: Miss Edith Palliser and Miss F. Sterling, 25, Victoria Street, Westminster; Miss Esther G. Roper, 5, John Dalton Street, Manchester. The Executive

Committee of the National Union meets at the office of the Central Society for Women's Suffrage, 25, Victoria Street, Westminster, of which Miss Edith Palliser is secretary. In the Colonies the movement has made considerable progress, and in New Zealand, South Australia, New South Wales, Tasmania and Western Australia the goal has been reached. Full suffrage was granted to the women of the Commonwealth Australia for the Federal Parliament in May of 1902. Sir Charles McLaren moved (March 16th, 1904), in the House of Commons, "That the disabilities of women in respect of the Parliamentary Franchise ought to be removed by legislation." Colonel Denny seconded, and in course of the subsequent discussion the motion was supported by Sir J. Rolleston, Dr. Shipman, and Mr. Emmott, and opposed by Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Cremer, and Mr. Bond; being in the result carried by 182 to 68.

**Women's Horticultural College.** A scheme of training for colonial life is in successful operation here. The college is situated at Swanley, in Kent. Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. John Hopkinson, Holmwood, Wimbledon Common, S.W.

**Wood, Field-Marshal Sir Henry Evelyn**, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., was b. at Cressing in 1838, and entered the Navy in '52. Served in the Crimea, and was severely wounded at the assault on the Redan. In '55 he joined the Army as cornet of the 13th Light Dragoons. Served in India in 17th Lancers, and, while commanding the 1st Regt. of Beatson's Irregular Horse, won the Victoria Cross, '58. Served throughout the Ashanti war. Previous to the Zulu war he joined the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar '74. After defeating the Zulus at Kambula, he became brigadier-general, and was present at Ulundi. In '79 he met with a triumphant reception in England, and became K.C.B. Served through the Transvaal war as major-general, and was one of H.M.'s Commissioners for settling the Transvaal limits ('81). Created G.C.M.G. Commanded the 2nd Brigade, 2nd division, in the Egyptian expedition, receiving the thanks of Parliament in '82. Raised the Egyptian Army in '83, and served in Nile expedition. From '89 to '93 he commanded the Aldershot district, from '93 till '97 he was Quartermaster-General, and from Oct. '97 till Oct. 1901 Adjutant-General. Commands the 2nd Army Corps. Promoted to the rank of field-marshal April 1903. He has published a book on his reminiscences of the Crimea, "Cavalry in the Waterloo Campaign," and "Cavalry Achievements." Clubs, Army and Navy, United Service. Address, Millhurst, Harlow, Essex.

## Y

**Young Men's Christian Association, The**, has 7505 centres scattered throughout the world, with a total membership of 620,721; and in the United Kingdom 1512 centres, with 120,550 members. The headquarters of the Y.M.C.A. are at Exeter Hall, Strand. Secretary of the National Council, Mr. W. H. Mills; Secretary of the London Central Association, Mr. J. H. Putterill.

**Young Women's Christian Association, The**, has about 275,000 members in all parts of the world. The British membership is 93,000, including 14,000 in London. Head Offices, 25 and 26, George Street, Hanover Square, W. The World's Y.W.C.A., organised for the development and extension of Y.W.C.A.s in all lands, also has its office at 26, George Street, Hanover Square, W.





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# CLASSIFIED INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

## ASSURANCES.

	PAGE		PAGE
ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO., LD. -	22	NATIONAL BRITISH AND IRISH	
ATLAS ASSURANCE CO., LD. -	20	MILLERS' INSURANCE CO., LD. -	2
BRITISH LAW FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.	21	NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. OF GREAT	
BRITISH WORKMAN'S AND GENERAL		BRITAIN, LD. -	2
ASSURANCE CO., LD. -	24	NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIA-	
CENTRAL INSURANCE CO., LD. -	20	TION OF AUSTRALASIA, LD.	
CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LD. -	ii	<i>Facing inside back cover</i>	
CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY	19	NATIONAL UNION INSURANCE -	2
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO.,		NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE	
LD. -	13	INSURANCE CO. -	<i>Facing Index</i>
COMPENSATION & GUARANTEE FUND,		NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO.	
LD. -	16	<i>Inside back cover</i>	
COUNTY FIRE OFFICE -	23	NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE -	2
EDINBURGH LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE		NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE	
<i>Inside front cover.</i>		OFFICE -	2
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE		OCEAN ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE	
CORPORATION, LD. -	10	CORPORATION, LD. -	1
EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY	11	PATRIOTIC ASSURANCE CO. -	2
FINE ART AND GENERAL INSURANCE		PROFITS AND INCOME INSURANCE, LD.	2
Co., LD. -	18	PROVIDENT CLERKS' GUARANTEE AND	
FRIENDS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION -	19	ACCIDENT OFFICES -	2
GENERAL ACCIDENT ASSURANCE		PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE -	2
CORPORATION, LD. <i>Facing Calendar.</i>		PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LD. -	1
GENERAL REVERSIONARY AND INVEST-		ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CO. -	1
MENT CO., LD. <i>Facing inside back cover.</i>		ROYAL INSURANCE CO. <i>Facing page</i>	
IMPERIAL ACCIDENT, LIVE STOCK, AND		SCOTTISH AMICABLE ASSURANCE -	12
GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LD. -	24	SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSUR-	
LAW FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY -	9	ANCE SOCIETY -	12
LAW GUARANTEE AND TRUST		SCOTTISH LIVE STOCK INSURANCE CO.,	
SOCIETY, LD. -	17	LD. -	20
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE		SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION	
INSURANCE CO. -	15	<i>Facing inside front cover</i>	
LIVERPOOL VICTORIA LEGAL FRIENDLY		SCOTTISH REVERSIONARY CO., LD. -	20
SOCIETY -	10	SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND -	3
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE		STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY -	7
INSURANCE CO. <i>Facing End of Matter.</i>		SUN INSURANCE OFFICE -	9
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE AS-		SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA	22
SURANCE CO. -	14	SUN LIFE INSURANCE	
LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION -	16	<i>Facing last page of Index.</i>	
LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND GLASGOW		UNITED LEGAL INDEMNITY INSURANCE	
ASSURANCE CO., LD. -	18	SOCIETY, LD. -	<i>Facing Index</i>
MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF		VULCAN BOILER AND GENERAL	
AUSTRALASIA -	13	INSURANCE CO., LD. -	24
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF		WESLEYAN AND GENERAL ASSURANCE	
NEW YORK -	iv	SOCIETY -	20
		WESTERN ASSURANCE CO. -	23
		YORKSHIRE INSURANCE CO. -	14



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# CLASSIFIED INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS—continued.

## BANKS AND BUILDING SOCIETIES.

	PAGE
BANK OF AUSTRALASIA - - -	29
BIRKBECK BANK - - -	30
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA - -	30
LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LD. - - -	27
LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, LD. - - -	26
NATIONAL DISCOUNT CO., LD. - -	25
TEMPERANCE PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY - - -	x
UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LD. -	29
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LD. - - -	28

## CHARITABLE AND PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTIONS.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY - -	34
BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM (SLOUGH) -	41
CANCER HOSPITAL - - -	44
CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL - - -	46
CHILDREN'S HOME AND ORPHANAGE -	38
CHURCH ARMY - - -	43
CHURCH PASTORAL-AID SOCIETY - -	42
DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES - - -	36
EAST LONDON CHURCH FUND - - -	33
HOMES FOR LITTLE BOYS - - -	37
HOSPITAL FOR PARALYSED - - -	44
IMPERIAL PROTESTANT FEDERATION -	33
"LIBERATOR" RELIEF FUND - - -	43
LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL - - -	47
LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY - - -	34
LONDON SCHOOL OF MEDICINE - - -	45
MORAVIAN MISSIONS - - -	41
NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION -	38
NATIONAL ORPHAN HOME - - -	40
NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL - -	43
ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL - - -	42
RESCUE SOCIETY - - -	40
ROYAL ALFRED AGED MERCHANT SEAMEN'S INSTITUTION - - -	35
ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY - - -	39
ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL - - -	45
ROYAL NATIONAL MISSION TO DEEP SEA FISHERMEN - - -	41
ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL - - -	44
SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND - -	42
SHELTERING HOMES FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN - - -	40
SMALL-POX HOSPITAL - - -	45
SONS OF CLERGY CORPORATION - - -	39
SURGICAL AID SOCIETY - - -	38
TEMPORARY HOME FOR LOST AND STARVING DOGS - - -	46
Y.W.C.A. - - -	43

## SANATORIA FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

	PAGE
NORDRACH-UPON-MENDIP - - -	52

## HOTELS AND STEAMSHIPS.

MIDLAND RAILWAY CO'S. HOTELS -	xii
NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS - - -	6
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. - - -	63
ORIENT STEAMSHIP LINE - - -	61
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. - - -	62

## PUBLICATIONS.

BLACKIE & SON, LD. - - -	58
CASELL & CO., LD. - - -	vi
CHATTO & WINDUS - - -	56
ERA, THE - - -	52
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE - - -	xi
HODDER & STOUGHTON - - -	57
JOHNSTON, W. & A. K., LD. - - -	58
MURRAY, JOHN - - -	53
POTTER, J. D. - - -	62
REVIEW OF REVIEWS - - -	55
SATURDAY REVIEW - - -	59
SOTHERAN, H., & CO. <i>Inside back cover.</i>	
SWAN SONNENSCHN & CO., LD. - -	59
WARD, LOCK & CO., LD. - - -	v

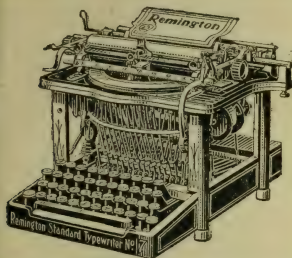
## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

*A List of over 40 leading Schools and Colleges will be found advertised in the work.*

## MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMERICAN CHERRY PECTORAL, ETC. -	xi
AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS, ETC. :	
MESSRS. CRONK - - -	<i>Facing page i</i>
C. C. & T. MOORE - - -	<i>Inside front cover.</i>
BILL, W. - - -	<i>Facing Preface.</i>
CARRIAGES - - -	iii
CERES DEPOT - - -	xii
CHLORODYNE (J. COLLIS BROWNE'S) -	vii
CHURCH BELLS - - -	ii
HANSON, SON & BARTER - - -	viii
PAPER MAKERS - - -	i
PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFIT - - -	ix
ROWLAND'S MACCASSAR OIL - - -	vii
ROMANOFF SCHOOL - - -	51
SPRINKLERS (GRINNELL) <i>Facing Calendar.</i>	
TYPEWRITER, REMINGTON - - -	3





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# ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

A	PAGE	J	PAGE		PAGE
Accident Insurance Co., Ld. . . . .	22	Johnston, W. & A. K., Ld. . . . .	58	Provident Life Office . . . . .	
Atlas Assurance Co., Ld. . . . .	23			Prudential Assurance Co., Ld. . . . .	
B		L		R	
Bank of Australasia . . . . .	29	Law Fire Insurance Society . . . . .	9	Remington Typewriter . . . . .	
Baptist Missionary Society . . . . .	34	Law Guarantee and Trust Society, Ld. . . . .	17	Rescue Society . . . . .	
Bill, W. . . . . <i>Facing Preface</i>		"Liberator" Relief Fund . . . . .	43	Review of Reviews . . . . .	
Birkbeck Bank . . . . .	30	"Lithoglas" . . . . .	60	Romanoff School . . . . .	
Blackie & Son, Ld. . . . .	58	Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. . . . .	15	Ross, Ld. . . . .	
Bradley & Bourdas . . . . .	xi	Liverpool Victoria Legal Friendly Society . . . . .	10	Rowlands . . . . .	
British Law Fire Insurance Co., Ld. . . . .	21	London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co. . . . . <i>Facing end of Matter</i>		Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution . . . . .	
British Orphan Asylum (Slough) . . . . .	41	London and Lancashire Life Assurance Co. . . . .	14	Royal Blind Pension Society . . . . .	
British Workman's and General Assurance Co., Ld. . . . .	24	London and Westminster Bank, Ld. . . . .	27	Royal Chest Hospital . . . . .	
Browne's Chlorodyne . . . . .	vii	London Assurance Corporation . . . . .	16	Royal Exchange Assurance Co. . . . .	
C		London City and Midland Bank, Ld. . . . .	26	Royal Insurance Co. . . . . <i>Facing page</i>	
Cancer Hospital . . . . .	44	London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Assurance Co., Ld. . . . .	18	Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen . . . . .	
Cassell & Co., Ld. . . . .	vi	London Lock Hospital . . . . .	47		
Central Insurance Co., Ld. . . . .	20	London Missionary Society . . . . .	34	S	
Century Insurance Co., Ld. . . . .	ii	London School of Medicine . . . . .	45	St. Luke's Hospital . . . . .	
Ceres Depot . . . . .	xii			Saturday Review . . . . .	
Charing Cross Hospital . . . . .	46	M		School for the Indigent Blind . . . . .	
Chartered Bank of India . . . . .	30	Mather & Platt . . . . . <i>Facing Calendar</i>		Schools and Colleges (Various) . . . . .	48-5
Chatto & Windus . . . . .	56	Mears & Stainbank . . . . .	ii	Scottish Amicable Assurance Society . . . . .	12
Children's Home and Orphanage . . . . .	38	Midland Railway Co.'s Hotels . . . . .	xiii	Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society . . . . .	12
Church Army . . . . .	43	Moore, C. C. & T. . . . . <i>Inside front cover</i>		Scottish Live Stock Insurance Co., Ld. . . . .	25
Church Pastoral Aid Society . . . . .	42	Moravian Missions . . . . .	41	Scottish Provident Institution . . . . . <i>Facing inside front cover</i>	
Clergy Mutual Assurance Society . . . . .	19	Murray, John . . . . .	53	Scottish Widows' Fund . . . . .	
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ld. . . . .	13	Mutual Life Association of Australasia . . . . .	13	Sheltering Homes for Destitute Children . . . . .	49
Compensation and Guarantee Fund, Ld. . . . .	16	Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York . . . . .	iv	Small-Pox Hospital . . . . .	42
County Fire Office . . . . .	23			Smythe, George, & Son . . . . .	
Cronk, Ld. . . . . <i>Facing page 1</i>				Sons of Clergy Corporation . . . . .	38
D		N		Sotheran, H., & Co. . . . . <i>Inside back cover</i>	
Dr. Barnardo's Homes . . . . .	36	Natal Line of Steamers . . . . .	60	Star Life Assurance Society . . . . .	
E		National Benevolent Institution . . . . .	38	Sun Insurance Office . . . . .	
East London Church Fund . . . . .	33	National British and Irish Millers' Insurance Co., Ld. . . . .	23	Sun Life Insurance Office . . . . . <i>Facing last page of Index</i>	
Edinburgh Life Assurance Office . . . . . <i>Inside front cover</i>		National Discount Co., Ld. . . . .	25	Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada . . . . .	22
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ld. . . . .	10	National Insurance Co. of Great Britain, Ld. . . . .	21	Surgical Aid Society . . . . .	38
Equitable Life Assurance Society . . . . .	11	National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Ld. . . . . <i>Facing inside back cover</i>		Swan Sonnenschein & Co., Ld. . . . .	59
Era, The . . . . .	52	National Orphan Home . . . . .	40		
Eyre & Spottiswoode . . . . .	xi	National Orthopaedic Hospital . . . . .	43	T	
F		National Union Insurance . . . . .	25	Temperance Permanent Building Society . . . . .	
Fine Art and General Insurance Co., Ld. . . . .	18	Nordrach-upon-Mendip . . . . .	52	Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs . . . . .	46
Friends' Provident Institution . . . . .	19	North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. . . . . <i>Facing Index</i>			
G		Northern Assurance Co. . . . . <i>Inside back cover</i>		U	
General Accident Assurance Corporation, Ld. . . . . <i>Facing Calendar</i>		North German Lloyd Royal Mail Steamship Co. . . . .	63	Union of London and Smiths Bank . . . . .	25
General Reversionary and Investment Co., Ld. . . . . <i>Facing inside back cover</i>		Norwich Union Fire Office . . . . .	22	Union Bank of Australia, Ld. . . . .	29
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co., Ld. . . . . <i>Facing Preface</i>		Norwich Union Mutual Life Office . . . . .	22	United Legal Indemnity Insurance Co., Ld. . . . . <i>Facing Index</i>	
Grinnell Sprinkler . . . . . <i>Facing Calendar</i>					
H		O		V	
Hanson, Son & Barter . . . . .	viii	Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Ld. . . . .	17	Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., Ld. . . . .	24
Hodder & Stoughton . . . . .	57	Orient Steamship Line . . . . .	61		
Homes for Little Boys . . . . .	37	Orphan Working School . . . . .	42	W	
Hospital for Paralysed . . . . .	44			Ward, Lock & Co., Ld. . . . .	v
I		P		Waterman Pens . . . . .	51
Imperial Accident, Live Stock, and General Insurance Co., Ld. . . . .	24	Patriotic Assurance Co. . . . .	21	Wesleyan and General Assurance Society . . . . .	20
Imperial Protestant Federation . . . . .	33	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. . . . .	62	Whitlock, Henry, Ld. . . . .	iii
		Potter, J. D. . . . .	62	Western Assurance Co. . . . .	23
		Profits and Income Insurance, Ld. . . . .	21		
		Provident Clerks' Guarantee and Accident Offices . . . . .	24	Y	
				Yorkshire Insurance Co. . . . .	14
				Y.W.C.A. . . . .	43



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# CLASSIFIED INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

## INSURANCE OFFICES.

	PAGE
ACCIDENT INSURANCE Co., LD....	22
ATLAS ASSURANCE Co., LD. ....	20
BRITISH LAW FIRE INSURANCE Co., LD. ....	21
BRITISH WORKMAN'S AND GENERAL ASSURANCE Co., LD. ....	24
CENTRAL INSURANCE Co., LD. ....	20
CENTURY INSURANCE Co., LD. ....	ii
CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY ....	19
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE Co., LD. ....	13
COMPENSATION AND GUARANTEE FUND, LD. ....	16
COUNTY FIRE OFFICE ....	23
EDINBURGH LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE ....	<i>Inside front cover.</i>
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LD. ....	10
EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY....	11
FINE ART AND GENERAL INSURANCE Co., LD. ....	18
FRIENDS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION ....	19
GENERAL ACCIDENT ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LD. ....	<i>Facing Calendar.</i>
GENERAL REVERSIONARY AND INVESTMENT Co., LD. ....	<i>Facing inside back cover.</i>
IMPERIAL ACCIDENT, LIVE STOCK, AND GENERAL INSURANCE Co., LD. ....	24
LAW FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY ....	9
LAW GUARANTEE AND TRUST SOCIETY, LD. ....	17
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE Co. ....	15
LIVERPOOL VICTORIA LEGAL FRIENDLY SOCIETY ....	10
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co. ....	<i>Facing End of Matter.</i>
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE Co. ....	14
LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION ....	16
LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND GLASGOW ASSURANCE Co., LD. ....	18
MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA ....	13
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Co. OF NEW YORK ....	iv
NATIONAL BRITISH AND IRISH MILLERS' INSURANCE Co., LD. ....	23
NATIONAL INSURANCE Co. OF GREAT BRITAIN, LD. ....	21
NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, LD. ....	<i>Facing inside back cover.</i>
NATIONAL UNION INSURANCE ....	25
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ....	<i>Facing Index.</i>
NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co. ....	<i>Inside back cover.</i>
NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE ....	22
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE ....	22
OCEAN ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION, LD. ....	17
PATRIOTIC ASSURANCE Co. ....	21
PROFITS AND INCOME INSURANCE, LD. ....	21
PROVIDENT CLERKS' GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT OFFICES ....	24
PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE ....	23
PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co., LD. ....	15
ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE ....	11
ROYAL INSURANCE Co. ....	<i>Facing page 1</i>
SCOTTISH AMICABLE ASSURANCE ....	12
SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY ....	12
SCOTTISH LIVE STOCK INSURANCE Co., LD....	20
SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION ....	<i>Facing inside front cover.</i>
SCOTTISH REVERSIONARY Co., LD. ....	20
SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND....	3
STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY ....	7
SUN INSURANCE OFFICE ....	9
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE Co. OF CANADA ....	22
SUN LIFE INSURANCE ....	<i>Facing last page of Index.</i>
UNITED LEGAL INDEMNITY INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD. ....	<i>Facing Index.</i>
VULCAN BOILER AND GENERAL INSURANCE Co., LD. ....	24
WESLEYAN AND GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY ....	20
WESTERN ASSURANCE Co. ....	23
YORKSHIRE INSURANCE Co. ....	14



# SUN FIRE OFFICE.

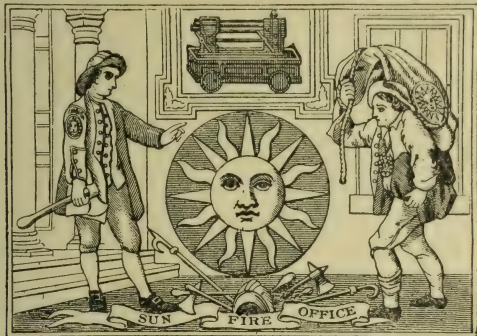
Founded 1710.

**Chief Office: 63, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

**Branch Offices in London:**

60, Charing Cross, S.W.  
332, Oxford Street, W.

40, Chancery Lane, W.C.  
42, Mincing Lane, E.C.



**Funds in hand ... .. £2,535,800.**

## LAW FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

**No. 114, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.**

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**Secretary.**—WILLIAM JOHN VINE.

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# EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

HAMILTON HOUSE, VICTORIA EMBANKMENT, LONDON, E.C.  
(Corner of TEMPLE AVENUE.)

CAPITAL (fully subscribed) . . . . .	£750,000
SECURITY for Policy-holders . . . . .	£1,356,643

## EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

Insurance of all liabilities created by the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1897 and 1900, Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and Common Law, for all accidents happening during the period of insurance, however protracted the disablement may be, without litigation with workpeople, also Third Party and Lift Insurances.

## FIDELITY GUARANTEES.

Bonds to the High Court of Justice, and to all Government and Municipal Departments. Mercantile Guarantees for every position.

## PERSONAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The most liberal policy, world-wide, large benefits, and low premiums.

## HEALTH INSURANCES.

Against disablement from disease.

S. STANLEY BROWN, *General Manager.*

# LIVERPOOL VICTORIA LEGAL FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Established 1843.

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BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

This Society has been in active operation over 60 years. It is specially established for the insurance of sums up to £200 upon lives up to 85 years of age, by weekly, monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly payments, to meet the convenience of the Assurers. Endowment Assurances, payable at ages 14, 21, 30, 40, 50, or 60, or upon the completion of 15, 20, 25, or 30 years' payments. Free Policies, Reversionary and Cash Bonuses, Surrender Values, etc.

**Perfect Security to the Assured. Free Policies have been issued and Bonuses have been allotted to more than 400,000 Policyholders.**

The healthy and prosperous condition of the Institution is shown by the following figures:—

RESERVE FUNDS .. .. .	2½ Millions
CLAIMS PAID .. .. .	5½ Millions
ANNUAL INCOME .. .. .	£970,000
CASH BONUSES PAID .. .. .	£121,000

GOLD MEDAL AWARD, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1900.

ARTHUR HENRI, *Secretary.*



# EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(FOUNDED 1762.)

THE OLDEST MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE IN EXISTENCE.

ALL the policies which became claims in the year 1903 were, taken together, increased **100 PER CENT.**; in other words, the amount paid, on the average, was

## DOUBLE THE ORIGINAL AMOUNT ASSURED.

This result is possible only because the "OLD EQUITABLE" has never employed Agents, or paid Commission. Over £2,500,000 has thus been saved.

Write for Prospectus to H. W. MANLY, Actuary and Secretary, at the Society's Offices :

**Opposite the MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.**

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[Incorporated A.D. 1720.]

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Sub-Governor—C. SEYMOUR GRENFELL, Esq.

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Funds in Hand exceed - **£5,000,000.**  
Claims Paid exceed - **£42,000,000.**

**FIRE, LIFE, SEA, ACCIDENTS,  
BURGLARY, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY,  
ANNUITIES, FIDELITY GUARANTEES.**



"THE ROYAL EXCHANGE"  
(Head Office).

**Absolute Security. Large Bonuses. Moderate Premiums.**

WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS TO THE SECRETARY—

**Head Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.**

# MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE. SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1826.

**Funds, £4,700,000. Claims Paid, £7,700,000.**

**LARGE PROFITS.**—The Bonus at last Investigation was at the exceptionally high rate of £1 15s. per cent. per annum, which, being calculated on the sum assured and all previous existing Bonuses, provided additions varying, according to the duration of the Policy, from £1 15s. to £3 18s. 5d. per cent. per annum on the original sum assured.

**LOW PREMIUMS** under the Society's popular Minimum Premium System.

**NEW SCHEMES**, providing Annuities of 5 per cent. or  $5\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on the sum assured. See Special Prospectus.

**ABSOLUTE SECURITY—LIBERAL CONDITIONS.**

**HEAD OFFICE—St. Vincent Place, GLASGOW.**

**London Office—1, Threadneedle Street, E.C.**

## THE SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1831—FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

**HEAD OFFICE: 28, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.**

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*Manager and Actuary*—G. M. LOW, F.I.A., F.F.A.

*Secretaries*—J. J. McLAUCHLAN, and D. Y. MILLS.

### THE LEADING FEATURES ARE—

**PERFECT SECURITY. LIBERAL CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE. MODERATE PREMIUMS  
GUARANTEED SURRENDER VALUES. COMPLETE AND LIBERAL NON-FORFEITURE  
REGULATIONS. LARGE BONUSES. IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.**

The Scottish Equitable being a purely Mutual Society, the whole profits belong to the Members, who are expressly freed from all personal responsibility.

**The next division of profits will be made as at 1st March, 1908.**

The following table shows the progress of the Society during the last fifteen years:—

Year.	No. of Policies in force.	Existing Assurances.	Annual Income.	Total Funds.
1889	17,840	£10,573,702	£398,449	£3,119,693
1894	21,430	11,601,352	447,778	3,612,821
1899	25,018	13,061,116	511,207	4,203,187
1904	28,098	13,937,567	592,974	4,956,025

The Society transacts every description of Life Insurance Business.

Insurances against Issue are effected at moderate rates of premium.

Loans are granted on Life Interests and other approved security, Reversions are purchased, and Annuities are granted.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, etc., may be obtained on application to the Society's London Office—

**19, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.**

*Resident Secretary*—F. R. LEFTWICH.





# Mutual Life Association of Australasia,

5, LOTHBURY, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

FUNDS EXCEED **£1,800,000.**

## INVESTMENT ASSURANCES

Without Medical Examination.

## COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

FIRE—LIFE—MARINE—ACCIDENT.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED . £2,500,000 | TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME . . . £2,500,000  
LIFE FUNDS, £2,619,089.

TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED SIX AND THREE QUARTER MILLIONS.

HEAD OFFICE:—24, 25 & 26, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

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F. L. WALLACE, ESQ. (Wallace, Bros.).  
EDWARD WEBB, ESQ.

*Prospectuses and all information needful for effecting Assurances may be obtained at any of the Company's Offices or Agencies throughout the World.*

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Undoubted Security. Moderate Rates. Prompt and Liberal Settlements.

### LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Life Funds form a separate fund. The Assured wholly free from liability. Four-fifths of the entire Life Profits belong to Policy-holders. Interim Bonuses are paid. The Expenses of Management limited by Deed of Settlement.

### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Rates for Marine Risks on application.

### ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

Policies of all classes and Fidelity Guarantee Bonds issued.

# LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Head Office: LONDON—66 and 67, CORNHILL, E.C.

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General Manager and Actuary—WILLIAM PALIN CLIREHUGH.

## PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

During the Past 20 Years, to December 31st, 1903.

YEARS.	NEW BUSINESS.		NET PREMIUM INCOME.	INVESTED FUNDS.
	Sums Assured.	New Premiums.		
1883	£544,890	£18,357	£102,853	£332,628
1893	645,034	24,298	179,614	897,792
1903	700,026	31,668	286,041	1,872,783

It will thus be seen that the Net Premium Income and the Funds have largely increased during the above period.

**SPECIAL FEATURES.**—Low Rates of Premiums—Liberal Conditions—Immediate Payment of Claims—Policies Nonforfeitable, World-wide.

**DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS.**—New policyholders participate in the large proportion of Ninety per cent. of the entire Profits of the Company.

**MODERATE RATES. LIBERAL CONDITIONS. UNDOUBTED SECURITY.**

# YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Fire, Life, Annuities, Personal, Accident, Employers' Liability, and Burglary.

Established 80 Years.

Authorised Capital, £1,000,000.

Subscribed Capital, £556,460.

Accumulated Funds, £1,500,000.

Annual Income exceeds £400,000.

ST. HELEN'S SQ., YORK, and 2, BANK BLDNGS., PRINCES ST., LONDON, E.C.

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THE RIGHT HON. LORD WENLOCK, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

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**Personal Accidents.**—Policies World-wide. Transfers accepted without loss of Bonus. 10 per cent. Discount to Policy Holders in the Life Department or Total Abstainers.

**Burglary Insurance.**—No Average Clause. Insurances granted in advance for SEVEN years for SIX years' Premium only.

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Surveys free of charge. Losses caused by Explosion of Gas and Lightning made good. Rent of Buildings can be Insured. Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Losses.

## LIFE DEPARTMENT.

### LIFE ASSURANCE & OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Full particulars of this attractive New Scheme will be sent on application.

Life Interests and Reversions Purchased or Advances made on them.

Annuities Granted on Favourable Terms.

Premium for Assuring £100 at Death With Profits.

AGE	£	s.	d.
20	1	19	7
25	2	3	10
30	2	9	1
35	2	15	11
40	3	4	9
45	3	16	4
50	4	11	7

New Endowment Scheme. With Deferred Bonus rates per £100 at Death or 60.

AGE	£	s.	d.
20	2	3	4
25	2	11	1
30	3	1	7
35	3	16	6
40	4	19	4



# PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED,

## HOLBORN BARS, LONDON.

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Invested Funds Exceed £54,000,000.

The last Annual and Valuation Reports can be obtained upon Application

THE . . .

ESTABLISHED 1836.

LIVERPOOL

EQUITABLE RATES.  
MODERN EXPENSES.

AND

LONDON

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS,  
£10,401,149.

AND

GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office: 1, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

London Chief Office: CORNHILL, E.C.

FIRE. LIFE. ENDOWMENTS. ANNUITIES.

FIRE INSURANCES effected on most favourable terms.

LIFE BONUSES LARGE, either in Cash or Additions to sum Assured.

LIFE POLICY-HOLDERS may so insure as to Participate in NINE-TENTHS OF THE PROFITS of their Class.

Application for Agencies Invited.

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THE

# COMPENSATION & GUARANTEE FUND

LIMITED.

For dealing with Tramways, Drivers, Motor Vehicles, Cycle Carriers, and Third-Party Risks the Company has exceptional facilities. Consideration is also given to any assessable contingency.

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JOHN HENRY SCOTT, Managing Director.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

*Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.*

### FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

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Sub-Governor: ALFRED C. COLE, Esq. | Deputy-Governor: FREDERIC LUBBOCK, Esq.

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GEORGE W. TALLENTS, Esq.  
LEWIS A. WALLACE, Esq.  
JOHN YOUNG, Esq.

Secretary: C. A. DENTON, Esq.

Underwriter: S. K. DAVIS, Esq.

Manager of the Fire and Life Departments: JAMES CLUNES, Esq. | Actuary: A. G. HEMMING, Esq.

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Prospectuses, Copies of Accounts, and all information necessary for effecting Assurances may be obtained at any of the Corporation's Offices or Agencies throughout the world.



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(Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.)

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 SIR CLARENCE SMITH, J.P., Falcon Wood, Shooter's Hill, S.E.  
 J. S. SMITH-WINBY, ESQ., 12, Evelyn Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.  
 ARTHUR K. THOMPSON, ESQ., Mapledean, Redhill.  
 T. E. VICKERS, ESQ., C.B., Chairman of Vickers, Sons & Maxim, Limited.

**Funds - - - - £1,387,985**

31st December, 1903.

The Corporation has paid over **£4,000,000** in Claims.

The OCEAN CORPORATION **"LEADER" POLICY**

issues the  
 against **Accident and Disease**, and it will be found to **fully justify its title. Send for Prospectus.**

Fidelity Guarantees.

Workmen's Compensation.

Drivers' and Public Liability Indemnities.

Burglary Insurance.

Mortgage Insurance.

Excess Bad Debt Insurance.

Boiler and Lift Inspection and Insurance.

Head Office: 36 to 44, Moorgate Street, LONDON, E.C.

R. J. PAULL, *General Manager & Secretary*

THE **LAW GUARANTEE & TRUST SOCIETY, LIMITED.**

CAPITAL (Fully Subscribed) £2,000,000. (Paid up) £200,000.  
 Reserve Fund, £190,000.

FIDELITY GUARANTEES.

MORTGAGE INSURANCE.

DEBENTURE INSURANCE.

TRUSTEESHIPS.

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OLD STREET	98 & 100, City Road, E.C. (Corner of Old Street)	E. HASLETT.
OXFORD STREET	112 & 114, Oxford Street, W. (Corner of Berners Street)	F. J. BLOXHAM.
ST. MARY AXE	59, St. Mary Axe, E.C.	F. STRETTON.
ST. PAUL'S	5, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. (Corner of Dean's Court)	J. E. LUSH.
SHEPHERD'S BUSH	19, Uxbridge Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.	G. W. LUBBOCK.
SOUTH KENSINGTON	1, Brompton Square, S.W.	S. C. PARKER.
SOUTHWARK	6, Borough High Street, S.E.	J. T. WALLIS.
STREATHAM HILL	1, Streatham High Road, S.W.	F. G. WHITEMAN.
TEMPLE BAR	217, Strand, W.C.	H. R. S. MASSEY.
TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD	44 & 46, Hampstead Road, N.W.	A. BAXTER.
VICTORIA STREET	62, Victoria Street, S.W.	M. W. STALKARTT.
WOOD STREET	90, Wood Street, E.C.	H. B. SQUIRE.

SECRETARY.—A. E. MANN.

INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES.—D. BREMNER.

The present Subscribed Capital of the Bank is **£14,000,000.** in **140,000** Shares of **£100** each, held by upwards of **10,100** Shareholders. The sum of **£20** has been paid on each Share, thus making the paid-up Capital **£2,800,000.** The Rest or Surplus Fund is **£1,400,000.**

Current Accounts are opened with, and the usual Banking facilities granted to, persons properly introduced. The Bank takes the Agency of Private Country Banks, Joint Stock Banks, and other Public Companies in England or the Colonies; attends to the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Stocks; collects Dividends on Government Funds, Railway Stock, Foreign and other Securities, payable in England or abroad; acts as Agents for the receipt of Military and other Pay and Allowances; and generally transacts every description of Banking business.

Sums of **£10** and upwards may be deposited, subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal, or repayable at call. Interest is allowed thereon, according to the class of Deposit, but subject to alteration by public advertisement in the *Times* newspaper. Cheques cannot be drawn against Deposit Accounts, nor will Depositors be entitled to any of the usual Banking facilities of a Current Account. A receipt is given for each deposit, which is not transferable, and must be surrendered on repayment of the amount, according to the conditions printed thereon.

Circular Notes of **£10**, **£25**, and **£50** are issued for the use of Travellers, payable in the principal towns of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia. They are issued free of expense, and are payable by the Agents abroad, at the exchange of the day, without any deduction whatever for commission.

Letters of Credit are also granted on the Chief Towns and Cities abroad. They may be obtained at the Bank in Lothbury, or any of its Branches.

The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of any of its Customers.

LONDON, January, 1905.

A. E. MANN, Secretary.

# THE UNION OF LONDON & SMITHS BANK,

(Established 1839), Limited.

## WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED

SMITH, PAYNE & SMITHS. (Established 1758.)

SAMUEL SMITH & Co., Nottingham and Mansfield. (Established 1688.)

SMITH, ELLISON & Co., Lincoln. (Established 1775.)

WIGAN, MERCER, TASKER & Co., Kentish Bank, Maidstone. (Established 1818.)

DIMSDALE, FOWLER, BARNARD & DIMSDALES.

(Established 1762.)

PRESCOTT, CAVE, BUXTON, LODER & CO. (Established 1765.)

MILES, CAVE, BAILLIE & CO., Old Bank, Bristol. (Established 1750.)

SANDERS & CO., Exeter Bank. (Established 1769.)

MILFORD, SNOW & CO., City Bank, Exeter. (Established 1786.)

TUGWELL & CO., Old Bank Bath. (Established 1759.)

And THE LONDON AND YORKSHIRE BANK, Limited.

SAMUEL SMITH BROS. & Co., Hull. (Established 1784.)

SAMUEL SMITH & Co., Derby. (Established 1806.)

SAMUEL SMITH & Co., Newark-on-Trent. (Established 1688.)

### PRESCOTT'S BANK, Limited, consisting of:—

MOGER & SON, City Bank, Bath. (Established 1815.)

DEANE & CO., Winchester. (Established 1787.)

BULPETT, HALL & CO., Old Bank, Winchester. (Established 1789.)

HILTON, RIDGEN & CO., Faversham Bank. (Established 1790.)

THOS. BUTCHER & SONS, Old Bank, Tring. (Established 1836.)

HARWOOD & CO. Old Bank, Thornbury. (Established 1808.)

Authorised Capital - £25,000,000.

Subscribed Capital - £22,934,100.

Paid-up Capital - £3,554,785 10s.

Reserve Fund - £1,150,000.

### DIRECTORS.

FELIX SCHUSTER, Esq., Governor.

JOHN TROTTER, Esq., Deputy-Governor.

ERNEST W. BARNARD, Esq.

THEODORE BASSETT, Esq.

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JOHN MEWS, Esq.

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KENNETH L. C. PRESCOTT, Esq.

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FRANCIS ABEL SMITH, Esq.

GERALD DUDLEY SMITH, Esq.

HERBERT FRANCIS SMITH, Esq.

LINDSAY ERIC SMITH, Esq.

Rt. Hon. C. B. STUART WORTLEY,

K.C., M.P.

ARTHUR M. H. WALROND, Esq.

JULIUS WERNHER, Esq.

The Right Hon. SIR ALGERNON

WEST, G.C.B.

CHARLES H. R. WOLLASTON, Esq.

### PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 2, Princes Street, Mansion House, E.C.

R. H. NUNN, General Manager.

J. E. W. HOULDING, Manager.

P. J. WHIFFEN, Assistant Manager.

H. H. HART, Country and Foreign Manager.

L. E. THOMAS, Country Branch Manager.

F. V. HORNBY, Secretary. H. R. HOARE, Assistant Secretary.

LOMBARD STREET OFFICE (Smith, Payne & Smiths): 1, Lombard St.  
CORNHILL OFFICE (Prescott's Bank, Limited): 50, Cornhill, E.C.

### METROPOLITAN AND SUBURBAN BRANCHES.

BAYSWATER BRANCH: 67, Bishop's Road, W.

BEDFORD ROW BRANCH: 24, Bedford Row, W.C.

BLOOMSBURY BRANCH: 103, High Holborn, W.C.

BROMLEY BRANCH: 33, High Street, Bromley, Kent.

CHANCERY LANE BRANCH: 95, Chancery Lane, W.C.

CHARING CROSS BRANCH: 66, Charing Cross, S.W.

CRIPLEGATE BRANCH: 116, Fore Street, E.C.

CROYDON BRANCH: High Street, Croydon.

EAST FENCHLEY BRANCH: 4, Market Parade, N.

FENCHURCH STREET BRANCH: 116, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

FINSBURY CIRCUS BRANCH: Salisbury House.

HOLBORN CIRCUS BRANCH: Holborn Circus, E.C.

MOUNT STREET BRANCH: 12, Mount Street, W.

MUSWELL HILL BRANCH: 11, The Exchange, N.

NOTTING HILL GATE BRANCH: 8, High Street, W.

OXFORD STREET BRANCH: 455, Oxford Street, W.

PADDINGTON BRANCH: 22, London Street, W.

REGENT STREET BRANCH: 14, Argyle Place, W.

ST. MARY AXE BRANCH: 25, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

SLOANE STREET BRANCH: 74, Sloane Street, S.W.

SOUTH CROYDON BRANCH: 111, South End.

SOUTH KENSINGTON BRANCH: 18, Cromwell Place, S.W.

SOUTH NORWOOD BRANCH: 76, High Street.

SOUTHWARK BRANCH: 12, Southwark Street

SWISS COTTAGE BRANCH: 12, College Crescent, N.W.

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD BRANCH: 97, Tottenham Court Road, W.

WATERLOO PLACE BRANCH: 3, Regent Street, S.W.

### COUNTRY BRANCHES.

Alresford, Alton, Amersham, Avonmouth, Aylesbury, Badminton, Bamsley, Bath, Badley, Bedminster, Boro' Green, Box, Bradford, Bridlington, Brigg, Brighouse, Bristol, Bristol (Redland), Budleigh Salterton, Caistor, Canterbury, Chalfont St. Giles, Chesham, Chippenham, Chislehurst, Chislehurst, Clifton, Clowne, Combe Down, Crowle, Derby, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Driffield, Eccleshill, Eckington, Elland, Elsecroft, Exmouth, Farsley, Faversham, Gainsborough, Grantham, Great Berkhamstead, Great Grimby, Greenfield, Halifax, Haworth, Heyland, Keynham, Killamarsh, Leeds, Lincoln, Long Eaton, Maidstone, Malling, Malton, Mansfield, Market Rasen, Miffield, Morley, Newark-on-Trent, Nottingham, Paddock Wood, Penistone, Pinxton, Plymouth, Pudsey, Queensbury, Royston, Scarborough, Scunthorpe, Selston, Sheffield, Shirebrook, Shirehampton, Sileston, Sleaford, Snodland, Soutwell, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Thornbury, Tring, Wendover, Westbury-on-Trym, Winchester, Wombwell, York.

**TERMS.—Current Accounts.**—These are kept according to the usual custom of London and Country Bankers. **Deposit Accounts.**—Deposits are received at interest, subject to notice of Withdrawal, or by special agreement, in accordance with the usual custom.

**GENERAL BUSINESS.**—The Agency of Country and Foreign Banks, whether Joint Stock or Private. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit are issued for all parts of the Continent of Europe and elsewhere. Purchases and Sales effected in all the British and Foreign Stocks and Securities. Dividends on Stocks and Shares, the half-pay of Officers, Pensions, Annuities, etc., received for Customers without charge.

The Officers and Clerks connected with the Bank are required to sign a Declaration of Secrecy as to the transactions of any of its Customers.



# THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835),  
4, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

<b>PAID-UP CAPITAL</b> ... ..	<b>£1,600,000</b>
<b>RESERVE FUND</b> ... ..	<b>£1,160,000</b>
<b>RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS UNDER THE CHARTER</b>	<b>£1,600,000</b>
	<b>£4,360,000</b>

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM R. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	ALEX. LAWRIE, Esq.
THE HON. SIR CHARLES W. FREMANTLE, K.C.B.	THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF LICHFIELD.
THE HON. ALBAN G. H. GIBBS, M.P.	W. A. MCARTHUR, Esq., M.P.
HARLES G. HAMILTON, Esq.	SIR E. MONTAGUE NELSON, K.C.M.G.
THE RT. HON. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, M.P.	LESLIE SANDERSON, Esq.
AMUEL JOSHUA, Esq.	THE RT. HON. SIR ANDREW R. SCOBLE, K.C.S.I., K.C.
PRIDEAUX SELBY, Esq., HON. DIRECTOR.	

## Agents and Correspondents throughout the United Kingdom.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS issued on the Branches of the Bank in the States of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. Bills negotiated or sent for Collection. Telegraphic transfers made. Deposits received in London at interest for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained at the Office.

R. W. JEANS, Manager.

# THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.	RESERVE FUND, £1,025,000	.. Together	£2,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	.. .. .	.. .. .	3,000,000
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>	.. .. .	.. .. .	<b>£5,525,000</b>

HEAD OFFICE—71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

## DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR FLOWER, Esq., *Chairman*.

ARTHUR P. BLAKE, Esq.	WILLIAM O. GILCHRIST, Esq.	WILLIAM R. MEWBURN, Esq.
HAS. E. BRIGHT, Esq., C.M.G.	Sir R. G. W. HERBERT, G.C.B.	CHARLES PARBURY, Esq.
JOHN DENNISTOUN, Esq.	Rt. Hon. LORD HILLINGDON.	Sir W. B. PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G.
HARLES A. GALTON, Esq.		HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq.

*Trustees*—ARTHUR FLOWER, Esq.; Rt. Hon. LORD HILLINGDON; MAURICE G. C. GLYN, Esq.

*Bankers*—THE BANK OF ENGLAND, and MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

*Mgr.*—A. C. WILLIS, Esq. *Asst. Mgr.*—W. J. ESSAME, Esq. *Acting Sec.*—T. C. C. SAUNDERS, Esq.

## COLONIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

ACTORIA.—Melbourne: Brunswick, Collingwood, Fitzroy, Newmarket, Frahran, South Melbourne; Alexandra, Ballarat, Bendigo (Sandhurst), Camperdown, Casterton, Clunes, Cohuna, Colac, Daylesford, Geelong, Hamilton, Kyabram, Loch, Maryborough, Portland, Rochester, Rupanyup, Stawell (Pleasant Creek), Tarnagulla, Toora, Warracknabeal.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Adelaide, Gawler, Jamestown, Kadina, Laura, Maitland, Melrose, Millicent, Moonta, Mount Gambier, Naracoorte, Port Adelaide, Port Pirie, Port Victor (Victor Harbour).

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Sydney: George St., Haymarket, Oxford St.; Albury, Berrigan, Broken Hill, Burrowa, Casino, Cootamundra, Cowra, Deniliquin, Forbes, Grenfell, Hay, Inverell, Junee, Narandera, Newcastle, Orange, Parkes, Tamworth, Temora, Wagga Wagga, West Maitland, Young.

Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange upon the Branches are issued by Head Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland. Telegraphic Remittances are also made.

Bills on the Australian States and New Zealand are purchased or sent for collection.

Deposits are received at Head Office at rates of interest, and for periods, which may be ascertained on application.

All communications for the Branches should pass through the Head Office, and should be delivered there at least one clear day (wherever practicable) before the Mail leaves London, which is on Friday in each week.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Perth, Albany, Beverley, Broome, Bunbury, Burtville, Carnarvon, Coolgardie, Cue, Fremantle, Geraldton, Kalgoorlie, Kanowna, Kookynie, Lawlers, Marble Bar, Narrogin, Northam, Port Hedland, Roebourne, Sir Samuel, Wiluna (Lake Way), York.

QUEENSLAND.—Brisbane, Bundaberg, Charters Towers, Clifton, Gympie, Mackay, Maryborough, Pittsworth, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Townsville.

TASMANIA.—Hobart, Launceston.

NEW ZEALAND.—Wellington, Ashburton, Auckland, Christchurch, Dannevirke, Dunedin, Gisborne, Greymouth, Hastings, Invercargill, Lyttelton, Martinborough, Napier, Nelson, New Plymouth, Oamaru, Palmerston North, Rangiora, Stratford, Timaru, Waimate, Wanganui.

# BIRKBECK BANK

ESTABLISHED 1851.

Southampton Buildings, High Holborn  
LONDON, W.C.

## CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Current or Drawing Accounts are opened with Trading Firms or with private individuals.  
**TWO PER CENT. INTEREST** is allowed on the minimum monthly balances when not drawn below £10

## DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Deposit Accounts, repayable on demand, are opened with any sum.  
**TWO-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. INTEREST** is allowed, calculated from the last day of the month in which the deposit is made; in the case of withdrawals interest ceases at the end of the previous month.

## STOCKS AND SHARES.

Stocks and Shares are purchased and sold for Customers of the Bank. Quotations of prices of all Stocks can be obtained without delay, the Bank being in communication with their Stock Brokers by Private Telephone.

## TEMPORARY ADVANCES.

Temporary Advances are made to Customers on Stock Exchange Securities, and upon Freehold and Leasehold Title Deeds.

## MORTGAGES.

Mortgages are effected on Freehold and Leasehold House Property.

**C. F. RAVENSCROFT, Secretary**

# Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.  
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

<b>CAPITAL</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	£800,000
<b>RESERVE FUND</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	£800,000

## COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1904-1905.

WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, Esq.	EMILE LEVITA, Esq.
SIR HENRY STEWART CUNNINGHAM, K.C.I.E.	SIR MONTAGU CORNISH TURNER.
SIR ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G.	LEWIS ALEXANDER WALLACE, Jun., Esq.
HENRY NEVILLE GLADSTONE, Esq.	JASPER YOUNG, Esq.

Joint Managers—CALEB LEWIS AND T. H. WHITEHEAD.

## AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

BANGKOK.	HAMBURG.	MADRAS.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	HANKOW.	MANILA.	SHANGHAI.
BOMBAY.	HONG KONG.	MEDAN.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	IPOH.	NEW YORK.	SOURAEAYA.
CEBU.	KOBE.	PENANG.	THAIPING.
COLOMBO.	KWALA LUMPOR.	RANGOON.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.			YOKOHAMA.

## BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.  
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact General Banking Business connected with the East.

Deposits of money are received for twelve months fixed at 4 per cent. per annum, and on Current Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, provided they do not fall below £200.



CHARITABLE  
AND  
PHILANTHROPIC  
INSTITUTIONS.

# CHARITABLE AND PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTIONS.

	PAGE
BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY ... ..	34
BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM (SLOUGH) ... ..	41
CANCER HOSPITAL ... ..	44
CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL ... ..	46
CHILDREN'S HOME AND ORPHANAGE ... ..	38
CHURCH ARMY ... ..	43
CHURCH PASTORAL-AID SOCIETY ... ..	42
DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES... ..	36
EAST LONDON CHURCH FUND ... ..	33
HOMES FOR LITTLE BOYS ... ..	37
HOSPITAL FOR PARALYSED ... ..	44
IMPERIAL PROTESTANT FEDERATION ... ..	33
"LIBERATOR" RELIEF FUND ... ..	43
LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL ... ..	47
LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY ... ..	34
LONDON SCHOOL OF MEDICINE... ..	45
MORAVIAN MISSIONS ... ..	41
NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION ... ..	38
NATIONAL ORPHAN HOME ... ..	40
NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL ... ..	43
ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL ... ..	42
RESCUE SOCIETY ... ..	40
ROYAL ALFRED AGED MERCHANT SEAMEN'S INSTITUTION ... ..	35
ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY ... ..	39
ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL... ..	45
ROYAL NATIONAL MISSION TO DEEP SEA FISHERMEN ... ..	41
SONS OF CLERGY CORPORATION ... ..	39
ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL ... ..	44
SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND ... ..	42
SHELTERING HOMES FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN ... ..	40
SMALL-POX HOSPITAL ... ..	45
SURGICAL AID SOCIETY ... ..	38
TEMPORARY HOME FOR LOST AND STARVING DOGS ... ..	46
Y.W.C.A. ... ..	43



# EAST LONDON CHURCH FUND.

**Patron:** THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

**Presidents:** THE BISHOP OF ISLINGTON.

THE BISHOP OF STEPNEY.

## OBJECT!

This Fund exists for the sole purpose of bringing **more Christian Workers** into the East End. It already helps to maintain **400 Assistant Curates and other Workers**. The annual grants list amounts now to £20,900.

## WANTED!

**NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS**, as at present annual subscriptions amount to £5,000 only, while the annual expenditure is nearly £21,000.

**Bankers:** BANK OF ENGLAND.

**Secretary:** REV. G. N. WALSH, M.A.

**Office:**

70, HAMILTON HOUSE, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, E.C.

# EAST LONDON FUND FOR THE JEWS.

**Patron:** THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

**President:** THE BISHOP OF STEPNEY.

**OBJECT:** Evangelization of the Jews in East and North London.

**METHOD:** Grants to incumbents for the supply of clerical or lay agents to work amongst their Jewish parishioners.

**NEEDS:** Income for 1903 was £1,982. An additional £1,000 per annum is urgently required for grants to East End parishes.

Cheques and P.O.'s crossed "London and County Bank," should be made payable to the Secretary, **Rev. A. M. CAZALET, M.A.**

**Office:** 71, HAMILTON HOUSE, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, E.C.

# A STRONG BULWARK.

Rome is bent upon ruling all British subjects; and, because she WILL dictate the policy which her bond-servants adopt in all the affairs of life, she may be justly charged with a conspiracy to render this country unfit for representative institutions. Her concealed aim is to destroy the free Constitution of this realm, and to place all power at the disposal of a tyrant, who will humble himself before the Court of Rome. This grave peril can only be removed by united Protestant effort.

During the past few years Imperial Protestant Unity has proved a strong bulwark against Rome's attack. Time after time she has assailed the Protestant Constitution of the United Kingdom, and on each occasion she has received well-merited defeat. The Imperial Protestant Federation is thankful that it has been enabled to defend this realm against so many Papal plots; but it is not content with the victories of the past. It is determined, with God's blessing, to carry the warfare into the enemy's camp, and to strive to recover the ground which has been lost. Reader! Will you, according to your means, succour this vigilant confederacy of Fifty-six Societies, whose power is FELT in every Colony of the British Crown? Will you also send for a free copy of a pamphlet called "The Political Aspect of Popery"?

**IMPERIAL PROTESTANT FEDERATION,  
DUDLEY HOUSE,**

**36-38, SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.**

*Please mention HAZELL'S ANNUAL when writing.*

# BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

19, FURNIVAL STREET, LONDON. E.C.

THIS SOCIETY WAS FOUNDED IN 1792.

ITS FIRST MISSIONARY WAS

WILLIAM CAREY, "The Father and Founder of Modern Missions."

THE FIELDS OF LABOUR ARE—

India, Ceylon, China, Africa, West Indies, Palestine, Italy, and France.

Number of European Missionaries	...	...	...	...	...	153
Number of Missionaries' Wives and Lady Helpers	...	...	...	...	...	120
Number of Native and Assistant Missionaries	...	...	...	...	...	52
Number of Evangelists, Colporteurs, etc. (exclusive of Jamaica)	...	...	...	...	...	566
Number of Church Members (exclusive of Jamaica)	...	...	...	...	...	21,196
Number of Day Scholars	(	"	)	...	...	18,259
Number of Sabbath Scholars	(	"	)	...	...	17,106

Owing to extension of work, £10,000 are needed to bring Income up to Expenditure. Contributions will be very thankfully received by **ALFRED HENRY BAYNES**, General Secretary, at above address.

The Centenary Volume of the Baptist Missionary Society, Edited by the Rev. JOHN BROWN MYERS, *Association Secretary*, can be obtained at One Shilling and Sixpence per copy. Fourpence extra for postage.

## LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Established in 1795, on the strongest Evangelical basis.—*Non-Sectarian.*

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY has had the **UNIQUE DISTINCTION** of sending the

### FIRST PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES

TO

China, Polynesia, Madagascar, Travancore, New Guinea,

*And other Important Fields.*

At the present time the Society has **275 Missionaries** (including 65 Unmarried Lady Missionaries and 30 Qualified Doctors), and **5,500 Native Workers**. The Church Members number **70,000**, and the adherents **200,000**.

### FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED

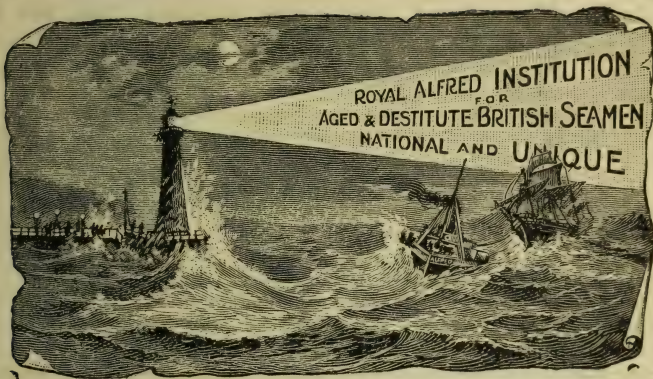
to enable the Society to take advantage of the magnificent opportunities which confront it in almost every part of the world.

Contributions should be sent to Rev. A. N. JOHNSON, M.A., at the Society's Headquarters—

**16, NEW BRIDGE STREET, E.C.**



# OUR SAILORS



THE

## ROYAL ALFRED

### AGED MERCHANT SEAMEN'S INSTITUTION

Appeals for your kind help to maintain its nearly 600 Inmates and Out-Pensioners,  
and to relieve the

**HUNDREDS OF POOR AND AGED APPLICANTS.**

*Patron* :—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.T., Etc.

*Vice-Patron*—The Most Hon. The MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY, K.G., Etc.

*President*—RICHARD SIMS DONKIN, Esq.

*Treasurer*—Colonel ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.P., Banker.

*Chairman*—Admiral Sir F. LEOPOLD MCCLINTOCK, K.C.B., F.R.S.

*Bankers*—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON'S BANK, Ltd., Birchin Lane, E.C.

**Office**—58, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.    **Secretary**—J. BAILEY WALKER.

# National Waifs' Association

## (DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES).

**Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.**

1. Has to-day nearly **8,000 Boys and Girls** under its care.
2. Is the **Unofficial Waifs' Society** of the **Whole Nation**, and of **all the Churches**. The Children are placed either in the Church of England Section or in the Nonconformist Section, according to the religion of their parents.
3. Has a Branch or Branches in almost **every County**.
4. Freely **admitted 4,078 fresh cases** in 1903, and maintained during the year **10,477 Children**.
5. **Never Declines** a Destitute Child, even if Sick, Afflicted, Incurable, or a Helpless Infant. Admits Waifs and Strays who have been **rejected** by every other Society.
6. Has under its care **nearly 1,300 suffering little children**, being more than the aggregate of child patients in **four** of the largest Children's Hospitals.
7. **Is freely admitting seventy-eight** new cases every week from all over the Kingdom, being at the rate of 13 per working day.
8. Has always **from 900 to 1,000 babies** to maintain, thus constituting the largest Infants' Orphanage and Asylum in the world.
9. **Searches For and Seeks Out** Necessitous Children in the Slums of all our Great Towns.
10. **No Election; No Waiting List;** No Money Promise needful; No barriers on account of Age, Sex, Creed, Nationality, or Physical Health. Destitution is the only and essential qualification.
11. To all capable of **Learning Trades** careful Technical Instruction is imparted; Twenty different Industries being taught daily to **over 600 Young People** in the various Workshops, etc.
12. An organised system of **Emigration** to our Colonies is in active operation, by which **16,160** trained children have been successfully placed out. **1,266 Boys and Girls** were emigrated during 1903.
13. Has already rescued, trained, and placed out in life **56,252 Orphan Waifs**.
14. **£10** will defray the whole cost of **Emigrating One Child**. **£16** will maintain a healthy child in the Homes for one year. A suffering child costs **£30** per annum.
15. **At least £200 per day** is required for Food alone.

BRASSEY, *President.*

WILLIAM FOWLER, *Treasurer.*

HOWARD WILLIAMS, *Chairman of Council.*

THOS. J. BARNARDO, *Founder and Director.*

GEORGE CODE, *Hon. Secretary.*

BANKERS { LONDON & SOUTH WESTERN BANK and UNION OF  
LONDON & SMITHS BANK, LTD. (PRESCOTT'S OFFICE).

**Head Offices :—**

**18 to 26, STEPNEY-CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.**



# The HOMES for LITTLE BOYS

FARNINGHAM AND SWANLEY, KENT (Incorporated).

## Patrons.

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

## President.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, G.C.M.G.

## Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, K.G.  
Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough.  
The Marquis of Zetland, K.T.  
The Marquis of Northampton.  
The Earl of Stanhope.  
The Viscount Knutsford, G.C.M.G.  
Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley, G.C.B.  
The Lord Bishop of London, D.D.  
The Lord Bishop of Winchester, D.D.  
The Lord Bishop of Ripon, D.D.  
The Lord Bishop of Exeter, D.D.  
The Lord Bishop of Rochester, D.D.

The Lord Bishop of St. Alban's, D.D.  
The Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P.  
Sir James Blyth, Bart.  
Sir T. Fowell-Buxton, Bart., G.C.M.G.  
Sir George Newnes, Bart., M.P.  
Sir W. H. Wills, Bart.  
Sir Patteson Nickalls.  
The Ven. the Archdeacon of London.  
Mr. R. F. Horton, M.A., D.D.  
J. Passmore Edwards, Esq.  
George Hanbury, Esq.

## These Homes were the first to abandon the discredited Barrack System, to secure Family Life for the Boys.

THE COTTAGE HOMES AT FARNINGHAM are for 330 Boys, who are Homeless and Destitute. They are placed in families of 30 each, with a Foster Father and Mother to take care of them. They are fed, clothed, and educated, and receive careful moral and religious training.

Suitable boys are prepared for Confirmation. Seventy were presented at last Visitation. They are taught to be industrious by being employed in Tailoring, Shoemaking, Carpentering, Printing, Breadmaking, Painting, Plumbing, Gasfitting, Blacksmithing, Engine-Room Work, Gardening, Farming, etc., etc. Apprenticeships are found for them. They are looked after as "Old Boys," and a house is always kept ready for them to return to during holidays, when out of work, or convalescent after sickness.

Boys are either admitted on payment by benevolent persons of 7s. a week, or can be elected free or on part payment by votes of the subscribers.

THE HOMES FOR ORPHANS at Swanley are designed for 175 Boys, whose mothers need to go out to earn their living. They do what they can towards the support of their own boys, and friends who have known them in better days help them. Every boy admitted to the Orphanage is paid for at the rate of £21 per annum. The living is upon the same lines as at Farningham, but the education is more extended. Many benevolent people are glad in this way to support an Orphan Boy, or to help a necessitous mother who cannot pay the whole of the fees.

The Committee most earnestly appeal for help to enable them to make self-supporting boys.

**Treasurer**—EDMUND S. HANBURY, Esq., Poles, Ware, Herts.

**Secretary**—Mr. WM. ROBSON, 100, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.

**Bankers** { BARCLAY & CO. (Gosling's Branch), 19, Fleet Street; and  
THE UNION OF LONDON & SMITHS, Lombard Street.

# THE CHILDREN'S HOME AND ORPHANAGE.

**CHIEF OFFICE: Bonner Road, London, N.E.**

**Branches at LONDON, EDGORTH, BIRMINGHAM, FARNBOROUGH (Hants), ALVERSTOKE (Hants), RAMSEY (Isle of Man), CHADLINGTON, OXON, CHIPPING NORTON, FRODSHAM, and CANADA.**

*Principal:*

**Rev. A. E. GREGORY, D.D.**

*Vice-Principal:*

**Rev. R. BEVAN SHEPHERD, M.A.**

*Secretary:*

**Mr. CHAS. N. BARNES.**

More than **6,000** children have already been rescued by the Children's Home. **1,500** now in residence, and the number increases rapidly. Special provision is made for crippled and afflicted children. An income of at least **£40,000** a year is required to support this work, which cares for children of all classes, all creeds, and no creed. No Election by Subscribers. The child's need is the one condition of admission.

**£16 will support a child for a year. Donors of £50 are entitled to name a Col.**

## FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Remittances should be addressed to—

**Rev. Arthur E. Gregory, The Children's Home, Bonner Road, London, N.E.,**

And crossed "LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK."

# THE SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.

*Chief Offices—SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.*

**Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.**

This Society was established in 1862 to supply Leg-instruments, Spinal Supports, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Artificial Limbs, &c., and every other description of mechanical support to the Poor.

**Over 400 Patients are Relieved every week.**

Annual Subscription of 10/6, Life Subscription of £5 5s., entitled to two recommendations per annum.

***Contributions are earnestly solicited.***

**BANKERS—MESSRS. BARCLAY & Co., LTD., 54, Lombard Street.**

**RICHARD C. TRESIDDER, Secretary.**

# THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

**FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVÉ.**

***Established 1812.***

***Incorporated by Royal Charter.***

Under the immediate Protection and Patronage of **His Most Excellent Majesty the King.**

***Treasurer—E. JACKSON BARRON, ESQ.***

This Institution was founded for the purpose of granting Annuities to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society, who have attained the age of 60 years and upwards.

The Pensioners are elected half-yearly, in May and November, by the votes of the Life Governors and Subscribers.

The sum disbursed in Pensions now amounts to upwards of **£14,200**, per Annum.

The total number of Aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is **2,928**, the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding **£594,190**.

Subscriptions, from 5s. and upwards, will be thankfully received at the Office, and any further information given between the hours of 10 and 4 daily. (Saturdays 10 to 2.)

**Office—65, Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, W.C.**

**HENRY C. LATREILLE, Secretary.**



# THE ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY.

**Patron:** HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

**Vice-Patrons:** { H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.  
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

**President:** HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF GRAFTON, K.G.

**Honorary Secretaries:** Messrs. GEORGE POCKOCK and PERCY R. POCKOCK.

This Society grants Pensions to the blind Poor at their own homes in sums ranging from 10s. to 25s. per month.

Elections take place in May and November in each year.

In addition to those elected by the votes of Subscribers, not less than two are added at every election by rotation. Others are nominated from time to time to receive the "Queen Victoria," "Thomas Pocock," and "James Templeton Wood" Memorial Pensions.

To be eligible, applicants must be totally blind, above 21 years of age, of good character, and in receipt of an income not exceeding £20 if single, and £30 if married.

The receipt of parish relief is not a disqualification.

Applications must be made on the printed form provided by the Society.

Subscribers of 10s. 6d. annually, or Donors of Five Guineas, are entitled to One Vote at every election, and the multiples thereof in proportion.

The payment of a Legacy to the Society confers upon each Executor the privilege of One Life Vote for every £25 bequeathed.

The yearly report, containing the rules, accounts, and all information, will be forwarded on application.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer, or by the BANK OF ENGLAND, or by Messrs. BARCLAY & Co.

JOHN C. BUMSTED, Esq., *Treasurer and Chairman of Committee.*

W. ELLIOTT TERRY, *Secretary.*

237, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

## SONS OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION

(Founded A.D. 1655.) (Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1678.)

For the Relief of Necessitous Clergymen, their Widows, aged Single Daughters, and Children of every Diocese in England and Wales.

**President**—The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY. **Vice-President**—Earl EGERTON OF TATTON.

**Treasurers**—

SIR REGINALD HANSON, BART., LL.D., ALDERMAN; SIR WILLIAM TOMLINSON, BART., M.P.; REV. CANON C. F. NORMAN, M.A.

The Governors now assist annually about 300 Clergymen by Grants, and over 400 Clergy Children by Grants towards Education, Apprenticeship, and outfit (about one-fourth of whom are Orphans), and over 1040 Clergy Widows and aged Single Daughters (712 of whom are Pensioners).

**By far the oldest, largest, and most comprehensive of Clergy Charities.**

Donors of Thirty Guineas and upwards are elected Governors of the Corporation.

**More Annual Subscriptions and Donations are needed.**

LEGACIES also form a most important feature in the annual receipts of this ancient Society.

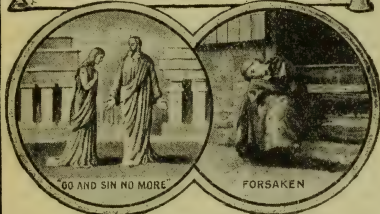
The 251st Festival will be celebrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Monday, the 8th May, 1905. Tickets are issued to Subscribers and Donors.

**SIR PAGET BOWMAN, Bart., Regr.,**

CORPORATION HOUSE, BLOOMSBURY PLACE, LONDON, W.C.

# RESCUE SOCIETY.

SOCIETY FOR THE RESCUE OF  
YOUNG WOMEN & CHILDREN.



ESTABLISHED 1853.

**Seven Homes.**

The Committee appeal to the Benevolent Public  
on behalf of

**Forsaken and Suffering  
Women and Girls,**

FOR THE

**GREATLY NEEDED SUPPORT**  
to enable the continuance and extension  
of their long-established  
**PREVENTIVE & RESCUE WORK.**

The 51st Annual Report (free on application) tells of 18,679 girls and young women having been sheltered, fed, clothed, and trained for periods averaging several months each. Seven Homes are now maintained, providing for rescue and preventive, maternity and medical cases.

## CONTRIBUTIONS

Will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Secretary, Mr. C. STUART THORPE, to whom all Cheques and Money Orders (crossed BARCLAY & CO., Ltd.) should be made payable, and sent to the Offices of the Society, 79, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.

# Sheltering Homes for Destitute Children.

**MYRTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.**

Where over **200** Children yearly are rescued from starvation and moral danger. About **150** yearly are emigrated and placed in Canadian families of good standing and repute.

**£500** additional income is urgently required to keep up this work.

**THE SMALLEST GIFT WELCOMED.**

President: SAMUEL SMITH, M.P.

Hon. Treasurer: E. C. THIN, Esq., 24, Chapel Street, Liverpool.

Secretary and Superintendent: Mrs. LOUISA BIRT, Myrtle Street, Liverpool.

# NATIONAL ORPHAN HOME, HAM COMMON, SURREY.

FOUNDED 1849.

*Under the Patronage of*

H.R.H. The Princess Christian, H.R.H. The Duchess of Albany.

Chairman: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.

Orphan Girls received from 7 to 15 without distinction of religion, and trained for domestic service. Up to the present time over 1,000 Orphan Girls have been educated in the Home, and have gone forth to occupy useful positions in life.

**DONATIONS, SUBSCRIPTIONS, and LEGACIES are sorely needed.**

The Home is open to inspection at all times.

Bankers: Lloyd's Bank, 16, St. James's Street, S.W.

Secretary: GEO. DE C. HOBSON, The Orphanage, Ham Common, Surrey.



# BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, SLOUGH.

Patron—His Majesty the King.

Patroness—Her Majesty Queen Alexandra.

Instituted 1827. For the Maintenance and Education of Orphans from all parts of the British Empire, of all denominations, whose parents were once in prosperous circumstances. Boys and Girls are admitted by Election, Presentation, and in some cases by purchase, between the ages of 7 and 12, and are retained until 15.

The Elections take place in January and July. Forms of Application and all particulars may be obtained from the Secretary.

The Institution is unendowed, and the Committee earnestly appeal for *New Annual Subscriptions* and *Donations*, which are much needed. Annual Subscriptions:—For One Vote, 10s. 6d.; for Two Votes, £1 1s. Life Subscription:—For One Vote, £5 5s.; for Two Votes, £10 10s. Life Presentation, £350.

**Bankers:** MESSRS. WILLIAMS, DEACONS BANK, Limited, 20, Birchin Lane, E.C.

**Offices:** 27, Clement's Lane, E.C.

J. F. W. DEACON, *Treasurer*.

CHARLES T. HOSKINS, *Secretary*.

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## ROYAL NATIONAL MISSION TO DEEP SEA FISHERMEN

Has three Hospital steamers and seven other Bethel ships, besides many shore Institutes. It was the Hospital ship of the Society which rendered such prompt and timely service in connection with the Russian outrage in the North Sea.

**No Endowments.**

**Funds greatly needed.**

FRANCIS H. WOOD (Sec.), 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

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# Moravian Missions

(ESTABLISHED 1732).

*The Oldest Protestant Missionary Church.*

*The First to the Lepers.*

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## AN URGENT APPEAL FOR IMMEDIATE AND GENEROUS HELP.

THE WANT OF FUNDS IS MOST SERIOUS.

SOME OF MANY PRESSING NEEDS ARE:—

**FOR GENERAL FUND**—*Largely increased* annual help of at least £4,000.

**FOR LABRADOR**, hitherto self-supporting, but crippled for a time in its resources, £2,000 for just another year. (£500 for last year is still wanted.)

**THE MISSION IN TIBET** should be *strengthened* at this important juncture; instead of which its continuation may soon be impossible for want of means!

While Overshadowing all is a Deficit, up to date, of nearly £10,000.

*Indeed, so urgent is the Need for Funds, that Retrenchment is inevitable, the Maintenance of existing work a problem, and Curtailment only too possible.*

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## WILL NOT FRIENDS HELP TO REMEDY THIS?

Contributions will be thankfully received, and information given, by the Rev. W. WETTON Cox, at the Offices of the LONDON ASSOCIATION, 7, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C., who will also gladly arrange for Meetings, Sermons, Lectures, etc.

Founded at Southwark, 1799.

Rebuilt at Leatherhead, 1902.

# THE SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND, LEATHERHEAD, SURREY *(Late of St. George's Circus, S.E.)*

Patrons: Their Most Gracious Majesties the KING and QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

## OBJECT OF THE CHARITY:

**"To Render the Blind Self-Reliant."**

(COPYRIGHT.)

Over 3,500 Blind assisted during the last Century.

Annual Subscriptions are earnestly pleaded for.

The Rev. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A., Principal. Chief Offices—HIGHLANDS ROAD, LEATHERHEAD.

# Orphan Working School.

FOUNDED 1758.

500 Fatherless Children Maintained and Educated.

Under the Patronage of

HIS MAJESTY THE KING and HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

President—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Treasurer—SIR HORACE B. MARSHALL, M.A., LL.D., J.P.

Senior School: MAITLAND PARK, N.W.

Junior School: ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE, HORNSEY RISE, N.

Convalescent Home: HAROLD ROAD, MARGATE.

**DONATIONS AND NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE  
URGENTLY NEEDED.**

TWO VOTES are allowed at each half-yearly Election for every GUINEA  
subscribed annually.

Secretary—ALEXANDER GRANT. Offices—73, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

Bankers—LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, PRINCES STREET, E.C.

HOME MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

# CHURCH PASTORAL-AID SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1836.

SIX MILLIONS of people in our parishes are indebted to this Society for the presence of  
additional Clergy, Lay Agents, and Women Workers. The number of Grants is now 976.

**THERE ARE STILL MANY urgent applications which cannot be granted for lack of funds.**

Secretaries.—Rev. R. G. FOWELL, M.A.; ALFRED THOMAS, Esq.; Rev. G. R.  
BALLEINE, M.A.

Offices of the Society.—Falcon Court, 32, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Bankers.—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACONS' BANK, Limited, 20, Birchin Lane, E.C.



# "LIBERATOR" RELIEF FUND.

Patron—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE CHRISTIAN.

**£10,000 required to Re'ieve New and Urgent Cases.**

Hundreds of aged and afflicted victims, so cruelly robbed of their life-savings by the great Liberator Fraud, just as they were hoping to enjoy the fruit of their industry and thrift.

*Cheques and P.O.'s should be sent to the Secretary,*

**Rev. J. STOCKWELL WATTS,**

**16, Farringdon Street, E.C.**

## THE CHURCH ARMY AND THE OUTCAST

"One of the great reclaiming agencies of the age."—*vide Home Office Blue Book.*

120 Homes and agencies in London and Provinces, from Edinburgh to Plymouth, and from Cambridge to Dublin, for giving **A FRESH START IN LIFE** to every suitable case, male and female, entirely irrespective of Creed. 70,000 cases dealt with in the year. Over 50 per cent. of all received started afresh in life. Men's, Women's, and Youths' Labour Homes, Rescue Homes, Inebriates' Homes, First Offenders' Homes, Discharged Prisoners' Homes, Classifying Homes. Staff almost wholly honorary. Contributions and old clothes of every description very urgently pleaded for. Cheques to be crossed BARCLAYS, a/c Church Army, payable to **Rev. W. CARLILE, Hon. Chief Sec.,** Church Army Headquarters, 130, Edgware Road, London, W.

## LONDON YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Miss MORLEY. *Treasurer:* The LORD KINNAIRD.

*Hon. Secs.:* The Hon. E. KINNAIRD, Miss EDITH DASHWOOD.

*Bankers:* MESSRS. BARCLAY & Co., Ltd., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.

The London Y.W.C.A. is the oldest organised Association for Girls. Homes and Institutes in London, 52; other branches, 62; Members and Associates, 14,000; Homes accommodate 500; Stayed in Homes last year, over 3,000; Employment found for 1,500; Inquirers at Headquarters 3,000 monthly.

In addition to its Homes and Institutes in all parts of the Metropolis, the London Y.W.C.A. has **Special Departments** for Teachers, Nurses, Restaurant Employees, Juniors, and for promoting Employment, Education, Libraries, Holiday Homes, Emigration; also for helping Blind and Deaf Girls.

*Contributions are needed for the General Fund, and will be thankfully received by the Secretary, H. KIDNER, F.G.S.*

**OFFICES: 25 & 26, GEORGE STREET, HANOVER SQUARE, W.**

PREVENTION.

PROTECTION.

## The National Orthopædic Hospital,

**GREAT PORTLAND STREET, REGENT'S PARK, W.**

**PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, K.G.**

**TREASURER—THE RIGHT HON. LORD FARQUHAR, G.C.V.O.**

**CHAIRMAN—J. R. COOPER, Esq., J.P., D.L.**

### CHILDREN AND ADULTS ADMITTED.

This Hospital earnestly appeals for Donations towards the large New Building Extensions necessitated by the increased number of patients that will have to be treated on amalgamation with the Royal Orthopædic Hospital. **£60,000 required.**

*New Subscriptions, Donations, and Legacies earnestly solicited.*

All Cheques should be crossed PARR'S BANK, LTD., 1, Cavendish Square, W.

Any further information that may be desired will be gladly supplied on application.

**KEITH ANSTRUTHER, Secretary.**

# NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC

(ALBANY MEMORIAL). INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

**QUEEN SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY.**

PATRON: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

**"A NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL, AND IMPERIAL CHARITY."**

For the Medical and Surgical Treatment of the Manifold Diseases of the Nervous System.

In spite of the most searching economies, the income falls short of the expenditure. **£30 a day** has to be raised by benefactions.

The Charity is forced at present to rely to some extent upon Legacies for maintenance. Those having the disposal of sums of money left for charitable distribution are asked to consider the claims of this deserving Charity. Contributions will be most thankfully received by

The EARL OF HARROWBY, Treasurer, National Hospital, Queen Square, W.C.

Bankers: COUTTS & Co., Strand.

Secretary, GODFREY H. HAMILTON.

# THE CANCER HOSPITAL

(Free, Founded 1851),

**BROMPTON, LONDON, S.W.**

President: Rt. Hon. LORD LUDLOW.

A special Refuge for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease, *who are admitted free without letters of recommendation.*

A number of Beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for life.

Out-patients are seen on their own application daily, at 2 o'clock, except Sundays.

**NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS ARE URGENTLY SOLICITED FOR GENERAL PURPOSES AND FOR THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT.**

Treasurer: R. MALCOLM, 440, Strand, W.C.

Bankers: Messrs. COUTTS & CO., Strand, W.C.

FRED. W. HOWELL, Secretary.

# St. Luke's Hospital for Mental Diseases,

**OLD STREET, LONDON.**

ESTABLISHED 1751.

Treasurer: ARTHUR CROFTS POWELL, Esq., J.P.

For Patients of the Middle Classes of Limited Means, who are admitted Gratuitously or on Payment of a Small Contribution towards Maintenance.

**200 BEDS NEARLY ALWAYS OCCUPIED.**

**OVER 25,000 CASES TREATED SINCE OPENING.**

**11,000 CURED, 5,000 RELIEVED.**

**CONVALESCENT ESTABLISHMENT AT ST. LAWRENCE-ON-SEA.**

FUNDS ARE NOW URGENTLY NEEDED to support this old-established Charity.

**Donations and Annual Subscriptions Invited.**

W. H. BAIRD, Secretary.



## London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, 8, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.,

provides a Medical and Surgical Training for the Medical Examinations open to Women. Special Classes are arranged for the Preliminary, Scientific, and Intermediate M.B. Examinations of the University of London.

The Rebuilding of the School, which has extended over three years, is now complete, and the Laboratories, Theatres, etc., have been fitted with all modern improvements.

The practice of the Royal Free Hospital is reserved for the students of the School, and senior students are allowed to hold posts at the New Hospital for Women.

Scholarships: School Scholarship, £30; St. Dunstan's Medical Exhibition, £60 for three or five years; Bostock Scholarship, £60 for two or four years; Stuart Mill Scholarship, £30 for four years; Helen Prideaux Prize, £50; two Mackay Prizes of £20 each, etc.

For Prospectus and further particulars apply to the Secretary, M. B. DOUIE, M.B.

J. A. H. COCK, M.D., *Dean.*

## SMALL POX AND VACCINATION HOSPITAL, CLARE HALL, SOUTH MIMMS, HIGH BARNET.

Vaccination Station: 83, Highgate Hill, Upper Holloway, N.

**MONDAYS, 2 TO 3 P.M.**

*Resident Medical Officer:*

W. CLAUGHTON DOUGLASS, L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng.

*Telegraphic Address:*

"Variola, South Mimms."

*Secretary:*

C. M. WILKINS, 30, Coleman Street, E.C.

## THE ROYAL HOSPITAL

FOR

## DISEASES OF THE CHEST, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

**Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.**

**President—The LORD ROTHSCHILD. Treasurer—S. HOPE MORLEY, Esq.**

**Chairman of Council—Sir T. ANDROS DE LA RUE, Bart.**

**Vice-Chairman—The Hon. LIONEL ASHLEY.**

This Hospital was the first of its kind established in Europe, and has uninterruptedly since 1814 carried on its great work in the midst of the suffering poor of the Metropolis.

It treats annually about 750 In-Patients, who come from all parts of the country, and the attendances of Out-Patients each year number about 26,000.

The Charity's Income from all sources barely exceeds £3,000, whereas its Annual Expenditure averages £7,500,

**LEAVING AN ANNUAL DEFICIT of £4,500.**

**NO WARDS ARE CLOSED**, but the Committee will have to consider this question at an early date if increased support is not forthcoming.

**Donors of Ten Guineas become Life Governors.**

**Annual Subscribers of Three Guineas and upwards have the right to recommend both In- and Out-patients.**

**Annual Subscriptions are most needed, and will be gratefully acknowledged by the Secretary,**  
**A. T. MAYS.**

# CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, STRAND, W.C.

## President:

H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.

Treasurer:—GEORGE J. DRUMMOND, Esq.

## Bankers:

MESSRS. DRUMMOND, 49, Charing Cross; MESSRS. COUTTS, 59, Strand;  
MESSRS. HOARE, 37, Fleet Street; MARTIN'S BANK, LD., 68, Lombard Street.

Secretary—ARTHUR E. READE, Esq.

The Governors earnestly solicit assistance for this Hospital, which is mainly dependent on voluntary contributions, and treats annually an average of over

**23,000 SICK AND INJURED PATIENTS.**

This Hospital also maintains a Convalescent Home at Limpsfield, maintaining 50 Beds.

The Assured Income is about - - - - - **£2,000.**

The Expenditure averages over - - - - - **£20,000.**

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS will be most thankfully received by either of the above-named bankers; or by the Secretary, at the Hospital.

## FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I give and bequeath to the Treasurer or Treasurers, for the time being, of CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, London, for the use of that Charity, the sum of free of Legacy Duty, to be paid out of my pure personal estate as soon after my decease as may be possible."



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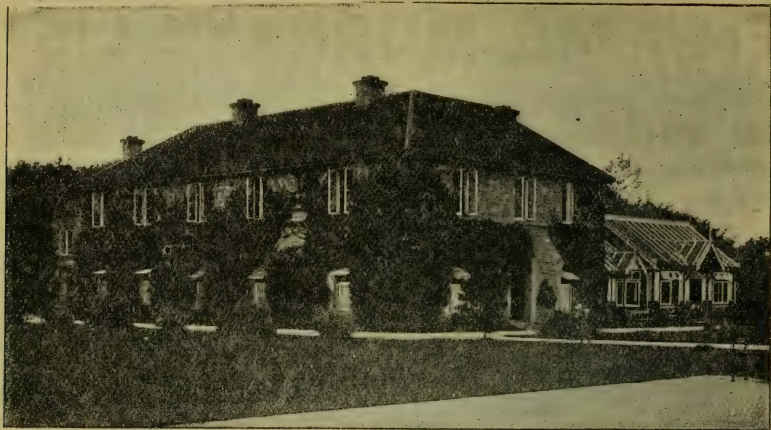
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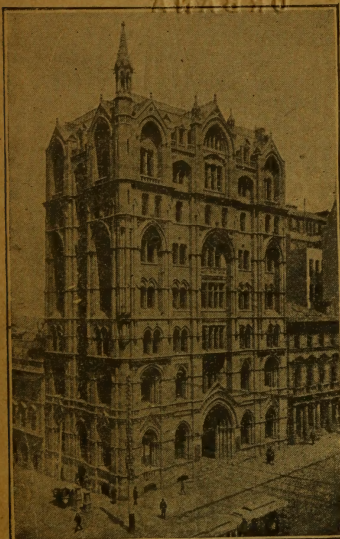
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